LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

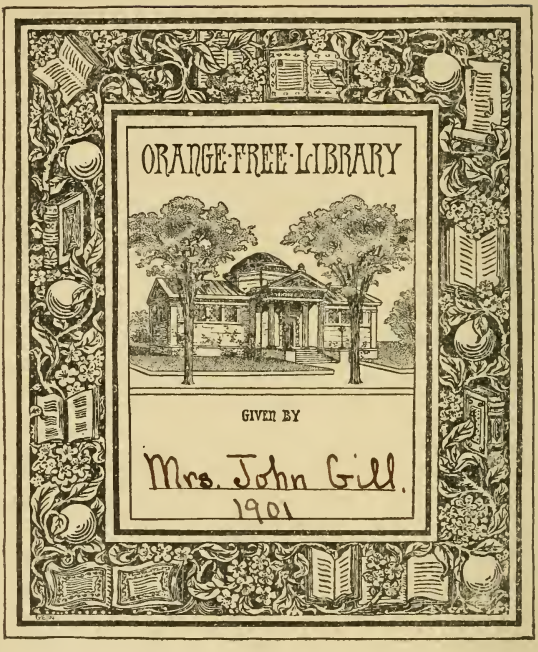
1894

T. F. FITZGERALD

Compliments of

CHARLES B. STORRS,

N. J. Assembly, 1894.



George T. Werts

GOVERNOR.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL

OF THE

Legislature of New Jersey

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH SESSION,

1894.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.
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TRENTON, N. J.
T. F. FITZGERALD, LEGISLATIVE REPORTER,
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16761

Calendar for 1894.

1894	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
FEB	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	...	...	...
MAR	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...
MAY	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
JUNE	...	...	...	..	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1894	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
AUG	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
SEPT.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
OCT.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
NOV.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
DEC	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

FOR ASCERTAINING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY YEAR BETWEEN 1700 AND 2499.

TABLE OF DOMINICAL LETTERS.

YEAR OF THE CENTURY.	CENTUR'S.			
N. B.—A star on the left denotes leap year.	1700 2100	1800 2200	1900 2300	2000 2400
0	*28	*56	*84	C	E	G	A
1	29	57	85	B	D	F	G
2	30	58	86	A	C	E	F
3	31	59	87	G	B	D	E
*4	*32	*60	*88	E	G	B	C
5	33	61	89	D	F	A	B
6	34	62	90	C	E	G	A
7	35	63	91	B	D	F	G
*8	*36	*64	*92	G	B	D	E
9	37	65	93	F	A	C	D
10	38	66	94	E	G	B	C
11	39	67	95	D	F	A	B
*12	*40	*68	*96	B	D	F	G
13	41	69	97	A	C	E	F
14	42	70	98	G	B	D	E
15	43	71	99	F	A	C	D
*16	*44	*72		D	F	A	B
17	45	73		C	E	G	A
18	46	74		B	D	F	G
19	47	75		A	C	E	F
*20	*48	*76		F	A	C	D
21	49	77		E	G	B	C
22	50	78		D	F	A	B
23	51	79		C	E	G	A
*24	*52	*80		A	C	E	F
25	53	81		G	B	D	E
26	54	82		F	A	C	D
27	55	83		E	G	B	C

MONTH.					DOMINICAL LETTER.						
Jan. Oct.					A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Feb. Mar. Nov.					D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Jan. Apr. July					G	A	B	C	D	E	F
May					B	C	D	E	F	G	A
June					E	F	G	A	B	C	D
Feb. Aug.					C	D	E	F	G	A	B
Sept. Dec.					F	G	A	B	C	D	E
1	8	15	22	29	S	S	F	TH	W	TU	M
2	9	16	23	30	M	S	S	F	TH	W	TU
3	10	17	24	31	TU	M	S	S	F	TH	W
4	11	18	25		W	TU	M	S	S	F	TH
5	12	19	26		TH	W	TU	M	S	S	F
6	13	20	27		F	TH	W	TU	M	S	S
7	14	21	28		S	F	TH	W	TU	M	S

EXPLANATION.

Under the *Century*, and in the line with the *Year of the Century*, is the Dominical Letter of the Year. Then in the line with the month find the column containing this letter; in this column, and in line with the day of the Month, is the day of the Week. In Leap Years, the letters for January and February are in the lines where these months are printed in *Italics*.

EXAMPLES.

For December 31st, 1875: for 1875, the letter is C; under C, in a line with 31, is Friday; and for *January* 1st, 1876, the letter is A; under A, and in a line with 1, is Saturday.

THE STATE CAPITOL OF NEW JERSEY.

HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1606, King James of England granted a new patent for Virginia (ignoring that of Sir Walter Raleigh, dated in 1584), in which was included the territory now known as the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The possession of Eastern New Jersey was claimed by the Dutch, the Swedes claiming the right to the Western portion. The former built Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, near Gloucester; Fort Orange, on the Hudson, near Albany; and the Hirsse of Good Hope, on the Connecticut; the latter found the settlements along the Delaware river, after the Dutch built Nassau, the fort not being of sufficient strength to maintain their shadowy claims. Disputes as to the rightful possession of territory continued for years, until the early spring of 1664, when Charles II. sold to his brother James, Duke of York, "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson river, and hath upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson river, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name or names of NOVA CÆSAREA or NEW JERSEY." James soon sold this to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret.

The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his gallant defense of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the island.

This grant regarded the Dutch and Swedes as intruders, and Berkeley and Carteret not only became rulers, but acquired the right to transfer the privilege to others. Measures were speedily devised for peopling and governing the country. The proprietors published a constitution, dated February 10th, 1664, by which the government of the province was to be exercised by a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was to receive his appointment from the proprietors; the Council was to be selected by the Governor, who might make choice of six Councilors, at least (or twelve, at most), or any even number between six and twelve.

On the same day that the instrument of government was signed, Philip Carteret, a brother of one of the pro-

prietors, received a commisson as Governor of New Jersey. He landed at Elizabeth in August, 1665.

The precise date of the first settlements in New Jersey is not known, though it is believed that the Danes or Norwegians, who crossed the Atlantic with the Dutch colonists, began a settlement at Bergen about the year 1624. About ten years previous, an attempt was made to form a settlement at Jersey City. In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a ship under the command of Capt. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who entered the Delaware bay and gave his name to its northern cape, and, sailing up the river to Gloucester, built Fort Nassau, which may be considered the first permanent settlement of the State.

Upon the arrival of Governor Carteret, he entered at once upon a vigorous discharge of his duties. A large number of settlers flocked thither, and at an early period the executive authority of the province was established by the appointment of a Council, composed of Captain Nicholas Varlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon. James Bollen was appointed Secretary of the province.

The first Legislative Assembly in the history of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown, on the 26th of May, 1668. The session lasted four days, and was characterized by harmony and strict attention to the business for which the Burgesses and Representatives were summoned by Governor Carteret. It may be noted that this Assembly passed laws by which twelve distinct offenses were made punishable with death. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and seven years elapsed before another convened. The capture of New York by the Dutch, July 30th, 1673, was followed by the subjection of the surrounding country, including the province of New Jersey. The whole of the territory, however, swung back to the possession of the English crown, by the treaty of peace with Holland, on the 9th of February, 1674.

The second General Assembly began its session on the 5th of November, 1675. Eight members of Council, including the Governor, were present, and fourteen Representatives appeared from the towns. Laws were enacted looking to the proper military defense of the province, for the institution of regular courts, and for the assessment of taxes. A code of capital laws was also adopted, similar in its provisions to that passed in 1668.

On the 18th of March, 1673, Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, disposed of his right and interest in the province to John Fenwick and Edward

Byllinge, members of the Society of Quakers, or Friends, who paid the sum of £1,000 for the same. John Fenwick received the conveyance in trust for Edward Byllinge, and a dispute as to the terms having arisen, William Penn was called in as arbitrator. He gave one-tenth of the province and a considerable sum of money to Fenwick, and the remainder of the territory was adjudged to be the property of Byllinge. A permanent settlement was made at Salem, in June, 1675.

Owing to the continued disputations and dissensions, a division of the territory of the province was agreed upon. By this "Indenture Quintipartite," dated July 1st, 1676, the line of division was made to extend across the province, from Little Egg Harbor to a point in the Delaware river in forty-one degrees of north latitude. These divisions were known respectively as East and West Jersey, until the charters of both were surrendered, and the two portions included together under a royal government.

By the retrocession of New Jersey to Great Britain, by the treaty of 1674, the question arose whether the title returned to the proprietors or to the King. To avoid all difficulty, the King recognized the claim of Carteret, and made a new grant to the Duke of York, who also executed a fresh conveyance to Carteret, covering, however, only a part of the original territory of New Jersey. But, before making this conveyance, the Duke included the province in a commission given to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, who refused to recognize the authority, as Governor, of Philip Carteret, arrested all magistrates who would not submit to his own jurisdiction, and finally, on April 30th, 1680, carried Carteret himself prisoner to New York. The Duke was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge the claims of the proprietors, and in 1681 the government of Andros came to an end.

West Jersey, in February, 1682, was purchased by William Penn and eleven other Quakers, and settlements were made at Burlington, "ye falls of ye Delaware" or Trenton, and a flourishing whaling station established at Cape May, not to mention Salem, already a growing town. The first Governor under the new proprietors was Robert Barclay, a Scotchman, and one of the twelve purchasers, under whom the country became an asylum for the oppressed members of his creed, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. But the number of proprietors, the frequent sub-divisions and transfers of shares, and various other difficulties in the way of good government, soon involved the province in trouble, and in 1702 the proprietors surrendered the rights of government to the Crown.

Queen Anne appointed Lord Cornbury Governor of New York and New Jersey, but each continued to have a separate Assembly. In 1738, New Jersey petitioned for a distinct administration, and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor. The population was then about 40,000 The last Royal Governor was William Franklin, the illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin. A State Constitution was adopted July 2d, 1776, and some of the most important battles of the Revolution took place upon its soil. Among these were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth.

The first Legislature met at Princeton, in August, 1776, and chose William Livingston, Governor. The Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, December 18th, 1787. The State Capital was established at Trenton, in 1790.

New Jersey, out of 98,806 men liable to do military duty, furnished 88,305 during the civil war, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with State organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other States. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853. The entire expense to the State for organizing, equipping, subsisting, supplying and transporting her troops, was $2,894,384 99.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret,	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay,	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor,	1683
Gawen Laurie,	1683
Lord Niel Campbell,	1685
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse,	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jennings, Deputy,	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor,	1684 to 1685
John Skein, Deputy,	1685 to 1687
William Welsh, Deputy,	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor,	1687
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy,	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Gov., 1699 till surrender to the Crown,	1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

Edward, Lord Cornbury, Governor, ... 1703 to 1708
John, Lord Lovelace—(died in office), ... 1708
Richard Ingoldsby, Lieutenant Governor, ... 1709 to 1710
General Robert Hunter, ... 1710 to 1719
Lewis Morris (President of Council), ... 1719 to 1720
William Burnet, ... 1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie, ... 1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris (President of Council), ... 1731 to 1732
William Crosby, ... 1732 to 1736
John Anderson (President of Council), ... 1736
John Hamilton (President of Council), ... 1736 to 1738

(The foregoing were also Governors of New York at the same time.)

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK

Lewis Morris, ... 1738 to 1746
John Hamilton (President of Council), ... 1746 to 1747
John Reading (President of Council), ... 1747
Jonathan Belcher; . . . . . 1747 to 1757
Thomas Pownall, Lieutenant-Governor, ... 1757
John Reading (President of Council), ... 1757 to 1758
Francis Bernard, ... 1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone, ... 1760 to 1761
Josiah Hardy, ... 1761 to 1763
William Franklin, ... 1763 to 1776

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist), ... 1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist), ... 1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist), ... 1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat), ... 1801 to 1802
John Lambert, Pres't of Council and Act'g Gov. (Dem.), . . . 1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat), ... 1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist), ... 1813 to 1813
William S. Pennington (Democrat), ... 1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat), ... 1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist), ... 1817 to 1829
Garret D. Wall (Democrat), ... 1829 decl'd.
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat), ... 1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig), ... 1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig), ... 1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat), ... 1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat), ... 1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig), ... 1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat), ... 1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig), ... 1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat), ... 1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat), ... 1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat), ... 1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican), ... 1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican), ... 1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat), ... 1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican), ... 1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat), ... 1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat), ... 1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat), ... 1875 to 1878
George B. McClellan (Democrat), ... 1878 to 1881
George C. Ludlow (Democrat), ... 1881 to 1884
Leon Abbett (Democrat), ... 1884 to 1887
Robert S. Green (Democrat), ... 1887 to 1890
Leon Abbett (Democrat), ... 1890 to 1893
George T. Werts (Democrat), ... 1893 to ——

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date:

Jonathan Elmer, March 4th, 1789, to March 3d, 1791.
William Paterson, March 4th, 1789, to November 23d, 1790
Philemon Dickinson, November 23d, 1790, to March 3d, 1793.
John Rutherford, March 4th, 1791, to December 5th, 1798.
Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1793, to November 12th, 1796.
Richard Stockton, November 12th, 1796, to March 3d, 1799.
Franklin Davenport, December 5th, 1798, to February 14th, 1799.
James Schureman, February 14th, 1799, to February 26th, 1801.
Jonathan Dayton, March 4th, 1799, to March 3d, 1805.
Aaron Ogden, February 26th, 1801, to March 3d, 1803.
John Condit, September 1st, 1803, to March 3d, 1809.
Aaron Kitchell, March 4th, 1805, to March 21st, 1809.
John Lambert, March 4th, 1809, to March 3d, 1815.
John Condit, March 21st, 1809, to March 3d, 1817.
James Jefferson Wilson, March 4th, 1815, to January 26th, 1821.
Mahlon Dickerson, March 4th, 1817, to March 3d, 1829
Samuel L. Southard, January 26th, 1821, to November 12th, 1823.
Joseph McIlvaine, November 12th, 1823, to November 10th 1826.
Ephraim Bateman, November 10th, 1826, to January 30th, 1829.
Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1829 to March 3d, 1835.
Mahlon Dickerson, January 30th, 1829, to March 3d, 1833.
Samuel L Southard, March 4th, 1833, to June 26th, 1842
Garret D. Wall, March 4th, 1835, to March 3d, 1841.
Jacob W. Miller, March 4th, 1841. to March 3d, 1853.
William L Dayton, July 2d, 1842, to March 3d, 1851.
Jacob W. Miller, January 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
Robert F. Stockton, March 4th, 1851, to February 11th, 1853.
William Wright, March 4th, 1853, to March 3d, 1859
John R. Thomson (died), February 11th, 1853, to December. 1862.
Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12th, 1862, to January 13th 1863.
John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17th, 1859, to March 3d, 1865.
James W. Wall (vacancy), January 14th, 1863, to March 3d, 1863.
William Wright, March 4th, 1863, to November, 1866
F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3d, 1869.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1865, to March 27th, 1866.
Alexander G Cattell, March 27th, 1866, to March 3d, 1871.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1869, to March 3d 1875.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1871, to March 3d, 1877.
T. F. Randolph, March 4th, 1875, to March 3d, 1881.
John R. McPherson, March 4th, 1877, to ——.
William J Sewell, March 4th, 1881, to March 3d, 1887.
Rufus Blodgett, March 4th, 1887, to March 3d, 1893.
James Smith, Jr., March 4th, 1893, to ——.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must,

therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are also absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

GEORGIA.
Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
Geo. Walton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Edward Rutledge.
Thos. Hayward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton.

VIRGINIA.
George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thos Jefferson.
Benjan. Harrison.
Thos. Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton.

DELAWARE.
Cæsar Rodney.
Geo. Read.

NEW JERSEY.
Richd Stockton.
Jno. Witherspoon.
Fras. Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abra. Clark.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
Saml. Adams.
John Adams
Robt. Treat Paine.
Elbridge Gerry.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Wm. Hooper.
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn.

MARYLAND.
Samuel Chase.
Wm. Paca.
Thos. Stone.
Charles Carroll,
of Carrollton.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Robt. Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benja. Franklin.
John Morton.
Geo. Clymer.
Jas. Smith.
Geo. Taylor.
James Wilson.
Geo. Ross.

NEW YORK.
Wm. Floyd.
Phil. Livingston.
Fran's Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Josiah Bartlett.
Wm. Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE, &C.
Step. Hopkins.
William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.
Roger Sherman.
Saml. Huntington.
Wm. Williams.
Oliver Wolcott.

Ordered: IN CONGRESS. JANUARY 18, 1777.

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

Attest, CHAS. THOMSON,
Secy.

A true copy.
JOHN HANCOCK,
Presidt.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Section I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

RULE OF APPORTIONING REPRESENTATIVES AND DIRECT TAXES.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this

*This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

FILLING OF VACANCIES.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

OFFICERS—IMPEACHMENT.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SENATE—HOW COMPOSED.

Section III.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

ROTATION OF SENATORS.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SENATE OFFICERS.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

THE SENATE'S POWERS.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—HOW ELECTED.

Section IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

WHEN CONGRESS SHALL MEET.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF EACH HOUSE.

Section V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

RULES, &C.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

JOURNALS.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of each house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

COMPENSATION, PRIVILEGES AND INCAPACITIES.

Section VI.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased,

during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

REVENUE BILLS.

Section VII.

1. All bill for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

PASSING BILLS, &C.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section VIII.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and gen-

eral welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and—

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES.

Section X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any

duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

HOW ELECTED.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like mannner cho se the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after

the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President. [*See XIIth amendment.*]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

WHO MAY BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. [*See XIIth amendment.*]

ON THE DEATH, REMOVAL, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT, THE POWERS AND DUTIES DEVOLVE UPON THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

POWERS, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

TREATIES, AMBASSADORS, &C.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

APPOINTING POWER.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section III.

He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

IMPEACHMENT, &C.

Section IV.

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment

for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIAL POWER.

Section I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

EXTENT OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

(*See Amendments, Art. XI.*)

Section II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

TRIALS FOR CRIMES.

3. The trials of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

TREASON—WHAT AND HOW PUNISHED.

Section III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

ACTS, RECORDS, &C., OF EACH STATE.

Section I.

Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS.

Section II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

SERVANTS, &C., TO BE SURRENDERED ON CLAIM.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

HOW NEW STATES ARE ADMITTED.

Section III.

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within

the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

THE DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIES.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

GUARANTY AND PROTECTION OF THE STATES BY THE UNION.

Section IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—HOW MADE.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

FORMER DEBTS VALID.

Section I.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

Section II.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH NO RELIGIOUS TEST.

Section III.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE EFFECT.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in the convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President,*
And Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORMAN,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

DELAWARE.

GEORGE READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun.,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACOB BROOM.

MARYLAND.

DAN'L OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,
JAMES MCHENRY,
DANIEL CARROLL.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLE,
WILLIAM PATERSON,
JONATHAN DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM BLUNT,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HUGH WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

JOHN RUTLEDGE,
CHAS. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON,
Secretary.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, RATIFIED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE FOREGOING CONSTITUTION.

The following articles proposed by congress, in addition to and amendments of the constitution of the United States, having been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, are become a part of the constitution.

First Congress, First Session, March 5th, 1789.

ARTICLE I.

RIGHT OF CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, &C.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging

the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE MILITIA.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

OF QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

OF UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

OF CRIMES AND INDICTMENTS.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the

State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

OF TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF BAILS, FINES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

RESERVED RIGHTS.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

POWERS NOT DELEGATED RESERVED.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Third Congress, Second Session, December 2d, 1793.

ARTICLE XI.

THE JUDICIAL POWER—SEE ART. 3, SEC. 2.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Eighth Congress, First Session, October 17th, 1803.

ARTICLE XII.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ARE ELECTED.

The electors shall meet in their respective States,* and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed,† to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates,‡ and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of a choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to

*On the first Wednesday in December, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

†Before the 1st Wednesday in January, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

‡On the 2d Wednesday in February, by the same act.

the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED—13TH AMENDMENT, PASSED 1865.

Section I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CITIZENS AND THEIR RIGHTS—14TH AMENDMENT.

Section I.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States representatives in congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

DISABILITY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION.

Section III.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

VALIDITY OF PUBLIC DEBT NOT TO BE QUESTIONED.

Section IV.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section V.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE IMPAIRED.

Section I.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section II.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The fifteenth amendment passed at the Fortieth Congress.]

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION *agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875.*

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor, under any pretense whatever, to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person

shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy; or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying

war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; *and provided further*, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the

United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and

from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of assembly shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor, or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State, shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but, on being elected and taking his seat,

his office shall be considered vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State which shall, singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this State shall be bought or sold within the State.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no

proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only; but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate or use the said fund, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special or local bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say:

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local offices or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be,] according to the best of my ability."

And members-elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or

affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property intrusted to me for safe-keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governer shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,

and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor-elect before he is qualified into office,

the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate; the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in

question according to evidence;" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject-matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or a judge appointed for that purpose, and shall, in all cases within the county except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall

terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; *provided*, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier-generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major-generals, the adjutant-general and quartermaster-

general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court-martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals and judges of the inferior court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years; shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney-general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state and the keeper of the state prison shall be nominated

by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors

qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or surrogate-general and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring

the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
[L. S.] and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of October,
A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

HENRY C. KELSEY.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

President.

1. The President shall take the Chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery. (Rule 53.)

Quorum.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.

11. After the President has taken the chair, the order of business shall be as follows:

I. Prayer.
II. Calling the Roll.
III. Reading the Journal.
IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials
V. Reports of Committees.
1. Standing Committees (according to Rule 13.)
2. Select Committees.
VI. Unfinished business.
VII. Introduction of bills.
VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
IX. Senate bills on third reading.
X. Assembly bills on second reading.
XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on the Revision of the Laws
A Committee on Finance.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on the Militia.
A Committee on Game and Fisheries.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Agriculture.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Labor and Industries.
A Committee on Boroughs and Borough Commissions.
A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Public Printing.
A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate

18. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced, and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless

otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third, which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present, but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.

29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

Members.

40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.

45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.

48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House,

and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference* or *adhere,* and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of yeas and nays, to concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.

52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.

55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

57. No concurrent resolution shall pass unless by the consent of a majority of the Senators elected.

Secret Session.

58. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in

the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.

59. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.

60. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

61. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

62. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office shall be kept a secret.

63. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

64. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

Of the Meeting of the House.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the Duties of the Speaker.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which

appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a Speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of

Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice, or longer than five minutes each time, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor

in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall anyone entertain private discourse; nor shall anyone, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly chamber.

On Motions.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and

amendments if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

A Committee of Ways and Means.
A Committee on Bill Revision.
A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Engrossed Bills.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Boroughs and Borough Commissions.
A Committee on Militia.
A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Incidental Expenses.
A Committee on Stationery.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Revision of Laws.
A Committee on Fisheries.
A Committee on Railroads and Canals.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.
A Committee on Labor and Industries.
A Committee on Towns and Townships.

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on Public Printing.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.

A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of the Committee of the Whole House.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions shall, after their first reading, be printed for the use of the members, and referred to their appropriate committees.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House. And the recommitment of any bill or resolution, when the same has been ordered to a third reading, shall have the effect of placing the same upon the second reading.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.

52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be, "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be, "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by yeas and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be

known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

56. No committee of this House shall report a bill adversely without notifying the introducer of the bill; nor shall such adverse report be acted upon unless the introducer of the bill is in his seat.

57. After the calling of the roll has been commenced upon any question, no member shall be permitted to explain his vote.

58. Every bill amended in the House, after its report by the committee to which it was referred upon introduction, shall, when ordered to be engrossed and have a third reading, be delivered to the Committee on Bill Revision, whose duty it shall be to examine the same, and if it be found that such amendment agrees with the context the bill shall then be engrossed. If in the opinion of the committee such amendment is, as to form, improper, they shall report to the House with such recommendation as they think fit. Such report shall be made within two days from the receipt of the bill.

59. That hereafter any motion or resolution which will result in relieving a standing committee of a bill referred to it, shall not be entertained unless one day's notice shall be given the House of the introduction of such motion or resolution.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first indorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the journal of each House.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

FROM 1774 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Continental Congress.

1774–5, James Kinsey; 1774–6, John Cooper, Stephen Crane, John De Hart, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, William Livingston, Richard Smith, Richard Stockton; 1776–7, Jonathan D. Sergeant; 1776-8, Abraham Clark, Jonathan Elmer; 1776–9, John Witherspoon; 1777–8, Elias Boudinot; 1777-9, Nathaniel Scudder; 1778–9, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Elias Dayton; 1778, John Neilson; 1778-80, John Fell; 1779, Thomas Henderson; 1779–81, William Ch. Houston; 1780–1, William Burnett, William Paterson; 1780-3, Abraham Clark; 1780–2, John Witherspoon; 1781–3, William Paterson; 1782–3, Frederick Frelinghuysen; 1781–4, Silas Condict, Jonathan Elmer; 1783–5, John Beatty, Samuel Dick; 1783–4, John Stevens, Sr.; 1784–5, Charles Stewart, William Ch. Houston; 1784–7, Lambert Cadwalader; 1785–6, John Cleaves Symmes, Josiah Hornblower; 1786–7, James Schureman; 1786–8, Abraham Clark; 1787, William Paterson; 1787–8, Jonathan Elmer; 1787–9, Jonathan Dayton.

From 1789 to Date.

I 1789–91. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem.

II. 1791-3. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Abraham Clark, Essex; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Schureman, Middlesex.

III. 1793-5. John Beatty, Hunterdon; Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Abraham Clark, Essex (died 1794); Aaron Kitchell, Morris (to fill vacancy).

IV. 1795-7. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; Thomas Henderson, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Essex; Isaac Smith, Hunterdon; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

V. 1797-9. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; James H. Imlay, Monmouth; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

VI. 1799–1801. John Condit, Essex; Franklin Davenport, Gloucester; Samuel H. Imlay, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Linn, Somerset.

VII. 1801–3. John Condit, Essex; Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset.

VIII. 1803–5. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

IX. 1805–7. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex.

X. 1807–9. William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex (until 1808); Adam Boyd, Bergen (from 1808–9).

XI. 1809–11. James Cox, Monmouth (until 1810); William Helms, Sussex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

XII. 1811–13. Adam Boyd, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; George C. Maxwell, Hunterdon; James Morgan, Middlesex; Thomas Newbold, Burlington.

XIII. 1813–15. Lewis Condict, Morris; William Cox, Burlington; Richard Stockton, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex; James Schureman, Middlesex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland (until 1814); Thomas Binns, Essex (1814–15).

XIV. 1815–17. Ezra Baker, Middlesex; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Lewis Condict, Morris; Henry Southard, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex.

XV. 1817–19. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; Charles Kinsey, Essex; John Linn, Sussex; Henry Southard, Sussex.

XVI. 1819–21. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; John Linn, Sussex; Barnard Smith, Middlesex; Henry Southard, Somerset; John Condit, Essex (until 1820); Thomas Binns, Essex (1820–1).

XVII. 1821–3. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XVIII. 1823–5. George Cassady, Bergen; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XIX. 1825–7. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington.

XX. 1827–9. Lewis Condict, Essex; Isaac Pierson, Essex; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington; George E. Holcombe, Monmouth (until 1828); Hedge Thompson, Salem (until 1828); James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex (1828–9); Thomas Sinnickson, Salem (1828–9).

XXI. 1829–31. Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; Isaac Pierson, Essex; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XXII. 1831–3. Lewis Condict, Morris; Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Isaac Southard, Somerset; Silas Condit, Essex.

XXIII. 1833–5. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Essex; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington.

XXIV. 1835–7. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic (resigned and elected Governor); Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington; William Chetwood (D.), Essex (vacancy 1836–7).

XXV. 1837–9. John B. Aycrigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones York (W.), Salem.

XXVI. 1839–41. William B. Cooper (D.), Gloucester; Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Daniel B. Ryall (D.), Monmouth; Joseph Kille (D.), Salem; Peter D. Vroom (D.), Somerset.

XXVII. 1841–3. John B. Aycrigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones Yorke (W.), Salem.

XXVIII. 1843–5. Lucius Q. C. Elmer (D.), Cumberland; George Sykes (D.), Burlington; Littleton Kirkpatrick (D.), Middlesex; Isaac G. Farlee (D.), Hunterdon; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXIX. 1845–7. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; Samuel G. Wright (W.) (died 1845), Monmouth; George Sykes (D.) (vacancy), Burlington; John Runk (W.), Hunterdon; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXX. 1847–9. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; Dudley S. Gregory (W.), Hudson.

XXXI. 1849–51. Andrew K. Hay (W.), Camden; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; James G. King (W.), Hudson.

XXXII. 1851–3. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; George H. Brown (W.), Somerset; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; Rodman M. Price (D.), Essex.

XXXIII. 1853–5. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; Samuel Lilly (D.), Hunterdon; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (W.), Essex.

XXXIV. 1855–7. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; James Bishop (N. A.), Middlesex; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (R.), Essex.

XXXV. 1857–9. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; John Huyler (D.), Bergen; Jacob R. Wortendyke (D.), Hudson.

XXXVI. 1859–61. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; Jetur R. Riggs (D.), Passaic; William Pennington (R.) (Speaker), Essex.

XXXVII. 1861–3. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; George T. Cobb (D.), Morris; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXVIII. 1863–5. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; George Middleton (D.), Monmouth; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXIX. 1865–7. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; William A. Newell (R.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Ed. R. V. Wright (D.), Hudson.

XL. 1867–9. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLI. 1869–71. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; Orestes Cleveland (D.), Hudson.

XLII. 1871–3. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Sam'l C. Forker (D.), Burlington; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLIII. 1873–5. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Amos Clark, Jr. (R.), Union; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Marcus L. Ward (R.), Essex; Isaac W. Scudder (R.), Hudson.

XLIV. 1875–7. Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Frederick H. Teese (D.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson

XLV. 1877–9 Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; J. Howard Pugh (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Thomas B. Peddie (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVI. 1879–81. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; Hezekiah B. Smith (D.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Charles H. Voorhis (R.), Bergen; John L. Blake (R.), Essex; Lewis A. Brigham (R.), Hudson.

XLVII. 1881–3. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Henry S. Harris (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; Phineas Jones (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVIII. 1883–5. Thomas M. Ferrell (D.), Gloucester; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. R.), Union; Benjamin F. Howey (R.), Warren; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; William H. F. Fiedler (D.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

XLIX. 1885–7. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Robert S. Green (D.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

L. 1887–9. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LI. 1889–91. Christopher A. Bergen (R.), Camden; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Jacob A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Charles D. Beckwith (R.), Passaic; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LII. 1891–93. C. A. Bergen (R.), Camden; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; J. A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; C. A. Cadmus (D.), Passaic; T. D. English (D.), Essex; *E. F. McDonald (D.), Hudson

LIII. 1893–95. Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; J. A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Johnston Cornish (D.), Warren; C. A. Cadmus (D.), Passaic; T. D. English (D.), Essex; George B. Fielder (D.), Hudson; John T. Dunn (D.), Union.

* Mr. McDonald died November 5th, 1892, and he was succeeded by George B. Fielder.

THE JUDICIARY.

(From 1704 to date.)

CHANCELLORS.

(Term, seven years--Salary, $10,000.)

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon; 1887, Alexander T. McGill (term expires May 1st, 1894).

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, $10,000.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John De-Hart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley (term expires March 8th, 1899).

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, $9,000 each.)

1704, William Pinhorne; 1705, William Sandford; 1705, Andrew Bowne; 1706, Daniel Coxe; 1708, Thomas Revel; 1708, Daniel Leeds; 1710, Peter Sonmans; 1710, Hugh Huddy; 1711, Lewis Morris; 1711, Thomas Farmer; 1721, Peter Bard; 1734, Daniel Coxe; 1735, John Hamilton; 1739, Joseph Bonnel; 1739, John Allen; 1748, Samuel Nevil; 1749, Charles Read; 1754, Richard Salter; 1764, John Berrien; 1772, David Ogden; 1774, Richard Stockton; 1776, Samuel Tucker; 1776, Francis Hopkinson (declined); 1777, Isaac Smith; 1777, John Cleves Symmes; 1788, John Chetwood; 1797, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1798, Elisha Boudinot; 1804, William S. Pennington; 1804, William Rossell; 1813, Mahlon Dickerson; 1815, Samuel L. Southard; 1820, Gabriel H. Ford; 1826, George K. Drake; 1834, Thomas C. Ryerson; 1838, John Moore White; 1838, William L. Dayton; 1838,

James S. Nevius; 1841, Daniel Elmer; 1841, Ira C. Whitehead; 1845, Thomas P. Carpenter; 1845, Joseph F. Randolph; 1845, James S. Nevius; 1848, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1852, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Stacy G. Potts; 1852, Daniel Haines; 1855, Peter Vredenburgh; 1855, Martin Ryerson; 1855, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1858, Edward W. Whelpley; 1859, Daniel Haines; 1859, William S. Clawson; 1859, John Vandyke; 1861, George H. Brown; 1861, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Peter Vredenburgh; 1862, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1865, Joseph D. Bedle; 1866, Vancleve Dalrimple; 1866, George S. Woodhull; 1866, '73, '80 and '89, David A. Depue; 1869, '76, '83 and '90, Bennet Van Syckel; 1869, '76, '83 and '90, Edward W. Scudder; 1875, '82 and '89, Manning M. Knapp; 1875, '82 and '89, Jonathan Dixon; 1875, '82 and '89, Alfred Reed; 1880 and '87, Joel Parker; 1880 and '87, William J. Magie; 1888, Charles G. Garrison; 1892, George T. Werts; 1893, Job H. Lippincott; 1893, Leon Abbett.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

(Term, five years—Salary, $7,000.

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Gordon; 1719, Jeremiah Bass; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton (term expires April 5th, 1897).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little; 1881, George S. Duryee; 1886, Allan L. McDermott (term expires March 28th, 1896).

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857, Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee (term expires November 2d, 1897).

STATE OFFICERS.

(From 1776 to date.)

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term, five years—Salary, $6,000.)

1776, Charles Pettit, resigned October 7th, 1778; 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820. Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1871, Henry C. Kelsey (term expires April 6th, 1897).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, $6,000.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15th, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant; 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Rescarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright; 1885, Jonathan H. Blackwell; 1885, John J. Toffey; 1891, George R. Gray (term expires March, 1894).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, $6,000.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton; 1880, Edward J. Anderson; 1891, William C. Heppenheimer (term expires March, 1894).

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

(Salary, $1,200.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1803, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwallader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERALS.

(Salary, $1,200.)

1776, John Mehelm; 1778, Matthias Williamson; 1813, Jonathan Rhea; 1821, James J. Wilson; 1824, Garret D. Wall; 1830, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855, Lewis Perrine (died 1889); 1890, Richard A. Donnelly.

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, $3,500.)

——— ——— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott; 1881, P. H. Laverty; 1886, John H. Patterson (term expires April 22d, 1896).

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

Below is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844:

[SPECIAL SESSIONS.—An extra session convened on April 30th, and adjourned on May 10th, 1861, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war. Laws enacted, 13; Joint Resolutions, 2. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1877, for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges; it met on March 28th, and adjourned on March 30th. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1884, to act on the Governor's nominations for members of the State Board of Assessors; it met on April 23d, and lasted two hours.]

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1845—January	14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	.....	...
1846— "	13,	" 18,	14 "	144	...
1847— "	12,	March 5,	8 "	109	13
1848— "	11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849— "	9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850— "	8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851— "	14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852— "	13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853— "	12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854— "	10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855— "	9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856— "	8,	March 14,	10 "	180	11
1857— "	13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858— "	12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859— "	11,	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860— "	10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861— "	8,	" 15	10 "	181	2
1862— "	14,	" 28,	11 "	194	5
1863— "	13,	" 25,	11 "	279	3
1864— "	12,	April 14,	14 "	446	7
1865— "	10,	" 6,	13 "	514	5
1866— "	9,	" 6,	13 "	487	6
1867— "	18,	" 12,	12 "	480	12
1868— "	14,	" 17,	14 "	566	11
1869— "	12,	" 2,	12 "	577	5

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1870—	January 11,	March 17,	10 Weeks.	532	6
1871—	" 10,	April 6,	13 "	625	9
1872—	" 9,	" 4,	13 "	603	10
1873—	" 14,	" 4,	12 "	723	1
1874—	" 13,	March 27,	11 "	534	1
1875—	" 12,	April 9,	13 "	439	0
1876—	" 11,	" 21,	15 "	213	6
1877—	" 9,	March 9,	9 "	156	6
1878—	" 8,	April 5,	13 "	267	7
1879—	" 14,	March 14,	9 "	209	3
1880—	" 13,	" 12,	9 "	224	4
1881—	" 11,	" 25,	11 "	230	10
1882—	" 10,	" 31,	12 "	190	7
1883—	" 9,	" 23,	11 "	208	6
1884—	" 8,	April 18,	15 "	225	9
1885—	" 13,	" 4,	12 "	250	4
1886—*	" 12,	June 2,	15 "	279	3
1887—†	" 11,	April 7,	13 "	182	3
1888—	" 10,	March 30,	12 "	337	11
1889—	" 8,	April 20,	15 "	297	8
1890—	" 14,	May 23,	19 "	311	3
1891—	" 13,	March 20,	10 "	285	6
1892—	" 12,	" 11,	9 "	296	1
1893—	" 10,	" 11,	9 "	292	2

*After a session of 14 weeks the House took a recess on April 16th till June 1st. The Senate continued in session, as a Court of Impeachment, till April 22d, when a recess was taken till June 1st. Up to the time of taking the recess the Senate and House were in session together 14 weeks, and the Senate by itself one week. Both Houses re-assembled on June 1st, and an adjournment *sine die* took place at 5 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, June 2d. The Laverty impeachment trial was opened before the Senate, sitting as a court, on March 11th, and ended on Wednesday, April 21st, at 9 o'clock P. M., when a verdict of guilty on two counts, by a two-thirds majority, was returned. The trial lasted 19 days. See Senate Journal, session of 1886, pages 905 to 959.

† The Senate did not organize till February 1st.

STATE SENATORS.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 to 1893

Atlantic County.

45—47, Joel Adams.
48—50, Lewis M. Walker.
51—53, Joseph E. Potts.
54—56, David B. Somers.
57—59, Enoch Cordery.
60—62, Thomas E. Morris.
63—65, Samuel Stille.
66—68, David S Blackman.
69—71, Jesse Adams.
72—74, William Moore.
75—77, Hosea F. Madden.
78—92, John J. Gardner.
93—95, Samuel D. Hoffman.

Bergen County.

45—47, Richard R. Paulison.
48—49, Isaac I. Haring.
50—51, John Van Brunt.
52—53, Abraham Hopper.
54—56, Daniel D. Depew.
57—59, Thomas H. Herring.
60—62, Ralph S. Demarest.
63—65, Daniel Holsman.
66—68, John Y. Dater.
69—71, James J. Brinkerhoff.
72—74, Cornelius Lydecker.
75—77, George Dayton.
78—80, Cornelius S. Cooper.
81—83, Isaac Wortendyke.
84—85, Ezra Miller.
86—89, John W. Bogert.
90—95, Henry D. Winton.

Burlington County.

45—46, James S. Hulme.
47—49, Thomas H. Richards.
50—52, Joseph Satterthwaite.
53—58, Joseph W. Allen.
59—61, Thomas L. Norcross.
62, Joseph W. Pharo.
63—64, William Garwood.
65—67, Geo. M. Wright.
68—70, Job H. Gaskell.
71-73, Henry J. Irick.
74—76, Barton F. Thorn.
77-79, Caleb G. Ridgway.
80—82, Wm. Budd Deacon.
83—85, Hezekiah B. Smith.
86—91, William H. Carter.
92—94, Mitchell B. Perkins.

Camden County.

45, Richard W. Howell.
46—48, Joseph C. Stafford.
49—51, John Gill
52—54, Thomas W. Mulford.
55—60, John K. Roberts.
61-63, William P. Tatem.
64—66, James M. Scovel.
67—72, Edward Bettle.
73—81, William J. Sewell.
82-84, Albert Merritt.
85-87, Richard N. Herring.
88-90, George Pfeiffer.
91—93, Maurice A. Rogers.

Cape May County.

45—46, Reuben Willets.
47—49, James L. Smith.
50—52, Enoch Edmunds.
53-55, Joshua Swain, Jr.
56—58, Jesse H. Diverty.
59—61, Downs Edmunds.
62—64, Jonathan F. Leaming.
65—67, Wilmon W. Ware.
68—70, Leaming M. Rice.
71—73, Thomas Beesley.
74—76, Richard S. Leaming.
77—79, Jonathan F. Leaming.
80—85, Waters B. Miller.
86—88, Joseph H. Hanes.
89—91, Walter S. Leaming.
92-94, Lemuel E. Miller.

Cumberland County.

45—46, Enoch H. More.
47—50, Stephen A. Garrison.
51—53, Reuben Fithian.
54—56, Lewis Howell.
57—59, John L. Sharp.
60—62, Nat. Stratton.
63—68, Providence Ludlam.
69—71, James H. Nixon.
72—74, C. Henry Shepherd.
75—77, J. Howard Willets.
78—80, George S. Whiticar.
81—86, Isaac T. Nichols.
87—89, Philip P. Baker.
90—92, Seaman R. Fowler.
93—95, Edward C. Stokes.

Essex County.

45, Joseph S. Dodd.
46—48, Stephen R. Grover.
49—51, Asa Whitehead.
52—54, Stephen Congar.
55—57, George R. Chetwood.
58—60, Charles L. C. Gifford.
61—63, James M. Quinby.
64—66, John G. Trusdell.
67—69, James L. Hays.
70—75, John W. Taylor.
76—78, William H. Kirk.
79—81, William H. Francis.
82—84, William Stainsby.
85—87, Frederick S. Fish.
88—90, A. F. R. Martin.
91—93, Michael T. Barrett.

Gloucester County.

45—48, John C. Smallwood.
49—51, Charles Reeves.
52—54, John Burk.
55—57, Joseph Franklin.
58—60, Jeptha Abbott.
61—63, John Pierson.
64—66, Joseph L. Reeves.
67-69, Woodward Warrick.
70—75, Samuel Hopkins.
76—78, Thomas P. Mathers.
79—81, John F. Bodine.
82—83, Thomas M. Ferrell.
84—87, Stacy L. Pancoast.
88—90, Joseph B. Roe.
91—93, George H. Barker.

Hudson County.

45—47, Richard Outwater.
48—49, John Tennele.
50, John Cassedy.
51—53, Abraham O. Zabriskie.
54—56, Moses B. Bramhall.
57—59, C. V. Clickener.
60—61, Samuel Wescott.
62—65, Theodore F. Randolph.
66—68, Charles H. Winfield,
69—71, Noah D. Taylor.
72—74, John R. McPherson.
75—77, Leon Abbett.
78—80, Rudolph F. Rabe.
81—83, Elijah T. Paxton.
84—86, William Brinkerhoff.
87—89, William D. Edwards.
90—91, *Edward F. McDonald.
92, Robert S. Hudspeth.
93—95, William D. Daly.

Hunterdon County.

45—46, Alexander Wurts.
47—49, Isaac G. Farlee.
50—52, John Manners.
53—55, Alexander V. Bonnell.
56—58, John C. Rafferty.
59—61, Edmund Perry.
62—64, John Blane.
65—67, Alexander Wurts.
68—70, Joseph G. Bowne.
71—73, David H. Banghart.
74-76, Fred. A. Potts.
77—79, James N. Pidcock.
80-82, Eli Bosenbury.
83—85, John Carpenter, Jr.
86-88, George H. Large.
89—91, Moses K. Everitt.
92—94, William H. Martin.

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* Mr. McDonald was unseated the last day of the session of 1890, and William S. Stuhr was given his seat. The first week of the session of 1891 Mr. Stuhr was unseated and Mr. McDonald resumed his seat.

Mercer County.

45—50, Charles S. Olden.
51—56, William C. Alexander.
57—59, Robert C. Hutchinson.
60—62, Jonathan Cook.
63—65, Edward W. Scudder.
66—68, Aug. G. Richey.
69—71, John Woolverton.
72—74, Charles Hewitt.
75—77, Jonathan H. Blackwell.
78—80, Crowell Marsh.
81—83, John Taylor.
84—86, George O. Vanderbilt.
87—92, John D. Rue.
93—95, William H. Skirm.

Middlesex County.

45—46, David Crowell.
47—49, Adam Lee.
50—52, Edward Y. Rogers.
53—55, Ralph C. Stults
56—58, Henry V. Speer.
59—61, Abra. Everitt.
62—70, Amos Robbins.
71—76, Levi D. Jarrard.
77—79, George C. Ludlow.
80—82, Isaac L. Martin.
83—85, Abraham V. Schenck.
86—88, Daniel C. Chase.
89—94, Robert Adrain.

Monmouth County.

45, Thomas E. Combs.
46—48, George F. Fort.
49—51, John A. Morford.
52—54, William D Davis.
55—57, Robert S. Laird.
58—60, 73—78, Wm. H. Hendrickson.
61—63, Anthony Reckless.
64—71, Henry S. Little.
72, Wm. H. Conover, Jr.
79—81, George C. Beekman.
82—84, John S. Applegate.
85—87, Thomas G. Chattle.
88—90, Henry M. Nevius.
91—92, Thomas S. R. Brown.
93, Henry S. Terhune.

Morris County.

45—47, John B. Johnes.
48—50, Ephraim Marsh.
51—53, John A Bleecker.
54—56, Alexander Robertson.
57—59, Andrew B. Cobb.
60—62, Daniel Budd.
63—65, Lyman A. Chandler.
66—70, George T. Cobb.
71, Columbus Beach.
72—74, Augustus W. Cutler.
75—77, John Hill.
78—80, Augustus C. Canfield.
81—86, James C. Youngblood
87—92, George T. Werts.
93—95, Elias C. Drake.

Ocean County.

51—53, Samuel Birdsall.
54—56, James Cowperthwaite.
57—62, William F. Brown.
63—68, George D. Horner.
69—71, John Torrey, Jr.
72—74, John G. W. Havens.
75—77, John S. Schultze.
78—80, Ephraim P. Emson.
81—83, Abram C. B. Havens
84—92, George T. Cranmer.
93—95, George G. Smith.

Passaic County.

45—46, Cornelius G. Garrison.
47—49, Martin J. Ryerson.
50—52, Silas D. Canfield.
53—55, Thomas D. Hoxsey.
56—58, Jetur R. Riggs.
59—67, Benjamin Buckley.
68—70, John Hopper.
71—73, Henry A. Williams.
74—76, John Hopper.
77—82, Garret A. Hobart.
83—88, John W. Griggs.
89—91, John Mallon.
92—94, John Hinchliffe.

Salem County.

45, William J. Shinn.
46—48, Benjamin Acton, Jr.
49—51, John Summerill, Jr.
52—54, Allen Wallace.
55—57, Charles P. Smith.
58—60, Joseph K. Riley.
61—63, Emmor Reeve.
64—66, Richard M. Acton.
67—69, Samuel Plummer.
70—72, John C. Belden.
73—75, Isaac Newkirk.
76—78, Charles S. Plummer.
79—81, Quinton Keasbey.
82—84, George Hires.
85—87, Wyatt W. Miller.
88—90, William Newell.
91—93, James Butcher.

Somerset County.

45, George H. Brown.
46—48, William H. Leupp.
49—51, John W. Craig.
52—54, Moses Craig.
55—57, Samuel K. Martin.
58—60, James Campbell.
61—63, Rynier H. Veghte.
64—66, Joshua Doughty.
67—69, John H. Anderson.
70—72, Calvin Corle.
73—75, Elisha B. Wood.
76—78, Charles B. Moore.
79—81, John G. Schenck.
82—84, Eugene S. Doughty.
85—90, Lewis A. Thompson.
91—93, William J Keys.

Sussex County.

45—46, Benjamin Hamilton.
47—49, Nathan Smith.
50—52, Joseph Greer.
53—55, Isaac Bonnell.
56—58, Zachariah H. Price.
59—61, Edward C. Moore.
62—64, Peter Smith.
65—67, Joseph S. Martin.
68—73, Richard E. Edsall.
74—76, Samuel T. Smith.
77—79, Francis M. Ward.
80—82, Thomas Lawrence.
83—85, Lewis Cochran.
86—88, J. Anson McBride.
89—91, Peter D. Smith.
92—94, John McMickle.

Union County.

58—60, John R. Ayres.
61—63, Joseph T. Crowell.
64—65, James Jenkins.
66, Philip H. Grier.
67—69, Amos Clark, Jr.
70—72, James T. Wiley.
73—75, J. Henry Stone.
76—78, William J. Magie.
79—84, Benjamin A. Vail.
85—87, Robert L. Livingston.
88—90, James L. Miller.
91—93, Frederick C. Marsh.

Warren County.

45, Charles J. Ihrie.
46—48, Jeremy Mackey.
49—51, George W. Taylor.
52—54, Charles Sitgreaves.
55—57, William Rea.
58—60, Philip Mowry.
61—63, James K. Swayze.
64—66, Henry R. Kennedy.
67—69, Abraham Wildrick.
70—72, Edward H. Bird.
73—75, Joseph B. Cornish
76—78, William Silverthorn.
79—81, Peter Cramer.
82—84, George H. Beatty.
85—87, James E. Moon.
88—90, Martin Wyckoff.
91—93, Johnston Cornish.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1893

Atlantic County.

45, 46, Joseph Ingersoll.
47—49, Mark Lake.
50, 51, Robert B. Risley.
52, John H. Boyle.
53, Thomas D Winner.
54, Daniel Townsend.
55, Nicholas F Smith.
56, 57, David Frambes.
58, John B. Madden.
59, Thomas E. Morris.
60—62, Charles E P. Mayhew.
63, John Godfrey.
64, Simon Hanthorn.
65, Simon Lake.
66, 67, P. M. Wolfseiffer.
68, 69, Jacob Keim.
70, 71, Benjamin H. Overheiser.
72, 73, Samuel H. Cavileer.
74, 75, Lemuel Conover.
76, 77, Leonard H. Ashley.
78, Israel Smith.
79, 80, James Jeffries.
81, George Elvins.
82, Joseph H Shinn.
83, John L. Bryant.
84, 85, Edward North.
86, 87, James S. Beckwith.
88, James B. Nixon.
89, 90, Shepherd S. Hudson.
91, Smith E Johnson.
92, Samuel D Hoffman.
93, Charles A Baake.

Bergen County.

45, William G. Hopper.
45, Jacob C. Terhune.
46, 47, John G. Banta.
46, 47, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff.
48, 49, John Ackerman, Jr.
48, 49, Henry H Voorhis, Jr.
50—52, John Huyler.
50, 51, John H. Hopper.
52, John Zabriskie.
53, 54, Jacob I Demarest.
53, 54, Abraham Van Horn.
55, 56, Ralph S. Demarest
55, 56, Thomas W. Demarest.
57, 58, Daniel Holsman.
57, 58, Aaron H. Westervelt.
59, Andrew C. Cadmus.
59, 60, Enoch Brinkerhoff.
60, John A. Hopper.
61, 62, Abram Carlock.
61, 62, John R. Post.
63, 64, Thomas Dunn English.
63, 64, John Y. Dater.
65, 66, Isaac Demarest.
65, 66, Abraham J. Haring.
67, 68, Cornelius Christie.
67, A. Van Emburg.
68, 69, Henry G. Herring.
69, 70, Eben Winton.
70, 71, Henry A. Hopper.
71, 72, Jacob G. Van Riper.
72, 73, George J. Hopper.
73, John J Anderson.
74, 75, Henry C. Herring.
74, 75, John W. Bogert.
76, 77, John H. Winant.
76, 77, Barney N. Ferdon.
78, M Corsen Gillham.
78, 79, Southey S. Parramore.
79, 80, John A. Demarest.
80, Oliver D Smith.
81—83, 86, John Van Bussum.
81, 82, Elias H. Sisson.
81, 84, Peter R. Wortendyke.
84, *Jacob W. Doremus.
85, Peter Ackerman.
85, 86, Eben Winton.
87—88, Anderson Bloomer.
87, Peter Ackerman.
88—89, Charles F. Harrington.
89—90, Abram De Ronde.
90—91, George Zimmermann.
91, John H Huyler.
92—93, Samuel G. H. Wright.
92—93, John J. Dupuy.

* John W. Doremus was first elected, but died before Legislature convened.

Burlington County.

45, Joseph Satterthwait.
45, Isaiah Adams.
45, 47, 48, John W. C. Evans.
45, Edward Taylor.
45, William Biddle
46. Clayton Lippincott.
46, William Malsbury
46, Garrit S. Cannon.
46, Stephen Willets.
46, Wm. G Lippincott.
47—49, John S. Irick.
47—49, Benjamin Kemble.
47, 48, Joseph W. Allen.
47, William Biddle.
48—50, Edward French.
49—51, Samuel Stockton.
49—51, William R. Braddock.
50—52, William Brown.
50, 51, William S. Embley.
51—53, Allen Jones.
52—54, John W Fennimore.
52—54, Charles Haines.
52, Benajah Antrim.
53, 54, Mahlon Hutchinson.
53, 54, Jacob L. Githens.
54, Job H Gaskill.
54—56, William Parry.
55, Josephus Sooy, Jr.
55, Benjamin Gibbs.
55, 57, Thomas L. Norcross.
55, 56, Elisha Gaunt.
56, Richard Jones.
56, William M. Collom.
56, 57, Jervis H. Bartlett.
57, 58, Samuel Keys.
57—59, Charles Mickle.
57—59, Ezra Evans
58, Samuel C. Middleton.
58, 59, Charles S. Kemble.
59, 60, John Larzalere
59—61, Samuel A. Dobbins.
60, 61, George B. Wills.
60—62, Robert B. Stokes.
60—62, William Sooy.
61, Joseph L Lamb.
62—64, Wm. P. McMichael.
62, 63, John M. Higbee.
63—65, Israel W. Heulings.
63—65, Henry J. Irick.
64, Jarett Stokes.
65, Samuel Stockton.
65, 66, Charles C. Lathrop.
66, 67, George W. Thompson.
66, 67, Samuel Coate.
66, 67, Andrew J. Fort.
67—69, Wallace Lippincott.
68—71, John J. Maxwell.
68, Charles E. Hendrickson.
68, Charles Collins.
69—71, Thomas C. Alcott.
69, Theophilus I. Price.
70, 71, Abraham Perkins.
70, Levi French.
71—73, Edward T. Thompson.
72, Robert Aaronson.
72—74, E Budd Marter.
72—74, George B. Borton.
73, 74, Townsend Cox.
74, Joseph P. Adams.
75, Levi French.
75, Charles J. Gordon.
75, Henry Moffett.
75—77, Samuel Taylor.
76, Daniel L. Platt.
76—78, John Cavileer.
76—78, Edward F. Mathews.
77—79, George Sykes.
78, 79, Wm. Budd Deacon.
79, 80, John W. Haines.
79, Wm. R. Lippincott.
80—82, William H Carter.
80—82, Henry C. Herr.
81, John Cavileer.
80, 81, Abraham Marter.
82, Thomas M. Locke.
83—86, Theodore Budd.
83, 84, 87, Stacy H. Scott.
83, Horace Cronk.
84—86, Thomas J. Alcott.
85, 86, Allen H. Gangewer.
87, 88, 90, Robert C. Hutchinson.
87, 88, 89, William H. Doron.
88, 89, Albert Hansell.
89, George C. Davis.
90, 91, Mitchell B. Perkins.
90, 91, Lewis L. Sharp.
91, 92, A. H. White.
92—93, Howard E. Packer.
93, Micajah E. Matlack

Camden County.

45, Joseph Kay, Jr.
45, John Redfield.
46, Joel G. Clark.
46, Gerrard Wood.
47, Edward Turner.
47, Joseph B. Tatem.
48, John C. Shreeve.
48, John E. Marshall.
49, Jacob Troth.
49, Joseph Wolohon.
50, 51, Charles D Hineline.
50, 51, Thomas W. Hurff,
52, 53, J. O. Johnson.
52, J. Kay.
52, Jonathan Day.
53, Samuel Lytie.
53, 54, John K. Roberts.
54, 55, Samuel S. Cake.

55, James L. Hines.
54—56, Reiley Barret.
56, Evan C. Smith.
56, 57, John P. Harker.
57—59, *Samuel Scull.
57, T. B. Atkinson.
57, Joseph M. Atkinson.
58, Edmund Hoffman.
58, 59, Samuel M. Thorne.
59, Zebedee Nicholson.
60, 61, John R. Graham
60, Joseph Stafford, Jr.
60, George Brewer.
61, 62, Joel P. Kirkbride.
61, James L. Hines.
62, Daniel A. Hall.
62, 63, Edwin J. Osler.
63, James M. Scovel.
63, 64, Chalkley Albertson.
64, Samuel Tatem.
64, 65, Paul C. Brinck.
65, 66, Isaac W. Nicholson.
65, John F. Bodine.
66, 67, George W. N. Custis.
66, 67, Thomas H. Coles.
67, Edward Z. Collings.
68, John Hood.
68, James Wills.
68, Chalkley Albertson.
69, 70, Henry S. Bonsall.
69, 70, William C. Shinn.
69, Thomas H. Coles.
70, Samuel Warthman.
71, Charles Wilson.
71, Isaac W. Nicholson,
72, Fred. Bourquin.
71, 72, Stevenson Leslie.
72—74, George B. Carse.
73, Isaac Foreman.
73, 74, William H. Cole.
74, Chalkley Albertson.
75—77, Alden C. Scovel.
75, 76, 79, 80, R. N Herring.
75, Henry B. Wilson.
76, 77, Oliver Lund.
77, Samuel T. Murphy.
78, Isaiah Woolston.
78, 79, Alonzo D. Nichols.
78, Andrew J. Rider.
79, 80, Edward Burrough.
80, 81, Henry L. Bonsall.
81, 82, Chris. J. Mines, Jr.
81, 82, John H. McMurray.
82, Robert F. S. Heath.
83, George W. Bortin.
83, John Bamford.
83, 84, 93, Clayton Stafford.
84, 87, Edward A. Armstrong.
84, John W. Branning.
85, Benjamin M. Braker.
85, 86, Henry M. Jewett.
86, George Pfeiffer.
87, Philip Young.
87, Henry Turley.
88, 89, Adam Clark Smith.
88, 89, 90, John Harris.
88, 89, George H Higgins.
90, Franklin C. Woolman.
90, 91, 92, Abram W. Nash.
91, 92, Joseph M. Engard.
91, 92, also 73, 74, William H. Cole
93, Clayton Stafford.
93, George W. Henry.
93, William J Thompson.

Cape May County.

45, John Stites.
46, Samuel Townsend.
47, Richard S. Ludlam.
48, 49, Nathaniel Holmes, Jr.
50, 51, Mackey Williams
52, Joshua Swaim.
53, Waters B. Miller.
54, 55, Jesse H. Diverty.
56—58, Downs Edmunds, Jr.
59, 60, Abram Reeves.
61, Jonathan F. Leaming.
62—64, Wilmon W. Ware.
65—67, 69, 70, Thos. Beesley.
68, Samuel R. Magonagle.
71—73, Richard S. Leaming.
74, Alexander Young.
75, Richard D. Edmunds.
76—78, William T. Stevens.
79, Daniel Schellinger.
80, 83—85, Jesse D. Ludlam.
81, 82, Furman L. Richardson.
86, 87, Alvin P. Hildreth.
88, Walter S. Leaming.
89, 90, 91, Eugene C. Cole.
92, 93, Edmund L. Ross.

Cumberland County.

45, Josiah Shaw.
45, 46, George Heisler.
45, 46, Lewis Howell
46, Stephen A. Garrison.
47, Leonard Lawrence.
47, Jeremiah Parvin.
47, 48, Uriah D. Woodruff.
48, 49, Reuben Fithian.
48, 49, Richard Lore.
49, 50, John T. Nixon.

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*In 1857 Mr. Scull was unseated by T. B. Atkinson.

50, 51, Benj. Ayres.
50, 51, Joel Moore.
51, 52, Samuel Mayhew.
52, David Campbell.
53, Enos S. Gandy.
53, Lewis Woodruff.
54, Daniel Harris.
54, Morton Mills
55, 56, James M. Wells.
55, 56, John F. Keen.
57, Uriah Mayhew.
57, Elias Doughty.
58, Elwell Nichols.
58, 59, Robert Moore.
59, Aaron S. Westcott.
60, Ebenezer Hall.
60, John Carter.
61, 62, William Bacon.
61, 62, J. Edmund Sheppard.
63, 64, B. Rush Bateman.
63, 64, Edw. W. Maylin.
65—67, Robert Moore.
65—68, James H. Nixon.
68, Thomas D. Westcott.
69, C. Henry Shepherd.
69—71, Wm. A. House.
70, 71, Charles C. Grosscup.
72, 73, George S. Whiticar.
72, 73, J. Howard Willets.
74, 75, Lewis H. Dowdney.
74, George B. Langley.
75—77, George W. Payne.
76, Isaiah W. Richman.
77, 78, Isaac T. Nichols.
78, James Loughron.
79, 80, Robert P. Ewing.
79, 80, Arthur T. Parsons.
81, 82, Charles Ladow.
81, John H. Avis.
82, Philip P. Baker.
83, Isaac M. Smalley.
83, 84, John B. Campbell.
84, 85, Jeremiah H. Lupton.
85, 86, Wilson Banks.
86, 87, Franklin Lawrence.
87, Thomas H. Hawkins.
88, Mulford Ludlam.
88, Isaac M. Smalley.
89, Thomas W. Trenchard.
89, 90, Reuben Cheesman.
90, 93, John N. Glaspell.
91, James L. Van Syckel.
91, 92, Edward C Stokes.
92, 93, Wilber H. Baxter.

Essex County.

45, Isaac Van Wagenen.
45, 46, William M. Scudder.
45, John Runyon.
45, 46, Hugh F. Randolph.
45, 46, Jabez Pierson.
45, 46, Keen Pruden.
45, 46, Alvah Sherman.
46, 47, George W. McLane.
46, 47, Parker Teed.
47, 48, A. S. Hubbeel.
47, 48, Jabez G. Goble.
47, 48, Francis B. Chetwood.
47, 48, Abraham Van Riper.
47, 48, Elston Marsh.
48, Hugh H. Bowne.
48, 49, Charles Harrison.
49, 50, Joel W. Condit.
49, 50, Obadiah Meeker.
49, 50, William F. Day.
49, 50, Stephen Personnett.
49, Hugh H. Bowne.
49, Lewis C. Grover.
50, 51, Jonathan Valentine.
50, 51, David Wade.
50, 51, Isaac H. Pierson.
51, 52, Beach Vanderpool.
51, 52, John C. Beardsley.
51, William M. Whitehead.
51, Cornelius Boice.
52, Thomas McKirgan.
52, John M. Clark.
52, William M. Sandford.
52, Silas Merchant.
52, John Munn.
52, James S. Bell.
52, 53, John B. Clark.
53, Stephen Day, Jr.
53, Grant J. Wheeler.
53, Edward T. Hillyer.
53, Charles T. Day.
53, Charles O. Bolles.
53, 54, Abiathar Harrison.
53, 54, Daniel Price.
53, 54, William Dennis.
54, David S. Craig.
54, Daniel H. Noe.
54, James N Joraleman.
54, David Ripley.
54, 55, Hugh Holmes.
54, 55, Daniel D. Benjamin.
55, Charles O. Bolles.
55, Daniel F. Tompkins.
55, 56, Nehemiah Perry.
55, 56, James A. Pennington.
55, 56, Apollos M. Elmer.
55, 56, Joseph T. Hopping.
55, 56, Samuel R. Winans.
56, Warren S. Baldwin.
56, James E. Bathgate.
56, George H. Doremus.
56, 57, William K. McDonald.
57, John C. Denman.
57, Moses P. Smith.
57, John L. Blake, Jr.
57, William B. Baldwin.
57, Charles L. C. Gifford.

57, Elihu Day.
57, 58, Charles C. Stewart.
57, 58, John C. Thornton.
58, Simeon Harrison.
58, James McCracken.
58, Joseph Booth.
58, Ira M Harrison
58, Thomas Kirkpatrick.
59, 60, Adolphus W. Waldron.
59, 60, James F. Bond.
59, 60, Amzi Condit.
59, Gashier De Witt, Jr.
59, David Ayres.
59, Isaac P. Trimble.
59, David A. Hayes.
60, James McCracken.
60, J. W. Hale.
60, 61, Frederick H. Teese.
60, 61, James Wheeler.
61, 62, George A. Halsey.
61, 62, James M. Lang.
61, 62, David Oakes.
61, 62, John Flintoft.
61, James E. Smith.
62, 63, Walter Tompkins.
62, 63, Corra Drake.
62, 63, John D Freeman.
62, 63, John P. Jackson.
62, 63, Thomas McGrath.
63, Amzi Dodd.
63, John C Littell.
63, 64, Adolph Schalk.
63, 64, James Smith.
64, 65, Rufus F. Harrison.
64, 65, Charles A. Lightpipe.
64, 65, Thomas B Peddie.
64, 65, John C. Seiffert.
64, 65, Bernard Kearney.
64, Jeremiah DeCamp.
64, Ira M. Harrison.
65, J. B. S. Robinson.
65, John H Landell.
65, James D Cleaver.
65, 66, David Anderson.
66, William Bodwell.
66, 67, Albert P. Condit.
66, 67, Isaac P. Trimble.
66, 67, William H. Murphy.
66, 68, Edward L Price.
66, John F. Anderson.
66, David Ayers.
66, James L. Hays.
67, Israe D Condit.
67, Daniel Ayers.
67, William R. Sayre.
67, 68, Samuel Atwater.
67, 68, Edward Hedden.
67, M. H. C. Vail.
68, 69, Josiah Speer.
68, 69, James Peck.
68, 69, John Kennedy.
68, 69, Timothy W. Lord.
68, 69, Francis Macken.
68, Josiah L. Baldwin.
69, 70, James L. Gurney.
69, 70, John Hunkele.
69, 70, William W. Hawkins.
69, 71, James G. Irwin.
70, 71, Joseph F. Sanxay.
70, 71, Farrand Kitchell
70, 71, Henry W. Wilson.
70, Chauncey G. Williams.
70, William R. Sayre.
70, Matthew Murphy.
71, Albert P. Condit.
71, 72, Edmund L. Joy
71, 72, Theodore Horn.
71, 72, Rochus Heinisch, Jr.
71, William A. Ripley.
72, 73, Samuel Wilde.
72, 73, Joseph G. Hill.
72, 73, Theodore Macknett.
72, David Anderson.
72, Daniel Murphy.
72, Moses H. Williams.
73, L. M. Armstrong.
73, John W. Campbell.
73, 74, Elias O. Doremus.
73, 74, Phineas Jones.
73, 74, Aaron G. Baldwin.
74, Moses E. Halsey.
74, 75, Thomas S. Henry.
74, 75, Julius C. Fitzgerald.
74, 75, William H. Kirk.
74, James T. Vanness.
73—75, Samuel Morrow, Jr.
75, Andrew Teed.
75, Hugh Kinnard.
75, Patrick Doyle.
75, William Carrolton.
75, 76, David Dodd.
76, 77, Albert D. Traphagen.
76, 77, Francis K. Howell.
76, 77, S. V. C. Van Rensselaer.
76, 77, Elkanah Drake.
76, Charles H. Harrison.
76, Marcus S. Richards.
76, Philip W. Cross.
76, 80, James M. Patterson.
77, Joseph H. Wightman.
77, 80, Gottfried Krueger.
77, 78, Charles Gomer.
77, 78, James Malone.
77, 78, Edward D. Pierson.
78, 79, Edward W Crane.
78, 79, George S Duryee.
78, 79, 82, William H. F. Fiedler
78, 79, Schuyler B. Jackson.
78, Alexander Phillips.
78, Charles Holzwarth.
79—81, Harrison Van Duyne.
79, 80, Peter J. Gray.
79, 80, 83, 89, John Gill.
79, Charles A. Felch.

80, *William H. Brown.
80, 81, Elias A Wilkinson.
80, 81, Thomas W. Langstroth.
79—81, 83, Thomas O'Connor.
81, Joseph L. Munn.
81, William Wright.
81, †Charles G. Bruemmer.
81, 82, Michael McMahan.
80, 81, William R. Williams.
82, 83, John H Parsons.
82, 83, David Young.
82, Robert McGowan.
82, Roderick Robertson.
82, Ulysses B Brewster.
82, Edward R. Pennington.
82, Adam Turkes.
82, Edwin B. Smith.
83, Lucius B. Hutchinson.
83, James N. Arbuckle.
83, John H. Murphy.
83, William Hill.
83, 84, 93, John L. Armitage.
83—87, 93, William Harrigan.
84, 85, George B. Harrison.
84, 85, David A. Bell.
84, 85, Edward Q. Keasbey.
84, 85, William E. O'Connor.
84, 85, Charles Holzwarth.
84, Herman Lehlbach.
84, Rush Burgess.
84, Frederick S. Fish.
85, 86, Henry M. Doremus.
85, 86, R. Wayne Parker.
85, 86, Augustus F. R. Martin.
85, Franklin Murphy.
86, 87, Charles F. Underhill.
86, Henry A. Potter.
86, 87, Elias M. Condit.
86, Edwin Lister.
86, Jacob Schreihofer.
86, 87, 93, John H. Peal.
87, 88, James Peck.
87, 88, Charles E. Hill
87, Michael T. Barrett.
87, Elvin W. Crane.
87—89, Frank M. McDermitt.
87, 88, James Marlatt.
87, William Harrigan.
88, 89, Thomas McGowan.
88, 89, Adrian Riker.
88, DeForrest P. Lozier.
88, Augustus Dusenberry.
88, 89, Joseph Schmelz.
88, James A. Christie.
89, John Gill.
89, 90, Richard A. Price.
89, 90, 92, Leonard Kalisch.
89, Moses Bigelow.
89, 90, Reuben Trier.
89, George W. Wiedenmayer.
90, 91, George Rabenstein.
90, 91, Thomas H. Pollock.
90—92, Thomas Smith.
90, 91, Charles Trefz.
90, 91, John J. Bertram.
90, 92, Edward H. Snyder.
90, 91, Edward W. Jackson.
91, 92, John Nieder.
91, 92, John R. Hardin.
91, 92, George W. Ketcham.
91, Edward M. Taylor
92, Thomas F. Cavanagh.
92, James A. Dempsey.
92, Benedict Ulrich.
92, William L. Glorieux.
92, 93, Augustus C. Studer.
93, William Harrigan.
93, John L. Armitage.
93, Joseph P. Clarke.
93, Joseph M. Byrne.
93, Thomas A. Murphey.
93, Dennis F. Olvaney.
93 William J. Kearns.
93, John H. Peal.
93, J. Broadhead Woolsey.
93, Timothy Barrett.

Gloucester County.

45, 46, Samuel W. Cooper.
45, 46, Benjamin Harding.
47, 48, John B. Miller.
47, 48, John B. Hilliard.
49, 50, John Duell.
49, John Burk.
50, Thomas Gaskell.
51, 52, Benjamin C. Tatem.
51, Edmund Weatherby.
52, Thomas Mills.
53, Jeptha Abbott.
53, John V. Parch.
54, John Franklin.
54, Benjamin Beckett.
55, 56, Jacob G. Tomlin
55, 56, James B. Albertson.
57, John H. Bradway.
57, Benjamin Smith.
58, 59, John F. Thomas.
58, 59, George C. Hewitt.

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*In 1880, W. H. Brown was unseated by William R. Williams.

†Mr. Bruemmer was elected for 1882, but died before Legislature convened.

60, 61, John Starr.
60, *Joseph Harker.
60, 61, *Joseph Duffield.
62, 63, Allen Moore.
62, Thomas G. Batten.
63, 64, E. C. Heritage,
64, 65, Nathan S. Abbott.
65, 66, William D. Wilson.
66, 67, William W. Clark.
67, Jacob J. Hendrickson.
68, Charles T. Molony.
68, William B. Rosenbaum.
69—71, Nimrod Woolery.
69, 70, Leonard F. Harding.
71, 72, John S. Rulon.
72, John R. Middleton.
73, 74, Obadiah Eldridge.
73, 74, D. W. C. Hemmingway.
75, 76, Thomas B. Lodge.
75, Simeon Warrington.
76, 77, Samuel Moore.
77—79, Caleb C. Pancoast.
78, 79, Lawrence Lock.
80, 81, George Craft.
80, 81, Thomas M. Ferrell.
82, Abijah S. Hewitt.
83—85, Job S. Haines.
86, 87, Joseph B. Roe.
88—90, James West.
91, 92, James J. Davidson.
93, Solomon H. Stanger.

Hudson County.

45, 46, Hartman Van Wagenen
47, Benjamin F. Welsh.
48, Oliver S. Strong.
49, James J. Van Boskerck.
50, Edward T. Carpenter.
51, 52, John Van Vorst.
52, Edmund T. Parker.
52, Joseph W. Hancox.
53, John Dunn Littell.
53, James S. Davenport.
53, Jacob M. Vreeland.
54, Clement M. Hancox.
54, Augustus F. Hardenbergh.
54, 55, Jacob M. Merseles.
55, Dudley S. Gregory, Jr.
55, John M. Board.
56, John D. Ward.
56, James T Hatfield.
56, 57, George V. De Mott.
57, Robert Gilchrist, Jr.
57, 58, Robert C. Bacot.
58, William Voorhees.
58—60, Garret M. Van Horn.
59, William H. Hemenover.
59, Samuel A. French.
60, W. H. Peckham.
60, N. C. Slaight.
61, Franklin B. Carpenter.
61, Theodore F. Randolph.
61, 62, Michael J. Vreeland.
62, Edward D. Reiley.
62, 63, George McLaughlin
62, 63, Josiah Conley.
62, 63, John B. Perry.
62—64, Joshua Benson.
63, 64, James Lynch.
63, 64, Garret D Van Reipen.
64, John B. Drayton.
64, 65, John Van Vorst.
64, 65, Abraham W. Duryee.
65, Delos E. Culver.
65, William E. Broking.
65, Hiram Van Buskirk.
65, 66, 69, 70, Leon Abbett.
66—68, Noah D. Taylor.
66, 67, Obadiah D. Falkenburg.
66, 67, De Witt C. Morris.
66, John Ramsay.
66, Charles F. Ruh.
67, 68, Hosea F. Clark.
67, 68, A. O Evans.
67, 68, John Dwyer.
68, John Van Vorst.
68, 69, Henry C. Smith.
69, 70, Sidney B. Bevans.
69, 70, James B. Doremus.
69, Elbridge V. S. Besson.
69, 71, Michael Coogan.
70, 71, Herman D. Busch.
70, Abel I. Smith.
70, William Brinkerhoff.
71, James F. Fielder.
71, John Anness.
71, George Warrin.
71, Josiah Hornblower.
72, 73, George H. Farrier.
72, 73, Dennis Reardon.
72, 73, George S. Plympton.
72, 73, Henry Gaede.
72, 73, Jasper Wandel.
72, 73, Anthony J. Ryder.
72, James Stevens.
72, John A. O'Neill.
73, John Lee.
73, 74, Richard C. Washburn.
74, 75, Alexander T. McGill.
74, 75, Patrick Sheeran.
74, 75, Alexander McDonnell.
74—76, John D. Carscallen.
74, Henry Coombs.

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*Mr. Harker died during the session of 1860, and Mr. Duffield was elected to fill the vacancy.

74, James K. Selleck.
74—77, Rudolph F. Rabe.
75, 76, John J. Toffey.
75, Thomas Carey.
75, Edward F. McDonald.
76, William A. Lewis
76, Henry Brautigam
76, Thomas C. Brown.
76, 78, Alex. Jacobus.
76, 77, Thomas J Hannon.
77, 78, Marmaduke Tilden.
77, 78, Alexander W. Harris.
77, 78, James Stevens
77, Martin M. Drohan.
77, Lewis A Brigham
77, Elijah T. Paxton.
78, Dudley S. Steele.
78, Edward P. C Lewis.
78, 79, 81, T. J. McDonald.
78, 79, Henry Dusenberry.
79, John Owen Rouse.
79, Frank C. Frey.
79, Gustavus A. Lilliendahl.
79, John A. Tangeman.
79, 80, Joseph Meeks.
79, 82, Samuel W. Stilsing
80, 81, Noah D. Taylor.
80, 81, Allan L. McDermott.
80, 81, 90—92, J. Herbert Potts.
80, 81, James Curran.
80, Patrick Sheeran.
81, Frederick Payne.
81, 82, James J. Casey.
80, 82, David W. Lawrence.
82, 83, Thomas V. Cator.
82—84, James C. Clarke
82—84, Dennis McLaughlin.
82, William McAdoo.
82, Robert McCague, Jr.
82, George H. Farrier.
82, David M. Durrell.
82, John O'Rourke.
83, Peter F. Wanser.
83, John M. Shannon
83—85, Edwin O. Chapman.
83, 84, Martin Steljes.
83, 84, Augustus A Rich.
83, 84, Frank O. Cole.
83, 84, Joseph T Kelly.
84, 85, Cornelius S. See.
84, 85, 87, 88, Samuel D. Dickinson.
84, Michael J. O'Donnell
85, Thomas H. Kelly.
85, Isaac Romaine.
85, John W. Heck.
85, James J. Clark.
85, John Wade.
85, Fred. Frambach, Jr.
85, 86, John C. Besson.
86, R. B. Seymour.
86, 87, Philip Tumulty.
86, D. A Peloubet.
86, A. B. Dayton.
86, 87, John Pearson.
86, 87, 89, R. S. Hudspeth.
86, T J. McDonald.
86, 87, Thomas F. Noonan.
86, 87, Edward Lennon.
87, Edward T. McLaughlin.
87—90, William C. Heppenheimer.
87—89, John P. Feeney.
87, 88, William H. Letts.
88, Joseph Gallagher.
88, 89, James F. Norton.
88, 89, Richard Brown.
88, Charles W. Fuller.
88, 89, Edward P. Farrell.
88, *E. Frank Short.
89, 92, Patrick H. O'Neill.
89, Peter T. Donnelly.
89, 90, Laurence Fagan.
89, Judson C. Francois.
90, 91, Michael Mullone.
90, 91, Henry Byrne.
90, James Murphy.
90, James S. Erwin.
90, John F. Kelly.
90, 91, Andrew J. Boyle.
90, 91, Thomas B. Usher.
91, Simeon H. Smith.
91, 92, James Moylan.
91, Henry Puster.
91, John F. Madden.
91, William D. Daly.
92, Thomas Magner.
92, James Tumilty.
92, George A. Heaney.
92, 93, Timothy J. Carroll.
92, 93, Martin Lawless
92, 93, Michael J. Coyle.
92, 93, Cornelius J. Tahen.
92, 93, John Zeller.
93, Ebenezer Berry.
93, Max Salinger.
93, Henry H Holmes.
93, Hugh A. Kelly.
93, Adam J. Dittmar.
93, S. V. W. Stout.

* Mr. Short was elected to a second term of office, but he died before the Legislature met. Mr. Francois was chosen for the vacancy.

Hunterdon County.

45, 48, 49, Jonathan Pickel.
45, John Swackhammer.
45, Amos Moore.
45, John H. Case.
46, Henry Stevenson.
46, 47, Isaac R. Srope.
46, 47, Joseph Fritts.
46, 47, Frederick Apgar.
47—49, John Lambert.
48, 49, Andrew Banghart.
48, 49, David Van Fleet.
50, 51, John Marlow.
50, 51, Luther Opdycke.
50, 51, William Tinsman.
50—52, John R. Young.
52, 53, Peter H. Aller.
52, 53, Andrew Vansickle.
52, Hiram Bennett.
53, 54, John Lambert.
53, 54, Samuel H. Britton.
54, 55, Lewis Young.
54, 55, Peter E. Voorhees.
55, Jacob S. C Pittenger.
55, Edward Hunt.
56, 57, William Sergeant.
56, 57, John M Voorhis.
56, 57, Joseph W. Willever.
56, 57, John P Rittenhouse.
58, 59, John H. Horn
58, 59, William Snyder.
58, 59, Cornelius B Sheets.
58, 59, Frederick Apgar.
60, 61, Charles Denson.
60, 61, Ambrose Barcroft.
60, 61, D. D. Schomp.
60, Thomas Banghart, Jr.
61, 62, Jacob H. Huffman.
62, 63, S. R. Huselton.
62, 64, Joseph W. Wood.
63, 64. David H. Banghart.
64, 65, David B Boss.
65, 67, William J. Iliff.
65, 66, James J. Willever.
66, 67, Richard H. Wilson.
67, 68, Baltes Pickel.
68, 69, John Williamson.
68—70, Theodore Probasco.
69, 70, John P Lare.
70, 71, John Kugler.
71, 72, Peter Voorhees.
71, 72, Augustus E. Sanderson.
73, 74, W L. Hoppock
73, 74, John Carpenter, Jr
75, 76, James Bird.
75, 76, William W. Swayze.
77, 78, Henry Britton.
77, 78, John Hackett.
79, 80, Charles W. Godown.
79, 80, James N. Ramsey.
81, 82, George H. Mathews.
81, 82, Jacob Hipp
83, 84, John V Robbins.
83, 84, W. Howard Lake.
85—87, John C Arnwine
85—87, Chester Wolverton.
88—90, William H. Martin.
88—90, Laurence H. Trimmer.
91, 92, William B. Niece.
91—93, Benjamin E. Tine.
93, J. L. Chamberlin.

Mercer County.

45, Israel J. Woodward.
45, Richard J. Bond.
45, *John Lowrey.
46, 47, Isaac Pullen
46, 47, John M. Vancleve.
46, 47, William White,
48, 49, James M. Redmond.
48—50, Josiah Buzby.
48, Samuel C. Cornell.
49, John R. Dill.
50, John F Hageman.
50, 51, John H. Phillips.
51, Eli Rogers
51, Westley P. Danser.
52, William Napton.
52, John C. Ward.
52, Jeremiah Vandyke.
53, Abner B. Tomlinson.
53, Elijah L. Hendrickson.
53, Randal C. Robbins.
54, James H. Hill.
54, Franklin S Mills
54, Runey R Forman,
55, James Vandeventer.
55, William Jay.
55, Garret Schenck.
56, 57, Geo R. Cook.
56, 57, Andrew Dutcher.
56, Samuel Wooley.
57, 58, Jacob Van Dyke.
58, 59, Augustus L. Martin.
58, Jonathan S Fish.
59, Robert Aitken
59, 60, Ed. T. R. Applegate.
60, 61, Joseph Abbott.
60, Harper Crozer.
61, Wm. S. Yard.
61, 62, Morgan F. Mount.
62, 63, Geo W. Johnston.
62, John G. Stevens.

* Died in office.

63, Peter Crozer.
63, 64, James G. West.
64, James F. Bruere.
64, 65, John A. Weart.
65, 66, Alex. P. Green.
65, 65, Samuel Fisher.
66, 67, Thomas Crozer.
67, 71, Joseph H. Bruere.
67, Chas. W. Mount.
68, 69, Absalom P. Lanning.
68, Thomas J. Corson.
68, Thomas C. Pearce.
69, John P. Nelson.
69, 70, James C. Norris.
70, 71, Wm H. Barton.
70, Charles O Hudnut.
71, Liscomb T. Robbins.
72, 73, Alfred W. Smith.
72, Richard R. Rogers.
72, John H. Silvers.
73, 74, John N. Lindsay.
73, 74, Andrew J Smith.
74, 75, Geo. O. Vanderbilt.
75, Samuel M. Youmans.
75, Robert S. Woodruff, Jr
76, Enoch H. Drake.
76, John Hart Brewer
76, Robert L. Hutchinson.
77, 78, Horatio N. Burroughs
77, William S. Yard.
77, J. Vance Powers.
78, 79, 82, Eckford Moore.
78, 79, John D. Rue.
79, Wm. Roberts.
80, 81, Charles S. Robinson.
80, 81, Richard A. Donnelly.
80, 81, John V. D. Beekman.
82, 83, Nelson M. Lewis
82, 83, William J. Convery.
83, 84, Joseph H. Applegate.
84, 85, A. Judson Rue.
84, 85, John Caminade.
85, Benjamin F. Chambers.
86, 87, Symmes B. Hutchinson.
86, James C. Taylor, Jr.
86, William Ossenberg.
87, Frederick Walter.
87, George D. Scudder.
88, Charles H. Olden.
88, Josiah Jones.
88, Lyman Leavitt.
89, Uriel T. Scudder.
89, Thomas S. Chambers.
89, 90, John Schroth.
90, 91, Jacob R. Wyckoff.
90, Howell C. Stull.
91, James H. Mulheron.
91, 92, Patrick T. Burns.
92, 93, James W. Lanning.
92, 93, Barton B. Hutchinson.
93, Charles G. Roebling.

Middlesex County.

45, 46, Simeon W. Phillips.
45, 46, Ralph C. Stults.
45, 46, Daniel C. Dunn.
45, 46, Charles Abraham.
47, Garret G. Voorhees,
47, Theodore F. King.
47, John A. Davison.
47, 48, Richard McDowell.
48, Melancton F. Carman.
48, 49, Lewis S. Randolph.
48, 49, Aaron Gulick
49, William A. Gulick.
49, 50, James Bishop.
50, Henry Vandyke.
50, Charles Abraham.
50, Israel R. Coriell.
51, David Dunn.
51, Peter F. Dye.
51, J. B. Johnson.
51, 52, Robert M. Crowell.
52, James Applegate.
52, 53, Josephus Shann.
53—55, Martin A. Howell.
53, 54, Abraham Everett.
54, 55, Samuel E. Stelle.
55, 56, William Hutchinson.
56, John T. Jenkins.
56, 57, Amos Robbins.
57, Henry Stults
57, 58, John D. Buckelew.
58—60, Ellis B. Freeman.
58, 59, Garret I. Snedeker.
59, Andrew McDowell.
60, Thomas Booraem.
60, Elias Dey.
61, 62, Elias Ross.
62, 63, James T. Crowell.
62, Orlando Perrine.
63, 64, Miles Ross.
63, 64, David B. Wyckoff.
64, 65, Abraham C. Coriell
65—67, 69, 70, Levi D. Jarrard
65, James G. Goble.
66, 67, Nathan H Tyrell.
66, 67, John W. Perrine.
68, George E. Strong.
68, 69, Alfred W. Jones.
68, 69, William M. Cox.
70, 71, Albert L. Runyon.
70, George E. Brown.
71—73, Isaac L Fischer.
71, Edward F. Roberts.
72, 73, Joseph C Letson.
72, Johnston Holcombe.
73, H. F. Worthington.
74, John Von Deursen.
74, John F. Ten Broeck.
74, 75, Joseph C. Mages, Jr.
75, James H. Van Cleef.
75, Josephus Shann.

76, Isaiah Rolfe.
76, 77, Charles A. Campbell.
76, 77, Daniel Z. Martin.
77, John Waldron.
78, 79, Isaac L. Martin.
78, 79, Patrick Convery.
78, 79, Vincent W. Mount.
80, Robert G. Miller.
80, John M. Board
80, 81, Stephen M. Martin.
81, 82, James H Van Cleet.
81, 83, Manning Freeman.
82, John Adair.
82, 83, James H Goodwin.
83, 84, William R. Jernee.
84, 85, Edward S. Savage.
84, 85, Robert Carson.
85, 86, John Martin.
86, 87, John F. Ten Broeck.
86, 87, R. R. Vandenbergh.
87, 88, John Mulvey.
88, 89, Ephraim Cutter.
89, Daniel M. Kane.
88, 89, Charles B. Herbert.
90, 91, Luther H Tappen.
90, 91, William C. Jacques.
90, 91, Charles H Manahan.
92, 93, John W. Beekman.
92, 93, John H. Daly.
92, 93, Hezekiah Warne

Monmouth County.

45, George F. Fort.
45—47, Hartshorne Tantum
45, 46, Andrew Simpson.
45—47, Joseph B. Coward.
45, *James H. Hartshorne.
46, 47, William Vandoren.
46, 47, John Borden.
47, Andrew Simpson.
48, William W. Bennett.
48, Joel Parker.
48, Ferdinand Woodward.
48, *Samuel Bennett
48, Joel W. Ayres.
49, 50, Alfred Walling.
49, 50, George W. Sutphin.
49, 50, James D. Hall.
49, James Hooper.
49, John B. Williams.
50, William G. Hooper.
50, Charles Butcher.
51, 52, William H. Conover.
51, 52, Garret S. Smock.
51, Bernard Connolly.
52, Charles Butcher.
51—53, Samuel W. Jones.
53, Charles Allen.
53, Daniel P. Van Doren.
53, 54, Robert Allen.
54, Forman Hendrickson.
54, John L. Corlies.
54—56, Henry E. Lafetra.
55, John Vandoren.
55, Thomas B. Stout.
55, William H. Johnson.
56, 57, Jacob Herbert.
56, 57, John R. Barricklo.
56, 57, Samuel Beers.
57—59, John V. Conover.
58, 59, George Middleton
58, 59, Richard B. Walling.
57—60, Austin H. Patterson.
60, 61, William H. Mount.
60, 61, James Patterson.
60, J. J. McNinney.
61, 62, William V. Ward.
61, 62, Charles Haight.
62, George C. Murray.
63, 65. Michael Taylor.
63, 64, Osborn Curtis
63, 64, David H. Wyckoff.
65, 66, Daniel A. Holmes.
65, 66, George Schenck.
66, William C. Browne.
67, 68, Charles Allen.
67, 68, Francis Corlies.
67, 68, Thomas S R. Brown.
69, William H Conover.
69, 70, Daniel H. Van Mater.
69, 70, Andrew Brown.
70—72, Austin H. Patterson.
71, William S. Horner.
71, 72, John T. Haight.
72, William B. Hendrickson.
73—75, George W. Patterson.
73, 74, John B. Gifford.
73, 74, John S. Sproul.
75, 76, Charles D. Hendrickson.
75, 76, William V. Conover.
76, 77, James L. Rue.
77, 78, William H. Bennett.
77, James H Leonard.
78, George J. Ely.
78, 79, Arthur Wilson.
79, 80, 87, Sherman B Oviatt.
79, 80, 92, 93, John D Honce.
80, 81, 87, 88, Grover H. Lufburrow
81, Holmes W. Murphy.
81 82, David A. Bell.
82 83, Peter Forman, Jr.
82, Benjamin Griggs
83, 84, Alfred B. Stoney.
83, 84, Thomas G. Chattle.
84, 85, Charles H. Boud.
85, William H Grant.
85, 86, Frank E. Heyer
86, 87, W. S. Throckmorton.

* Died in office.

86, William Pintard.
88, 89, Edward B. Potts.
88, 89, Archibald A. Higgins.
89, William F. Patterson.
90, 91, Aaron E. Johnston.
90, 91, William D. Campbell.
90, 91, Charles H. Ivins.
92, 93, John D. Honce.
92, 93, Reuben G. Strahan.
92, 93, William Taber Parker.

Morris County.

45, Timothy Kitchel.
45, 46, Matthias Kitchel.
45, 46 Henry Seward.
45, 46, George H. Thompson.
46, 47, Calvin Howell.
47, Richard Lewis.
47, Charles McFarland.
47, Samuel Hilts.
48, 49, Andrew I. Smith.
48, 49, David T. Cooper.
48, 49, Samuel Van Ness.
48, 49, Edward W. Whelpley.
50, John L. Kanouse.
50, Andrew Cobb.
50, Freeman Wood.
50, George H. Thompson.
51, Horace Chamberlain.
51, Jonathan P. Bartley.
51, Josiah Meeker.
51, 52, Cornelius B. Doremus.
52, 53, C. S. Dickerson.
52, 53, John D. Jackson.
52, 53, Robert Albright.
53, John L Kanouse.
54, 55, William P. Conkling.
54, 55, William Logan.
54, 55, Aaron Pitney.
54, Andrew B. Cobb.
55, 56, Edward Howell.
56, William M. Muchmore.
56, 57, William A. Carr.
56, 57, Daniel Budd.
57, 58, Benjamin M. Felch.
57, 58, Richard Speer.
58, 59, Lyman A. Chandler.
58, 59, John Naughright.
59, A. H. Stansborough.
59, 60, James H Ball.
60, Eugene Ayres.
60—62, Nelson H. Drake.
60—62, Nathan Horton.
61, William W. Beach.
61, 62, John Hill.
62, 63, Jacob Vanatta.
63, William J Wood.
63—65, Jesse Hoffman.
64, Henry C. Sanders.
64, 65, John Bates.
65, Alfred M. Treadwell.
66, John Hill.
66, 67, James C. Yawger.
66, 67, Elias M. White.
67, Lewis Estler.
68, Daniel Coghlan.
68, George Gage.
68—70, Jesse M. Sharp.
69, 70, Theodore W. Phœnix.
69, 70, Columbus Beach.
71, 72, Nathaniel Niles.
71, 72, W B. Lefevre.
71—73, August C. Canfield.
73, 74, W. H. Howell.
73, 74, Jacob Z Budd.
74—76, Elias M. Skellinger.
75, 76, James C. Youngblood.
75, 76, Edmund D. Halsey.
77, Abm C. Van Duyne.
77, *Cummins O Cooper.
77, 78, Cornelius P. Garrabrant.
78, Francis J. Doremus.
78, Joshua S. Salmon.
79, 80, Charles F. Axtell.
79, 80, James H. Bruen.
79, 80, Holloway W. Hunt.
81, 82, William C. Johnson.
81, 82, 91, 92, John F. Post.
81, 82, Oscar Lindsley.
83—85, George W. Jenkins.
83, 84, James H. Neighbour.
83, 84, Amzi F. Weaver.
85, 86, John Seward Wills.
85, 86, Elias C. Drake.
86, 87, John Norwood.
87, 88, Samuel S Lyon.
87, 88, John R. Pitney.
88, 89, Carnot B. Meeker.
89, 90, John Norris.
89, 90, William S. Naughright.
90, 91, James Preston Albright.
91, 92, Ford D. Smith.
93, Thomas J. O'Brien.
93, Sylvester Utter.

Ocean County.

51—53, Joel Haywood.
54, A. O S. Havens.
55, 56, Wm. F. Brown.
57—59, Edwin Salter.
60, Thomas W. Ivins.
61, Chas. H. Applegate.
62, Ephraim Emson.
63, Edwin Salter.

*In 1878 C. O. Cooper was unseated by Joshua S. Salmon.

64, 65, Jacob Birdsall.
66, 67, Job Edwards.
68, 69, Geo. W. Cowperthwaite.
70, 71, Albert M. Bradshaw.
72, Richard B. Parker.
73, John S. Shultz.
74, Edward M. Lonan.
75, 87, 88, 89, Jonathan S. Goble.
76, Ephraim P. Emson.
77, Isaac A. Van Hise.
78—80, Rufus Blodgett.
81, Wm. H. Bennett.
82, Clifford Horner.
83, George T. Cranmer.
84, Augustus W. Irons.
85, 86, George G. Smith
90, 91, 92, Adolph Ernst.
93, John T. Burton.

Passaic County.

45, 46, George W. Colfax.
45, 46, Chileon F. De Camp.
47, Abm. Prall.
47, 48, Henry M. Van Ness.
48, John M. Demarest.
49, 50, C. S. Van Wagoner.
49, Oscar Decker.
50, 51, Thomas D Hoxsey.
51, 52, Benjamin Geroe
52, J. S Fayerweather.
53, J. V. R. Van Blarcom.
53, Cornelius Van Winkle.
53, 54, Philip Rafferty.
54, Charles H. May.
51, 52, 54, John L. Laroe.
55, Wm. C. Stratton.
55, Wm. M. Morrell.
55, 56, John Schoonmaker.
56—58, Benj. Buckley.
56, Peter H. Whitenor.
57, John J. Brown.
57, James B. Beam.
58, Patrick Maginnis.
58, 59, Richard Van Houten.
59—61, Samuel Pope.
59, Joel M. Johnson.
60, Isaac Stagg.
60, 61, Isaac P. Cooley.
61, 62, Socrates Tuttle.
62—66, John N. Terhune.
62—66, Chandler D. Norton.
63, Samuel Pope.
63, 64, Joseph N. Taylor.
63, 64, Chas. F. Johnson.
64, 65, Aaron Kinter.
65, 66, Garret Van Wagoner.
65, 66, Isaac D. Blauvelt.
67, 68, David Henry.
67, 68, Joseph R. Baldwin.
67, E. A. Stansbury.
68, 69, Albert A. Van Voorhees.
69, 70, Hugh Reid.
69, 71, 72, Chas. Hemmingway.
70, Henry Hobbs.
70, Chas. P. Gurnee.
71, 78, 79, John O'Brien.
71, 72, 75, Robert M. Torbet.
72, 73, Henry McDanolds.
73, George Barnes.
73, 74, Garret A. Hobart.
74, 75, David Henry.
74, 75, John P. Zeluff.
76, 77, John W. Griggs.
76, 77, John Sanderson.
76, 77, Joseph L. Cunningham.
78, John Kennell.
78, 79, John H. Robinson.
79, 80, George W. Conkling.
80, 81, Robert B. Morehead.
80, 81, Thomas B. Vreeland.
81, Jacob Latus.
82, Joseph A Greaves.
82, 83, Patrick H. Shields.
82, 83, William F. Gaston.
82—85, 92, 93, Thomas Flynn.
83, 84, Clark W. Mills.
84, William Prall.
84, Cornelius A. Cadmus.
85, 86, John Scheele.
85, 86, DeWitt C. Bolton.
85, 86, George H. Low.
86, William B. Gourley.
87, 88, George Law.
87, John Donohue.
87, Robert A. Carroll.
87, 88, 89, James Keys.
88, James H. Rogers.
88, Eugene Emley.
89, 93, John I. Holt.
89, Charles T Woodward.
89, William W. Welch.
90, 91, John King.
90, 91, John F. Kerr.
90, Thomas McCran.
90, 91, Robert Williams.
91, Richard Carroll.
92, 93, Frank Gledhill.
92, 93, Thomas Flynn.
92, 93, John F. Smith.
92, James Parker.

Salem County.

45, David Wiley.
45, Isaiah Conklyn.
45, Robert Hewitt.
46, Ephraim Carel.
46, Charles Bilderback.
46, George Remster.
47, Joseph M. Springer.
47, James Vanmeter.

47, 48, Joseph Foster.
48, Benjamin F. McCollister.
48, Joseph R. Chew.
49, James H. Trenchard.
49, Isaac Lippincott.
49, John Fowler.
50, Charles B Newell.
50, David Sithens.
50, Benjamin Remster.
51, Smith Bilderback.
51, Charles Benner.
51, Harman Richman.
52, Jacob Hitchner.
52, John C. Lummis.
53, Nathaniel G Swing.
53, John Blackwood.
54, Isaiah D. Clawson.
54, Richard Grier.
55, Joshua Thompson.
55, John Harris.
56, Joseph Kille.
56, Samuel Plummer.
57, William Beckett.
57, 59, Thomas B. Jones.
58, 59, Alfred Simpkins.
60, 61, Joshua Lippincott.
60, Samuel Habermayer.
61, Owen L. Jones.
62, William P. Somers.
62, Samuel D. Miller.
63, 64, Joseph W. Cooper.
63, Joseph Waddington.
64, William N. Hancock.
65, William Callahan.
65, 66, Aux. M. P. V. H. Dickeson.
66, 67, Samuel Garrison.
67, John S. Newell.
68, Henry M. Wright.
68, 69, Andrew S. Reeves.
69, 70, Charles F. H. Gray.
70, David Evans.
71, John W. Dickinson.
71, John Hitchner.
72, 73, Daniel P. Darrell.
72, Smith Hewitt.
73, 74, William Iszard.
74, 75, William B Carpenter.
75, Charles P. Swing.
76, Richard Coles.
76—78, Quinton Keasbey.
77, John S Elwell.
78, William C. Kates.
79—81, Henry Barber.
79—81, John D. Garwood.
82—84, Henry Combs.
85, 86, Joseph D. Whitaker.
87, William Newell.
88, Millard F. Riley.
89, 90, John C. Ward.
91, 92, James Strimple.
93, William Diver.

Somerset County.

45, Peter Voorhees
45, Samuel Reynolds.
45, Peter Kline.
46, James B. Elmendorf.
46, 47, Peter T. Beekman.
46, Jonathan Cory.
47—49, Samuel K Martin.
47—49, F. V. D. Voorhees.
48—50, John M. Wyckoff.
50, 51, 53, John DeMott.
50, Samuel S. Doty.
51, Frederick D. Brokaw.
51, 52, Eugene S. Doughty.
52, Michael R. Nevius.
53, 54, John H. Anderson.
54—56, John S. Hoagland.
55, Alvah Lewis.
56, 57, Cornelius M. Schomp.
57, Cornelius N. Allen.
58, 59, Nehemiah V Steele.
59, 60, Elisha B. Wood.
60, 61, 70, Jas W. Arrowsmith.
61—63, John G. Schenck.
62, 63, John M. Mann.
64, 65, Daniel Corey.
65, 66, Rynier A. Staats.
66, 67, Ralph Davenport.
67, Peter A. Voorhees.
68—69, John J. Bergen.
68, Abraham T. Huff.
69—71, John R Staats.
71, James Doty.
72, 73, David D. Smalley.
73, 74, John G. Schenck.
74, 75, William P. Sutphin.
75—77, Joseph H. Voorhees.
76, 77, 91, 92, James J. Bergen.
78—80, John Ringelmann.
78—80, J. Newton Voorhees.
81, 82, William A. Schomp.
81, John L Oakey.
83, 84, Cornelius S Hoffman.
85, 86, John Vetterlein.
87, George E. Pace.
88, Oscar Conkling.
89, 90, Jacob Klotz.
93, George H. Cramer.

Sussex County.

45, Absalom Dunning.
45, Jesse Bell.
45, Timothy H. Cook.
46, John Hunt.
46, 47, Peter Young.
46—48, Thomas D. Armstrong.
47—49, Peter Hoyt.
48—50, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr.

49, Martin Ryerson.
50, 51, Guy Price.
50, 51, William Simurson.
51, Daniel D. Decker.
52, George W. Collver.
52, 55, Aaron K. Stinson.
52—54, Timothy E. Shay.
53, 54, Benjamin Hamilton.
53, 54, Luther Hill.
55, James L. Decker.
55—57, Daniel D. Gould.
56—58, William Smith.
56—58, John W. Opdyke.
58, Sanford McKeeby.
59, 60, Martin Cole.
60, 61, Charles Mackerly.
60, 61, Daniel D. Decker.
61, William Price.
62—64, William H. Bell.
62, Thomas N. McCarter.
63, 64, Robert Hamilton.
65, Samuel Fowler.
65—67, William M. Iliff.
66, 67, 73, 74, Francis M. Ward.
68—70, Hiram C. Clark.
68—70, Samuel H. Hunt.
71, 72, Lebbeus Martin.
71, Peter Smith.
75, 76, William Owen.
77, 78, George Greer.
79—81, Lewis J. Martin.
82—84, William E. Ross.
85, 86, 87, Horatio N. Kinney.
88, 89, 90, Andrew J. Bale.
91, 92, 93, Jacob Swartwout.

Union County.

58, Benjamin M. Price.
58, Cooper Parse.
59, William Stiles.
59, 60, Elston Marsh.
60, 61, David Mulford.
61, Israel O. Maxwell.
62, 63, Samuel L. Moore.
62, John J. High.
63, 64, Noah Woodruff.
64, 65, Philip Dougherty.
65, Joseph T. Crowell.
66, John R. Crane.
66, Thomas J. Lee.
67, A. M. W. Ball.
67, Enos W. Runyon.
68, 69, John H. Whelan.
68, 69, DeWitt C. Hough.
70, 71, 75, Ferdinand Blancke.
70, Albert A. Drake.
71, Joseph W. Yates.
72, Andrew Dutcher.
72—74, William McKinley.
72—74, John H. Lufberry.
73, Jabez B. Cooley.
74, 75, William H. Gill.
74, 75, Elias B. Pope.
76—78, John Egan.
76, 77, Moses F. Cary.
76, 77, Benjamin A. Vail.
78—80, George M. Stiles.
78, Joseph B. Coward.
79, 80, Philip H. Vernon.
79—82, John T. Dunn.
81, 82, George T. Parrott.
81—83, Frank L. Sheldon.
83, 84, Edward J. Byrnes.
83, 84, Asa T. Woodruff.
84, DeWitt C. Hough.
85, 86, Peter L. Hughes.
85, 86, 87, William H. Corbin.
85, Jacob Kirkner.
86, 87, William Chamberlain.
87, 88, John J. Matthews.
88, 89, 90, Foster M. Voorhees.
88, 89, 90, John Ulrich.
89, 90, Frederick C. Marsh.
91, 92, John Carroll.
91, 92, 93, George Kyte.
91, 92, 93, Thomas F. Lane.
93, Timothy M. Kelly.

Warren County.

45, 46, Robert C. Caskey.
45, Abram Wildrick.
45, Stephen Warne.
46—48, Jonathan Shotwell.
46—48, Amos H. Drake.
47—49, Samuel Mayberry.
49—51, Andrew Ribble.
49—51, Benjamin Fritts.
50, 51, 53, John Loller.
52—54, John Sherrer.
52—54, David V. C. Crate.
52, John Cline.
54—56, George H. Beatty.
55—57, Archibald Osborn.
55—57, John White.
57—59, Isaac Leida.
58, 59, William Feit.
58, Abm. S. Van Horn.
59—61, Robert Rusling.
60—62, John C. Bennett.
60, Philip Shoemaker.
61, 63, David Smith.
62—64, Wm. W. Strader.
63—65, Elijah Allen.
64—66, Charles G. Hoagland.
65, 66, Silas Young.
66—68, Andrew J. Fulmer.
67—68, John N. Givens.
67—69, Nelson Vliet.
69—71, Absalom B. Pursell.

69—71, Caleb H. Valentine.
70—72, William Silverthorn.
72—74, Valentine Mutchler.
73—75, Joseph Anderson.
75, John M Wyckoff.
76, William Carpenter.
76—78, Elias J. Mackey.
77—79, Silas W. De Witt.
79—81, Coursen H. Albertson.
80—82, William Fritts.
82, Robert Bond.
83—85, Stephen C. Larison.
83—85, Isaac Wildrick.
86, Thomas L. Titus.
86, 87, William M. Baird.
87—89, Samuel B. Mutchler.
88—91, Eliphalet Hoover.
90—92, Daniel W. Hagerty.
92, 93, L. Milton Wilson.
93, Richard H. Sheppard.

SPECIAL ELECTION—1890.

A special election was held Tuesday, September 30th, 1890, on proposed amendments to the State Constitution, one of which abrogated the clause which prohibits special legislation for towns and counties, and the other of which provided for the appointment of Common Pleas Judges by the Senate and General Assembly in joint meeting. Both amendments were rejected, the votes by counties being as follows:

Counties.	Special Legislation.		Judges' Amendment.		Names on poll book.
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	
Atlantic	81	638	272	447	719
Bergen	50	1482	501	1036	1538
Burlington	92	2591	533	2150	2684
Camden	876	2765	1044	2601	3644
Cape May	105	306	178	233	411
Cumberland	50	1309	363	995	1359
Essex	553	11561	5935	6472	12432
Gloucester	29	1080	377	734	1110
Hudson	447	10187	1924	8709	10664
Hunterdon	39	2415	549	1901	2456
Mercer	207	2465	730	1943	2673
Middlesex	59	3174	1114	2120	3234
Monmouth	85	3144	216	3013	3236
Morris	154	2186	486	1855	2342
Ocean	31	566	152	443	596
Passaic	185	3538	316	3407	3723
Salem	11	1121	141	991	1132
Somerset	40	1327	348	1019	1367
Sussex	23	1134	178	978	1158
Union	106	3657	1160	2602	3765
Warren	105	2104	239	1970	2210
Totals	3323	59050	16756	45611	62453

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL AND SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

FROM 1776 TO 1844,

WHEN THE NEW CONSTITUTION WAS FORMED.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1776, 1777, 1778, 1779 } John Stevens, Hunterdon.
1780, 1781
1782—John Cox, Burlington.
1783, 1784 } Philemon Dickinson, Hunterdon.
1785, 1786, 1787, 1788 } Robert Lettis Hooper, Hunterdon.
1789, 1790, 1791, 1792 } Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1793, 1794 } Thomas Henderson, Monmouth.
1795—Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1796, 1797 } James Linn, Somerset.
1798, 1799, 1800 } Geo. Anderson, Burlington.
1801, 1802, 1803, 1804 } John Lambert, Hunterdon.
1805—Thomas Little, Monmouth.
1806—Geo. Anderson, Burlington.
1807—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1808—Ebenezer Seeley, Cumberland.
1809—Thomas Ward, Essex.
1810, 1811 } Charles Clark, Essex.
1812—James Schureman, Middlesex.
1813—Charles Clark, Essex.
1814, 1815 } William Kennedy, Sussex.
1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822 } Jesse Upson, Morris.
1823, 1824, 1825 } Peter J. Stryker, Somerset.
1826—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1827—Silas Cook, Morris.
1828—Charles Newbold, Burlington.
1829, 1830 } Edward Condict, Morris.
1831, 1832 } Elias P. Seeley, Cumberland.
1833—Mahlon Dickerson, Morris.
1834—Jehu Patterson, Monmouth.
1835—Charles Sitgreaves, Warren.
1836—Jeptha B. Munn, Morris.
1837, 1838 } Andrew Parsons, Passaic.
1839, 1840 } Joseph Porter, Gloucester.
1842—John Cassedy, Bergen.
1843—William Chetwood, Essex.
1844—Jehu Patterson, Monmouth

SPEAKERS.

1776, 1777, 1778 — John Hart, Hunterdon.
Second session 1878—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1779—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1780—Josiah Hornblower, Essex.
1781—John Mehelm, Hunterdon.
1782, 1783 — Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1784—Daniel Hendrickson, Monmouth.
1785, 1786 — Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1787—Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1788—Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1789—John Beatty, Middlesex.
1790—Jonathan Dayton, Essex.
1791—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1792, 1793, 1794 — Silas Condict, Morris.
1795—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1796—James H. Imlay, Monmouth.
1797—Silas Condict, Morris.
1798, 1799, 1800 — William Coxe, Burlington.
1801—Silas Dickerson, Sussex.
1802—William Coxe, Burlington.
1803—Peter Gordon, Hunterdon.
1804, 1805, 1806, 1807 — James Cox, Monmouth.
1808, 1809 — Lewis Condict, Morris.
1810, 1811 — William Kennedy, Sussex
1812—William Pearson, Burlington.
1813—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1814, 1815 — Samuel Pennington, Essex.
1816—Charles Clark, Essex.
1817—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822 — David Thompson, Jr., Morris.
1823—Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Cumberland.
1824—David Johnston, Hunterdon.
1825, 1826 — George K. Drake, Morris.
1827, 1828 — William B. Ewing, Cumberland.
1829, 1830, 1831 — Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.
1832—John P. Jackson, Essex.
1833, 1834, 1835 — Daniel B. Ryall, Monmouth.
1836—Thomas G. Haight, Monmouth.
1837, 1838 — Lewis Condict, Morris.
1839—William Stites, Essex.
1840, 1841 — John Emley, Burlington,
1842—Samuel B Halsey, Morris.
1843, 1844 — Joseph Taylor, Cumberland.

SENATE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

1815
1816 } John C. Smallwood, Glou'str
1817
1818
1819 } Ephraim Marsh, Morris.
1850
1851—Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.
1852—John Manners, Hunterdon.
1853
1854 } W. C. Alexander, Mercer.
1855
1856
1857 } Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.
1858
1859—Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.
1860—C. L. C. Gifford, Essex.
1861—Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.
1862—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1863—Anthony Reckless, Mon'th.
1864—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1865—Edward W. Scudder, Mercer
1866—James M. Scovel, Camden.
1867—Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.
1868 } Henry S. Little, Monmouth.
1869
1870—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1871 } Edward Bettle, Camden.
1872
1873
1874 } John W. Taylor, Essex.
1875
1876—W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1877—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1878—G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.
1879 } W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1880
1881 } G. A. Hobart, Passaic,
1882
1883—J. J. Gardner, Atlantic.
1884—B. A. Vail, Union.
1885—A. V. Schenck, Middlesex.
1886—John W. Griggs, Passaic.
1887—Frederick S. Fish, Essex.
1888—Geo. H. Large, Hunterdon.
1889—George T. Werts, Morris.
1890—H. M. Nevius, Monmouth.
1891
1892 } Robert Adrain, Middlesex.
1893

SECRETARIES.

1845
1846 } Daniel Dodd, Jr., Essex.
1847
1848
1849 } Philip J. Gray, Camden.
1850
1851—John Rogers, Burlington.
1852 } Samuel A. Allen, Salem.
1853
1854—A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
1855 } A. R. Throckmorton, Monmouth.
1856
1857 } A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
1858
1859 } John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon
1860
1861—Joseph J. Sleeper, Burlington.
1862 } Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
1863
1864 } John H. Meeker, Essex.
1865
1866 } Enoch R Borden, Mercer.
1867
1868 } Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.
1869
1870—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon
1871
1872 } John F. Babcock, Middlesex
1873
1874
1875 } N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1876
1877 } C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
1878
1879—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon
1880
1881 } Geo. Wurts, Passaic.
1882
1883
1884 } W. A. Stiles, Sussex.
1885
1886
1887 } Richard B. Reading, Hunterdon.
1888
1889—John Carpenter, Jr., Hunterdon.
1890—Wilbur A. Mott, Essex.
1891 } John Carpenter, Jr.,
1892 } Hunterdon.
1893—Samuel C. Thompson, Warren.

HOUSE OFFICERS.

SPEAKERS.

1845—Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
1846—Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
1847, 1848—John W. C. Evans, Burlington.
1849—Edw. W. Whelpley, Morris.
1850—John T. Nixon, Cumberland.
1851—John H. Phillips, Mercer.
1852—John Huyler, Bergen.
1853, 1854—John W. Fennimore, Burlington.
1855—William Parry, Burlington.
1856—Thos. W. Demarest, Bergen.
1857—Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
1858—Daniel Holsman, Bergen.
1859—Edwin Salter, Ocean.
1860—Austin H. Patterson, Monm.
1861—F. H. Teese, Essex.
1862—Charles Haight, Monmouth.
1863—James T. Crowell, Middlesex.
1864—Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
1865—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1866—John Hill, Morris.
1867—G. W. N. Curtis, Camden.
1868—Aug. O. Evans, Hudson.
1869, 1870—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1871—Albert P. Condit, Essex.
1872—Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
1873—Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
1874—Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
1875—George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
1876—John D. Carscallen, Hudson.
1877—Rudolph F. Rabe, Hudson.
1878—John Egan, Union.
1879—Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
1880—Sherman B. Oviatt, Monm.
1881—Harrison Van Duyne, Essex.
1882—John T. Dunn, Union.
1883—Thomas O'Connor, Essex.
1884—A. B. Stoney, Monmouth.
1885, 1886—E. A. Armstrong, Camden.
1887—William M. Baird, Warren.
1888—Sam'l D. Dickinson, Hudson.
1889—Robert S. Hudspeth, Hudson.
1890—W. C. Heppenheimer, Hudson.
1891, 1892—James J. Bergen, Somerset.
1893—Thomas Flynn, Passaic.

CLERKS.

1845—Alexander D. Cattell, Salem.
1846—Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
1847, 1848, 1849, 1850—Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1851, 1852—David Naar, Essex.
1853, 1854—David W. Dellicker, Somerset.
1855—Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
1856, 1857—William Darmon, Gloucester.
1858—Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
1859—John P. Harker, Camden.
1860—D. Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
1861, 1862—Jacob Sharp, Warren.
1863, 1864—Levi Scoby, Monmouth.
1865, 1866—George B. Cooper, Cumberl'd.
1867—Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
1868, 1869, 1870—A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
1871—A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1872, 1873, 1874—Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
1875—Austin H. Patterson, Monm.
1876, 1877—John Y. Foster, Essex.
1878—Austin H. Patterson, Monm.
1879, 1880, 1881—C. O. Cooper, Morris.
1882, 1883—Arthur Wilson, Monmouth.
1884—Henry D. Winton, Bergen.
1885, 1886—Samuel Toombs, Essex.
1887—Joseph Atkinson, Essex.
1888—James P. Logan, Burlington.
1889, 1890—John J. Matthews, Union.
1891, 1892—Thos. F. Noonan, Jr, Hudson.
1893—Leonard Kalisch, Essex.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

New Jersey's Vote for Governor from 1857 to the Present Time, and the Political Complexion of each Legislature.

1857—Legislature: Senate, 12 Democrats, 6 Whigs, 2 Know Nothings. House, Dem., 38; Opposition, 22.

1858—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1859—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.

Governor: Wright, total vote, 51,714; per cent. of popular vote, 49.24. Olden, total vote, 53,315; per cent. of popular vote, 50.76. Olden's majority, 1,601.

1860—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Dem., 30; Rep, 28; American, 2.

1861—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1862—Legislature: Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie; Independent, 1. House, Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.

Governor: Parker, total vote, 61,307; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Ward, total vote, 46,710; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Parker's majority, 14,597.

1863—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Democratic total vote, 39,186; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Republican total vote, 29,812; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Democratic majority, 9,374.

1864—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1865—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: Runyon, total vote, 64,736; per cent. of popular vote, 49.0. Ward, total vote, 67,525; per cent. of popular vote, 51 0. Ward's majority, 2,789.

1866—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1867—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Democratic total vote, 67,468; per cent. of popular vote, 56.89. Republican total vote, 51,114; per cent. of popular vote, 43.10. Democratic majority, 16,354.

1868—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Randolph's majority for Governor, 4,288.

1869—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1870—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1871—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Parker, total vote, 82,362; per cent. of popular vote, 51.90. Walsh, total vote, 76,383; per cent. of popular vote, 48.10. Parker's majority, 5,979.

1872—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1873—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1874—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Bedle, total vote, 97,283; per cent. of popular vote, 53.60. Halsey, total vote, 84,059; per cent. of popular vote, 46.30. Bedle's majority, 13,233.

1875—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1876—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1877—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: McClellan, total vote, 97,837; per cent. of popular vote, 51.65. Newell, total vote, 85,094; per cent. of popular vote, 44.92. Hoxsey, total vote, 5,058; per cent. of popular vote, 2.67. Bingham, total vote, 1,433; per cent. of popular vote, 0.76. McClellan's plurality, 12,743.

1878—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1879—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1880—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Ludlow, total vote, 121,666; per cent. of popular vote, 49.53. Potts, total vote, 121,015; per cent. of popular vote, 49.26. Hoxsey, total vote, 2,759. Ransom, total vote, 195. Ludlow's plurality, 651.

1881—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1882—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1883—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

Governor: Abbett, total vote, 103,856; per cent. of popular vote, 49.92. Dixon, total vote, 97,047; per cent. of popular vote, 46.65. Urner, total vote, 2,960. Parsons, total vote, 4,153. Abbett's plurality, 6,809.

1884—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1885—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1886—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Green, total vote, 109,939; per cent. of popular vote, 47.45. Howey, total vote, 101,919; per cent. of popular vote, 43.98. Fiske, Pro., 19,808. Green's plurality, 8,020

1887—Legislature: Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats. House, 31 Democrats, 26 Republicans, 2 Labor-Democrats, 1 tie.

1888—Legislature: Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats. House, 37 Republicans, 23 Democrats.

1889—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Governor: Abbett, total vote, 138,245; per cent. of popular vote, 51.37. Grubb, total vote, 123,992; per cent. of popular vote, 46.07. La Monte, Pro., 6,853. Abbett's plurality, 14,253.

1890—Senate, 11 Republicans, 10 Democrats. House, 37 Democrats 23 Republicans.

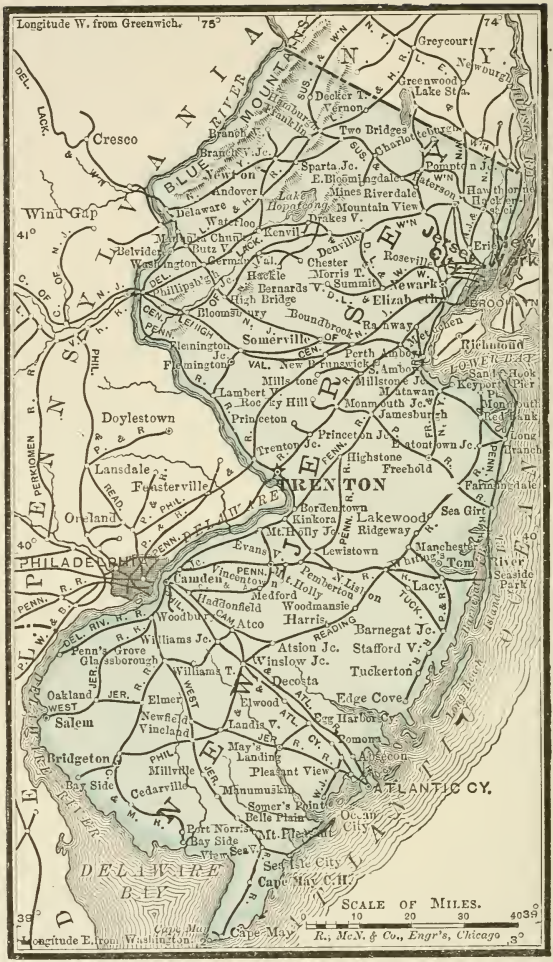
1891—Senate, 14 Democrats, 7 Republicans. House, 40 Democrats, 20 Republicans.

1892—Senate, 16 Democrats, 5 Republicans. House, 42 Democrats, 18 Republicans.

Governor: Werts, total vote, 167,257; per cent. of popular vote, 49 35. Kean, Jr., total vote, 159,362; per cent. of popular vote, 48.27. Kennedy, Pro, 7,750; Keim, Socialist-Labor, 1,338; Bird, Peoples', 894. Werts' plurality, 7,625.

1893—Senate, 16 Democrats, 5 Republicans. House, 39 Democrats, 21 Republicans.

1894—Senate, 11 Republicans, 10 Democrats; House. 40 Republicans, 20 Democrats.


Longitude W. from Greenwich.
75°
74°
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK
DELAWARE
Cresco
Wind Gap
Newton
Andover
Branchville
Sparta Jc.
Hopatcong
Mountain View
Drakes V.
Kenvil
Dover
Chester
Roseville
Newark
Elizabeth
Bloomsbury
Boundbrook
Somerville
Perth Amboy
Flemington
New Brunswick
Amboy
Richmond
Millstone
Millstone Jc.
Lambertville
Rocky Hill
Monmouth Jc.
Jamesburg
Princeton
Princeton Jc.
Trenton
Trenton Jc.
Freehold
Doylestown
Lansdale
Fosterville
TRENTON
Farmingdale
Orelands
Bordentown
Kinkora
Lakewood
Sea Girt
Mt. Holly Jc.
Ridgeway
Manchester
Evans
Lewistown
Tom's River
Seaside Park
PHILADELPHIA
Camden
Vincentown
Mt. Holly
Pemberton
Lacy
Medford
Woodmansie
Haddonfield
Harris.
Barnegat Jc.
Woodbury
Atco
Williams Jc.
Atsion Jc.
Stafford V.
Penn's Grove
Glassborough
Winslow Jc.
Tuckerton
Williams T.
Decosta
Oakland
Elmer
Elwood
Edge Cove
Salem
Newfield
Landis V.
Egg Harbor C.
Vineland
Somers Point
May's Landing
Absecon
Bridgeton
Millville
Pleasant View
ATLANTIC CY.
Bay Side
Cedarville
Manumuskin
Somer's Point
Belle Plain
Ocean City
Port Norris
Bay Side
Mt. Pleasant
View
Sea Isle City
Cape May C.H.
DELAWARE BAY
Cape May
Cape May
SCALE OF MILES.
10 20 30 40
Longitude E. from Washington.
R., McN. & Co., Engr's, Chicago
39°
38°

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

OF 1844.

List of Delegates elected to the Convention to form a government for the people of the State of New Jersey, which met at Trenton, on May 14th, 1844, and continued to June 29th of the same year. The constitution was agreed to in convention by a vote of 55 to 1 (Mr. Condit), Mr. Stokes being excused from voting. It was ratified by the people on August 13th, 1844, by a vote of 20,276 for, and 3,526 against, 69 ballots being rejected. The figures indicate the ages of the respective members. The compiler of this work is indebted to Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, for the important data given.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Jonathan Pitney, 46, physician.

BERGEN COUNTY.—John Cassedy, 47, gentleman; Alexander Westervelt, 50, gentleman.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.—William R. Allen, 42, farmer; Jonathan J. Spencer, 51, physician; Charles Stokes, 52, farmer; John C. Ten Eyck, 30, lawyer; Moses Wills, 51, merchant.

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Abraham Browning, 35, lawyer; John W. Mickle, 50, mariner.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Joshua Swain, 66, farmer.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Joshua Brick, 62, farmer; Daniel Elmer, 59, lawyer; William B. Ewing, 68, physician.

ESSEX COUNTY.—Silas Condit, 66, gentleman; Oliver S. Halsted, 51, lawyer; Joseph C. Hornblower, 67, lawyer; David Naar, 43, farmer; William Stites, 52, merchant; Elias Van Arsdale, 73, lawyer; Isaac H. Williamson, 71, lawyer.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—John R. Sickler, 43, physician; Charles C. Stratton, 48, farmer.

HUDSON COUNTY.—Robert Gilchrist, 52, county clerk.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.—Peter I. Clark, 53, lawyer; David Neighbour, 46, merchant; Jonathan Pickle, 45, farmer; Alexander Wurts, 48, lawyer.

MERCER COUNTY.—Richard S. Field, 39, lawyer; Henry W. Green, 39, lawyer; John R. Thomson, 43, gentleman.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Moses Jaques, 73, farmer; James Parker, 68, farmer; Joseph F. Randolph, 40, lawyer; James C. Zabriskie, 40, tailor.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Bernard Connolly, 40, printer; Geo. F. Fort, 35, physician; Thomas G. Haight, 49, farmer; Daniel Holmes, 50, farmer; Robert Laird, 32, physician.

MORRIS COUNTY.—Francis Child, 51, farmer; Mahlon Dickerson, 73, lawyer; Ephraim Marsh, 48, farmer; William N. Wood, 38, lawyer.

PASSAIC COUNTY.—Elias B. D. Ogden, 44, lawyer; Andrew Parsons, 53, merchant.

SALEM COUNTY.—Alexander G. Cattell, 28, merchant; John H. Lambert, 45, merchant; Richard P. Thompson, 39, attorney-general.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—George H. Brown, 34, lawyer; Ferdinand S. Schenck, 54, physician; Peter D. Vroom, 52, lawyer.

SUSSEX COUNTY.—John Bell, 58, merchant; Joseph E. Edsall, 54, manufacturer; Martin Ryerson, 29, lawyer.

WARREN COUNTY.—Samuel Hibbler, 44, painter; P. B. Kennedy, 42, lawyer; R. S. Kennedy, 41, farmer.

Presidents of the Convention—Isaac H. Williamson, Essex (resigned June 28th, 1844); Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Vice President—Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Secretary—William Paterson, 27, lawyer, Middlesex.

Assistant Secretary—Th. S. Saunders, 35, physician, Gloucester.

RECAPITULATION.—Lawyers, 20; farmers, 14; physicians, 7; merchants, 7; other professions, 10; ex-Governors, 3; ex-Members of Congress, 7. Four between 70 and 80 years of age; six between 60 and 70; seventeen between 50 and 60; twenty between 40 and 50; nine between 30 and 40; two under 30.

There were only four survivors on January 1st, 1893—Alexander G. Cattell, Robert Laird, David Neighbour and William Paterson.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

OF 1873.

On April 4th, 1873, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution empowering the Governor to appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, a commission of two persons from each Congressional District, to suggest and propose amendments to the State Constitution for submission to and consideration by the next two Legislatures, and afterwards to be submitted to a vote of the people.

On April 24th, of the same year, Governor Parker nominated the following gentlemen, who were duly confirmed by the Senate:

First District—Benjamin F. Carter, Woodbury; Samuel H. Grey, Camden. Second District—Mercer Beasley, Trenton; John C. Ten Eyck, Mount Holly. Third District—Robert S. Green, Elizabeth; John F. Babcock, New Brunswick. Fourth District—Martin Ryerson and Jacob L. Swayze, both of Newton. Fifth District—Augustus W. Cutler, Morristown; Benjamin Buckley, Paterson. Sixth District—Theodore Runyon and John W. Taylor, both of Newark. Seventh District—Abraham O. Zabriskie and Robert Gilchrist, both of Jersey City.

Shortly afterwards Chief Justice Mercer Beasley declined to serve, and Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, was appointed in his stead. Martin Ryerson resigned and Joseph Thompson, of Somerset, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Chancellor Theodore Runyon also declined and George J. Ferry, of Orange, was appointed in his stead. Ex-Chancellor Zabriskie was unanimously elected president of the Commission, and upon his decease, which occurred in a short time afterwards, Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Seventh District. John C. Ten Eyck was elected president, *vice* Zabriskie, deceased. The secretaries were Joseph L. Naar and Edward J. Anderson, both of Trenton. Subsequently Robert Gilchrist resigned and William Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, was appointed in his place. John W. Taylor also resigned and Algernon S. Hubbell, of Newark, was appointed in his place.

The first session of the Commission was held on May 8th, 1873, and the last on December 23d, of the same year. The amendments submitted were partially adopted by the two succeeding Legislatures, and were ratified by a vote of the people at a special election held on September 7th, 1875.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and although the style of the building is not modern, yet it answers the purposes for which it was intended, even if it does not present a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarters acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to low water line of the Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare-looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3,992 3s. ½d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848, the State House was altered by the removal of the

rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of $27,000. The commissioners under whose directions the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, $120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, $3,000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, $4,000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and $2,000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of $43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of $15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building, and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens, and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of the Rebellion.

On March 21st, 1885, the front portion was destroyed by fire, and the Legislature appropriated $50,000 for rebuilding, and, in 1886, an additional appropriation of $225,000 was granted.

The new building was finished in 1889. It is of rectangular shape and of the Renaissance style of architecture, with a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet on State street, a depth of sixty-seven feet, and three and a half stories high, with a rotunda thirty-nine feet across, which connects the new section of the Capitol with the original part. The rotunda is surmounted by a dome one hundred and forty-five feet high.

The building has about sixty feet more frontage than the former one, and approaches about ten feet nearer the street.

The walls are constructed of solid, fire-proof, brick masonry, faced with a light-colored stone from Indiana, known as Salem Oolitic, with foundations and trimmings of New Jersey freestone, from the Prallsville quarries, in Hunterdon county. The portico, door-head and trimmings about the door are of the same material. The portico, with balcony, is supported by massive pillars of polished granite and surmounted by the coat of arms of the State.

The apartments used for offices are very spacious, fitted throughout in the most approved modern style, and each department is supplied with one or more of the finest fire-proof vaults. The first and second stories are set aside for offices, and the entire third story is used for the State Library.

The old State Library apartments have been improved and extended, and are now used as offices for the Attorney-General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. A new story was added, which is used for the Geological Museum and State offices.

In 1891, a new Assembly Chamber was erected. The old one was too small and poorly ventilated, and besides, there was a lack of suitable committee rooms. The Legislature of 1891 passed a Joint Resolution, which was approved on March 20th, authorizing the Governor "to provide a suitable chamber and committee rooms for the use of the General Assembly of this State," &c., and also, "to make such additions and alterations as will afford the necessary accommodations for the Supreme Court and Court of Errors and Appeals, or for other State offices, and sufficient money is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer of this State on the warrant of the Comptroller, after approval by the Governor."

The new chamber was built by James W. Lanning, of Trenton, from plans prepared by James Moylan, of Jersey City, and under the superintendency of Bernard J. Ford, of Newark. It covers the site of the former chamber, and extends beyond it to Delaware street on the east and to the water power on the south. It has a frontage on Delaware street of 120 feet and a depth of 75 feet. The exterior finish and design of the building are similar to the adjoining portion of the Capitol. The foundation

is of brown stone, from the Stockton quarries, and the trimmings of light Indiana stone. The interior is finished in Trenton tile, quartered oak and Italian statuary marble. It is a fire-proof building throughout, and is specially ventilated. The committee rooms are ample and convenient, and the interior design, arrangement and finish make it a model legislative chamber. It cost the State $140,500. The cost of the steam heating and ventilating systems was about $25,000.

The other new addition to the Capitol provides a consultation room for the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors and Appeals and a private room for the Governor, a room for the Museum of the Geological Survey, and other offices, and cost $34,500.

An electric light apparatus was also placed in the Capitol, which cost $23,000. Every department in the building is now lighted by electricity.

A new Otis elevator has been placed in the front part of the building, which gives easy access to all the upper floors.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located on the third floor of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskell Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington; Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Monmouth, were appointed a Committee on Rules, and to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and, on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for

the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the Association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was Treasurer and Librarian of the Association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legis'ature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the Library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, $5,000 per year for three years was appropriated for the Library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of $2,500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the Library room. In 1890, the Library was removed to the third story of the new part of the Capitol.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate on Second street, in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription:

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.
THE PENITENTIARY HOUSE,
ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.
RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.
IN THE XXII. YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
MDCCXCVII.
THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED FOR THEIR CRIMES,
MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS AND BE USEFUL.
HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.

In the messages of Governors P. D. Vroom and S. L. Southard, recommending the erection of the new prison, it

was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the old prison, permission was given to the county of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until their jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758; two bronze guns, English, four-pounders, and two iron six-pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, December 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR TRENTON.

This institution is located in Ewing township, in Mercer county, two and half miles northwest of the city of Trenton, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and near the Delaware river. A very fine view is had from the Asylum. The building is built of reddish sand-stone (from the Ewing quarries on the premises), laid in rubble and broken range work, and pointed, with hammer-dressed stone for base. The roof is covered with slate, except the dome, which is covered with tin.

In 1844, after many futile attempts to cause action to be taken for the building of a State Asylum for the Insane, commissioners were appointed to select a site, and an appropriation of $35,000 was made to pay for the land and commence the erection of a building. The commissioners selected the present site. During the year 1845, commissioners were appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Asylum, which was done by William Phillips and Joseph Whittaker, of Trenton—the builders of the State House. It was opened for the reception of patients May 15th, 1848. Numerous additions were made to the building from time to time, and under the direction of the present Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Ward, a fine green-house has been added, and he has introduced many new plans and devices for the comfort and amusement of the patients. Handsome pictures have been hung up in the wards and dormitories of the patients;

flowers and hot-house plants are a source of much pleasure to the unfortunates, who regard them with rare appreciation; and during the fall and winter months there have been regular weekly entertainments, consisting of tableaux, concerts, dancing, the performance of minor theatricals, and stereopticon exhibitions. The effect of these, besides breaking up the monotony of long evenings, seems to call the minds of the patients from their troubles, and not unfrequently tends towards the restoration of their mental health.

An addition was made to the building in 1889.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MORRIS PLAINS.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, commissioners were appointed to select a site and build an additional asylum in the northerly portion of the State. They purchased 430 acres, at a cost of $82,672.11, in Hanover township, Morris county, and plans were drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect, of Philadelphia. The building was erected and occupied by August 17th, 1876. It is 1,243 feet in length, and is 542 feet deep from the front of the main center to the rear of the extreme wing, and will accommodate 800 patients. The total cost was $2,250,000.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are located in the city of Trenton, on a piece of ground belonging to the State, at the junction of Clinton avenue and Perry street. There are two buildings—one called the Normal and the other the Model Hall.

As early as the year 1839, the Trustees of the School Fund, in their annual report, advised the erection of schools for the education of teachers. The appeal was unheeded. Normal schools, so far as this country was concerned, might then have been considered an untried experiment. There was but one in the United States, and that had just gone into operation in Massachusetts.

For upwards of fifteen years, New Jersey continued to forego the means for the education of teachers; but the Legislature of 1855, with an enlightened liberality, passed a law for the establishment of a State Normal School. The object was de-

clared to be, the training and education of teachers in such branches of knowledge, and such methods of instruction, as should qualify them to become teachers of our common schools.

The location of the school and its general management were committed to a board of ten trustees, two from each Congressional District in the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The lot was purchased of William P. Sherman, Esq., at a cost of $3,000. The architect was Chauncey Graham. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Price, October 9th, 1855. The school was opened in a temporary building, October 1st, 1855, under the direction of the chosen Principal, Prof. William F. Phelps, there being fifteen candidates for entrance examination—five gentlemen and ten ladies. The school continued under the management of Prof. Phelps till March 15th, 1865, when Prof. John S. Hart, Principal of the Model School, took charge of the two schools. The latter resigning February 7th, 1871, Lewis M. Johnson, of Newark, was elected Principal, and was succeeded by Washington Hasbrouck, July 1st, 1876. James M. Green succeeded Mr. Hasbrouck in 1889. The property of these schools is valued at $250,000. In 1890 and '91, an addition was made to the buildings at a cost of $48,000.

An auxiliary to the Normal School is the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, Burlington county, founded by Paul Farnum, in 1856, who gave $70,000 in money and property for its support.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situate at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 6th, 1865. Juvenile criminals between the ages of eight and sixteen years are here cared for, and every influence tending to their reformation is brought to bear upon them. Numerous additions have been made to the original building, to which is attached a farm of 490 acres. The first pupils were received July 6th, 1867.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, and is located on a

farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected, at a cost of $23,334, and other improvements made, which bring the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to $37,740. Previous to the erection of the new building, the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison, situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of $179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone, from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance, on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner, as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The rules and regulations now in force have brought the internal affairs of the institution, as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, $5,000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, $15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of $17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of $2,243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, $6,000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and work shops, and made an appropriation of $50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month $9,734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum

of $75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of $28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, $12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation, and a burial ground purchased.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Doane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9,852 0s. 3d., and what is now the State Arsenal, at Second and Cass streets, is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

This institution is located in Kearny township, Hudson county, to which place it was removed from Newark in 1888. It was organized under a joint resolution of the Legislature approved April 12th, 1862. The Home in Newark was opened July 4th, 1866. The Legislatures of 1886 and 1887 appropriated $175,000 for the erection of a new Home, under the direction of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature. The present site, consisting of 17½ acres, was selected, and six new and commodious buildings were erected thereon. The Home has a frontage of 600 feet on the Passaic river, and contains over three hundred inmates.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes occupies the building and grounds formerly belonging to the Soldiers' Children's Home, at the corner of Hamilton and Chestnut avenues, Chambersburg, about a mile and a quarter from the State Capitol. By an act of the Legislature, approved March 31st, 1882, this property was set apart for its present use, and a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Governor, the State Comptroller, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and eight other gentlemen, was appointed.

Under the provisions of this act and of another act, approved March 5th, 1883, the Board have made such repairs, alterations and additions to the buildings as were necessary for adapting them to the purposes of the new institution, have furnished them suitably and placed the grounds in thorough order.

The school opened in the fall of 1883, and shortly afterwards contained about 90 pupils, though it is expected that the attendance will ultimately reach 150, which is about the number of such pupils whom the State has hitherto been supporting in schools outside her own limits, and which is the limit of the capacity of the present accommodations. Pupils are received between the ages of five and twenty-one, and the length of the term allowed is five years.

The object of the institution is to give to the afflicted children, who are here received, a knowledge of the English language in its written, and, in the case of some pupils, in its spoken form—a knowledge which, but for such institutions, they would never acquire, and to instruct them in the rudiments of an English education. They are also trained to acquire such a degree of general intelligence and of manual dexterity that they may become self-supporting men and women. Their training also enables moral forces to be brought to bear upon them with the effect of raising them from a condition of moral irresponsibility to the level of respectable citizens.

THE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, VINELAND

This institution was established under an act of March 27th, 1888, with Rev. S. O. Garrison as superintendent. On November 15th, of the same year, he was succeeded by Mary J. Dunlap, M.D. It is one of the most admirably situated public buildings in the State. Lying nearly opposite the Home for Feeble-Minded Children, and facing Landis avenue, Vineland's main street of several miles in length, it enjoys facilities of the city yet surrounded by acres of fruit, vineyards and orchards. The main building is well arranged, and a large annex was erected in the winter of 1891-'92. It is a home for females

of twelve years of age and upwards. It is a fact that this branch of State work is one of New Jersey's greatest monuments. Though late in being recognized, it will grow more and more in interest as its existence is better known and a knowledge and inspection of its work made and rightly understood.

NEW JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, VINELAND.

This institution is an outgrowth of a private one which Rev. S. Olin Garrison established in Millville, Cumberland county, on September 1st, 1887. It was opened at Vineland on March 1st, 1888 with an enrollment of ten inmates. Adjacent properties were soon acquired and a handsome building, costing about $18,000, was erected in 1890-'91. There are eight cottages located on a farm of one hundred acres. The wards of New Jersey are now sent there.

The plan and scope of training and education by the School, requires eight teachers in English, Kindergarten and Manual Trades departments, thereby indicating the special and comprehensive fields of instruction. There is also a custodial department for the idiotic, and a hospital department for epileptics.

The property is worth between $50,000 and $60,000, with only a debt of $8,000. Besides very good property acquisitions at low cost, at least $30,000 have been donated to the school since its organization, to aid in the current expenses, in improvements and new buildings.

One hundred and forty children over the age of five years, residents chiefly of New Jersey, of which a few are private patients, enjoyed the facilities of the school in 1891.

NEW ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The new Electoral College has a total of 444 votes, divided among the forty-four States as follows:

Alabama	11	Montana	3
Arkansas	8	Nebraska	8
California	9	Nevada	3
Colorado	4	New Hampshire	4
Connecticnt	6	New Jersey	10
Delaware	3	New York	36
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	13	North Dakota	3
Idaho	3	Ohio	23
Illinois	24	Oregon	4
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	32
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	10	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	South Dakota	4
Louisiana	8	Tennessee	12
Maine	6	Texas	15
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	15	Virginia	12
Michigan	14	Washington	4
Minnesota	9	West Virginia	6
Misissippi	9	Wisconsin	12
Missouri	17	Wyoming	3
Total			444

At the election for President and Vice-President of the United States, held in November, 1888, the following was the result, by States, for the tickets of the two great parties—Republican and Democratic:

VOTES FOR HARRISON AND MORTON (REP.)—California, 8; Colorado, 3; Illinois, 22; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 9; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 14; Michigan, 13; Minnesota, 7; Nebraska, 5; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New York, 36; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 30; Rhode Island, 4; Vermont, 4; Wisconsin, 11. Total, 233.

VOTES FOR CLEVELAND AND THURMAN (DEM.)—Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 7; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 16; New Jersey, 9; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 13; Virginia, 12; West Virginia, 6. Total, 168.

Since then the following new States have been admitted; Montana, Washington, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming and Idaho.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY,

For President and Vice-President, from March 4th, 1789.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts	1
John Jay, of New York	5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina	7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina	7
1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia	8
George Clinton, of New York	8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia	8
George Clinton, of New York	8
1813—DeWitt Clinton, of New York	8
Jarard Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania	8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York	8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York	8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee	8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina	8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts	8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania	8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee	8
Martin Van Buren, of New York	8
1837—William H. Harrison, of Ohio	8
Francis Granger, of New York	8
1841—William H. Harrison, of Ohio	8
John Tyler, of Virginia	8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky	7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey	7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana	7
Millard Fillmore, of New York	7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hamsphire	7
William R. King, of Alabama	7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania	7
John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky	7
1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois	4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine	4
Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois	3
Herchel V. Johnson, of Georgia	3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey	7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio	7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York	7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri	7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois	7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts	7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana	9
1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania	9
William H. English, of Indiana	9
1885—Grover Cleveland, of New York	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana	9
1893—Grover Cleveland, of New York	10
Adlai E Stevenson, of Illinois	10

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year of Qualificat'n.	Name.	Where From.	Term of Office.
1789	George Washington	Virginia	8 years.
1797	John Adams	Massachusetts	4 years.
1801	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	8 years.
1809	James Madison	Virginia	8 years.
1817	James Monroe	Virginia	8 years.
1824	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	4 years.
1829	Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	8 years.
1837	Martin Van Buren	New York	4 years.
1841	Wm. Henry Harrison*	Ohio	1 month.
1841	John Tyler	Virginia	3 yrs., 11 mos.
1845	James Knox Polk	Tennessee	4 years.
1849	Zachary Taylor†	Louisiana	1 yr., 4 mos., 5 d.
1850	Millard Fillmore	New York.	2 yrs., 10 mo., 26 d.
1853	Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	4 years.
1857	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	4 years.
1861	Abraham Lincoln‡	Illinois	4 yrs., 1 mo., 10 d.
1865	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	3 yrs., 10 mo., 20d.
1869	Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	8 years.
1877	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	4 years.
1881	James A. Garfield**	Ohio	6 mos., 15 days.
1881	Chester A. Arthur	New York	3 yrs., 5 mo., 15 d.
1885	Grover Cleveland	New York	4 years.
1889	Benjamin Harrison.	Indiana	4 years.
1893	Grover Cleveland.	New York.	

* Died in office April 4, 1841, when Vice-President Tyler succeeded him.
† Died in office July 9, 1850, when Vice-President Fillmore succeeded him.
‡ Assassinated April 14, 1865, when Vice-President Johnson succeeded him.
** Assassinated July 2, 1881; died September 19, 1881, when Vice-President Arthur succeeded him.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year of Qualification.	Name.	Where From.
1789	John Adams	Massachusetts.
1797	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia.
1801	Aaron Burr	New York.
1804	George Clinton	New York.
1813	Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts.
1817	Daniel D. Tompkins	New York.
1824	John C. Calhoun	South Carolina.
1833	Martin Van Buren	New York.
1837	Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky.
1841	John Tyler	Virginia.
1812	Samuel L. Southard§	New Jersey.
1845	George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania.
1849	Millard Fillmore	New York.
1851	William R. King§	Alabama.
1853	David R. Atchinson§	Missouri.
1855	Jesse D. Bright§	Indiana.
1857	John C. Breckenridge	Kentucky.
1861	Hannibal Hamlin	Maine.
1865	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee.
1865	Lafayette C. Foster§	Connecticut.
1869	Schuyler Colfax	Indiana.
1873	Henry Wilson‖	Massachusetts.
1875	Thomas W. Ferry§	Michigan.
1877	William A. Wheeler	New York.
1881	Chester A. Arthur	New York.
1883	George F. Edmunds	Vermont.
1885	Thomas A. Hendricks††	Indiana.
1886	John Sherman§	Ohio.
1889	Levi P. Morton	New York.
1893	Adlai E Stevenson	Illinois.

§ *Ex-officio* as President *pro tem.* of Senate.
‖ Died in office November 22, 1875.
†† Died in office November 25, 1885.

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876.

STATES.	1852.			1856.			1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil	Freem't, Rep.	Buch'an, Dem.	Fillm're, Amer'n.	Lincoln, Rep.	Dougl'ss, Dem.	Breck., Dem.	Bell, Union.
Alabama	15,028	26,881	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	.....	13,651	18,831	27,825
Arkansas	7,404	12,173	.....	.....	21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	28,732	20,094
California	35,407	40,626	100	20,691	53,365	36,165	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817
Connecticut	30,357	33,249	3,160	42,715	34,995	2,615	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291
Delaware	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,004	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864
Florida	2,875	4,318	.....	.....	6,358	4,833	.....	367	8,543	5,437
Georgia	16,660	34,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois	64,934	80,597	9,966	96,189	105,348	37,444	172,161	160,215	2,404	3,913
Indiana	80,901	95,340	6,929	94,375	118,670	22 386	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa	15,856	17,763	1,604	43,954	36,170	9,180	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763
Kentucky	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,642	67,416	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana	17,255	18,647	.....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine	32,513	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046
Maryland	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,115	47,460	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts	52,683	44,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	34,372	5,998	22,331
Michigan	33,859	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,136	1,660	88,480	35,057	805	405
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	35,446	24,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri	29,984	38,353	.....	.....	58,164	48,524	17,028	58 801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire	16,147	29,997	6,695	38,345	32,789	422	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey	38,556	44,305	356	28,338	46,943	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York	234,882	262,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	124,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina	39,058	39,744	.....	.....	48,246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Ohio	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28 126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,191
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,270	3,951	3,006	183
Pennsylvania	179,174	198,568	8,525	147,510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Rhode Island	7,626	8,735	644	11,467	6,680	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee	58,898	57,018	.....	.....	73,638	66,178	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas	4,945	13,552	.....	.....	31,169	15,639	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vermont	22,173	13,044	8,621	39,561	10,569	545	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia	58,572	73,858	.....	291	89,706	60,310	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin	22,240	33,658	8,814	66,090	52,843	579	86,110	65 021	888	161
Total	1,386,578	1,601,474	155 825	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,534	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.*	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Alabama	.....	.....	76,366	72,088	90,272	79,444	68,230	102,002
Arkansas	.....	.....	22,112	19,078	41,373	37,927	38,669	58,071
California	62,134	43,841	54,583	54,077	54,020	40,718	78,614	75,845
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Legislature.	
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	50,595	47,952	50,638	45,880	59,034	61,934
Delaware	8,155	8,767	7,623	10,980	11,115	10,206	10,752	13,381
Florida	.....	.....	Legislature.		17,763	15,427	23,849	22,923
Georgia	.....	.....	57,134	102,722	62,550	76,356	50,446	130,088
Illinois	189,496	158,730	250,303	199,143	241,944	184,938	278,232	258,601
Indiana	150,422	130,233	176,548	166,980	186,147	163,632	208,011	213,526
Iowa	89,075	49,596	120,390	74,040	131,566	71,196	171,327	112,099
Kansas	15,441	3,691	31,048	13,990	67,048	32,970	78,322	37,902
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	39,566	115,890	88,766	99,995	97,156	159,690
Louisiana	.....	.....	33,263	80,225	71,663	57,029	75,135	70,636
Maine	61,803	44,211	70,493	42,460	61,422	29,087	66,300	49,823
Maryland	40,153	32,739	30,438	62,357	66,760	67,687	71,981	91,780
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	136,477	59,408	133,472	59,260	150,063	108,777
Michigan	91,521	74,604	128,550	97,069	138,455	78,355	166,534	141,095
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	43,545	28,075	55,117	34,423	72,962	48,799
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,175	47,288	52,605	112,173
Missouri	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	119,196	151,434	145,029	203,077
Nebraska	.....	.....	9,729	5,439	18,329	7,812	31,916	17,554
Nevada	9,826	6,594	6,480	5,218	8,413	6,236	10,383	9,308
New Hampshire	36,400	32,871	38,191	31,224	37,168	31,424	41,539	38,509
New Jersey	60,723	62,024	80,131	83,001	91,656	76,456	103,517	115,962
New York	368,735	361,986	419,883	429,883	440,736	387,281	489,207	521,949
North Carolina	.....	.....	96,769	84,601	94,769	70,094	108,417	125,427
Ohio	265,154	205,568	280,223	238,606	281,852	244,321	330,698	323,182

Presidential Elections from 1352 to 1876—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Oregon	9,888	8,457	10,961	11,125	11,819	7,730	15,206	14,149
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	342,280	313,382	349,589	212,041	384,122	366,158
Rhode Island	13,692	8,470	12,993	6,548	13,665	5,329	15,787	10,712
South Carolina	.....	.....	62,301	45,237	72,290	22,703	91,870	90,006
Tennessee	.....	.....	56,628	26,129	85,655	94,391	89,566	133,166
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,406	66,500	44,800	104,755
Vermont	42,419	13,321	44,167	12,045	41,481	10,927	44,092	20,254
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,468	91,654	95,558	139,670
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	29,175	20,306	32,315	29,451	42,698	56,455
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	108,857	84,707	104,997	86,477	130,668	123,927
Total	2,216,067	1,808,725	3,015,071	2,709,613	3,597,070	2,834,079	4,033,295	4,284,265
Majority	407,342		305,458		762,991		Over all.....	157,394

Total vote in 1824	352,062	Total vote in 1864	4,024,792
" " 1828	1,156,328	" " 1868	5,724,686
" " 1832	1,217,691	" " 1872	6,431,144
" " 1836	1,498,205	" " 1876	8,411,139
" " 1840	2,410,772	" " 1880	9,219,947
" " 1844	2,698,608	" " 1884	10,053,770
" " 1848	2,872,806	Total Greenback vote in 1876	81,737
" " 1852	3,142,877	" " " 1880	308,578
" " 1856	4,053,967	Total Prohibition vote in 1876	9,522
" " 1860	4,676,853	" " " 1880	10,305

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

1880 and 1884.

STATES. (38)	1884. Blaine, Rep.	1884. Cleveland, Dem.	1884. Butler, Gr'b'k.	1884. St. John Pro.	1880. Garfield, Rep.	1880. Hancock, Dem.
Alabama	59,444	92,973	762	610	56,221	91,185
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,844	.....	42,436	60,775
California	100,816	88,307	1,975	2,640	80,348	80,426
Colorado	36,277	27,627	1,957	759	27,450	24,647
Connecticut	65,898	67,182	†1,685	‡2,492	67,071	64,415
Delaware	12,788	17,054	6	55	14,133	15,275
Florida	28,039	31,769	.....	74	23,654	27,964
Georgia	47,964	94,567	125	184	54,086	102,470
Illinois	337,449	312,320	10,753	11,824	318,037	277,321
Indiana	238,480	244,992	8,176	3,018	232,164	225,522
Iowa	197,089	*177,288	.....	1,472	183,927	105,845
Kansas	153,158	89,466	16,110	4,495	121,549	59 801
Kentucky	118,674	152,757	1,655	3,106	106,306	149 068
Louisiana	46,347	62,546	.....	.....	‡38,637	65,067
Maine	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160	74,039	*65,171
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	78,515	93,706
Massachusetts	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,923	165,205	111,960
Michigan	192 669	*191,225	††763	18,403	185,341	131,597
Minnesota	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691	93.903	53 315
Mississippi	42 774	78,547	.....	.....	34,354	75,750
Missouri	*202,261	235.972	.....	2,153	153,567	208,609
Nebraska	76 877	*54,354	.....	2,858	54,979	28,523
‖Nevada	8,381	7,000	.....	.....	8,732	9,613
N. Hampshire	43,166	39,166	552	1,573	44,852	40,794
New Jersey	123,433	127,784	3 494	6,155	120,555	122,565
New York	562,001	563,048	16,955	24,999	555,444	534,511
North Carolina	125,068	142,905	.....	448	115,874	124,208
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,170	11,269	375,048	340,821
Oregon	26,852	24,593	723	488	20,619	19,948
Pennsylvania	474,268	393,510	16,942	15,366	444,704	407,428
Rhode Island	19,030	12,391	422	928	18,195	10,779
South Carolina	21,733	69,764	.....	.....	58,071	112,312
¶Tennessee	124,078	133,258	957	1,131	107,677	123,191
Texas	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511	57,893	156 428
Vermont	39,514	17,331	785	1,752	45,567	18,316
Virginia	139,356	147,497	.....	143	84,020	a128,586
West Virginia	*63,096	67,317	††810	939	46,243	57,391
Wisconsin	161,147	146,474	4,597	7.649	144,000	114,649
Total	4,844,002	4,914.947	134,599	151,531	4,454,416	4,444,952
Plurality	.....	70.945	.....	.....	9.464	.....

1884—Scattering and imperfect, 7,876; Lockwood, 5; total vote, 10,053,770.

1880—Greenback, 308.578; Prohibition, 10,305; American, 707; scattering, 989; total vote, 9,219,947.

*Fusion. †Including 160 misspelled. ‡Including 232 misspelled. ¶One county missing in 1884. ‖One county estimated in 1884 ‡Vote for the two Republican tickets (Regular, 27,676; "Beattie, 10,340) combined. ††Straight Greenback. *a* Regular (96,912) and Readjuster (31,674) votes combined.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1888.

States.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Fisk.	Labor.
Alabama	57,197	117,310	583	10,643
Arkansas	58,752	85,962	614	.....
California	124,809	117,729	5,761	1,591
Colorado	50,766	37,542	2,100	1,265
Connecticut	74,584	74,920	4,234	240
Delaware	12,973	16,414	400	.....
Florida	26,650	39,561	403	.....
Georgia	40,453	100,472	1,802	136
Illinois	370,470	348,258	21,386	7,410
Indiana	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694
Iowa	211,598	179,877	3,550	9,105
Kansas	182,914	102,738	6,779	37,787
Kentucky	155,184	183,800	5,225	622
Louisiana	30,184	89,941	130	.....
Maine	73,734	50,482	2,690	1,345
Maryland	99,986	106,168	4,766	.....
Massachusetts	183,456	151,990	8,636	.....
Michigan	236,370	213,404	20,942	4,542
Minnesota	136,359	99,664	15,000	.....
Mississippi	30,096	85,476	218	.....
Missouri	236,325	261,957	4,954	15,853
Nebraska	108,425	80,552	9,424	.....
Nevada	7,238	5,326	45	.....
New Hampshire	45,728	43,358	7,585	42
New Jersey	144,344	151,493	7,904	.....
New York	650,338	635,965	30,327	5,050
North Carolina	134,709	148,336	5,787	.....
Ohio	415,792	399,969	4,618	3,452
Oregon	33,293	26,524	1,677	363
Pennsylvania	526,091	446,200	20,743	3,865
Rhode Island	21,969	17,530	1,251	18
South Carolina	13,740	65,825	.....	.....
Tennessee	138,815	159,079	5,669	43
Texas	83,280	234,883	4 749	.....
Vermont	45,192	16,788	1,450	35
Virginia	150,488	151,977	1,678	.....
West Virginia	78,491	79,330	.....	.....
Wisconsin	176,553	155,232	14,277	8,522
Total	5,430,607	5,538,045	257,248	114,623

THE EXECUTIVE.

PREROGATIVES AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (*ex-officio*) of the Board of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and, also, of Burlington College, and of the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following Boards: Trustees of School Fund; State Board of Education; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Board of Control of State Industrial School for Girls and State Reform School for Boys; Commissioners of the State Library; and composing, with the State Comptroller and Secretary of State, a Board to choose newspapers in which to publish the laws of the State.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor, Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court, Inferior Courts and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Keeper of the State Prison, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture, State Board of Assessors, State Board of Education, Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major-General; Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Supervisor of the State Prison, five Inspectors of the State Prison, Commissioners of Pilotage, the Board of Managers of the Insane Asylums the Trustees of the Jamesburg Reform School and the State Industrial School for Girls, Judges of the District Courts, Riparian Commissioners, Police Justices for Newark and Jersey City, Commissioners of Fisheries, a Superintendent of the State House, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters.

Without the consent of the Senate: Foreign Commissioners of Deeds; New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health, Private Secretary, Notaries Public, Moral Instructors of the State Prison, Railroad Policemen, and fill all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of blind and feeble-minded children into institutions; grants requisitions and renditions, and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature, or Senate alone, if, in his opinion, public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; sign all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then indexed in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of $10,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.

OFFICES FILLED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT MEETING.

State Treasurer, State Comptroller, Commissioners of Deeds and State Director of Railroads and Canals.

DEBTS OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

The annexed table, compiled from the census of 1890, shows the total indebtedness, available resources and annual interest charge of various cities and towns in New Jersey:

	Total Debt.	Available Resources.	Annual Interest.
Atlantic City	$34 450	.....	$1 987
Bayonne	1,624,031	$88,204	76,615
Bordentown	18,000	.....	900
Bridgeton	85 500	13 713	4 673
Burlington	81,800	2,000	4,585
Camden	1,331,850	176,101	88,806
Elizabeth	3,673,196	319,807	257,124
Gloucester City	82,000	.....	3,780
Hackensack	33,000	.....	1,980
Hackettstown	18,000	.....	900
Hoboken	1,225,815	33,241	67,742
Jersey City	18,195,545	1,776,524	878,037
Keyport	6.500	.....	390
Lambertville	5,000	1 536	249
Millville	29,395	.....	1,553
Montclair	315,000	.....	16,000
Morristown	3,000	1,200	210
Newark	11,571,000	3,094,920	241,452
Newton	14,500	.....	805
Orange	741,500	215 021	39 932
Passaic	270 496	349 052	10 380
Paterson	1,558,538	2 368,971	87,843
Perth Amboy	117,200	19,093	5 064
Phillipsburg	103,500	9 970	4 570
Rahway	1,145,250	.....	45 810
Salem	76,500	.....	3 980
Trenton	1,447,984	706,904	66,743

UNITED STATES CENSUS 1890.

The following table gives in detail the population of the State for 1890 and 1880, by cities, towns and townships:

Atlantic County.	1890.	1880.
Atlantic City	13,055	5,477
Buena Vista township	1,299	885
Egg Harbor city	1,439	1,232
Egg Harbor township, including Linwood borough and Absecom town	4,255	4,075
Linwood borough	536	.....
Absecom town	501	507
Galloway township	2,208	2,337
Hamilton township	1,512	1,464
Hammonton township, coextensive with Hammonton town	3,833	1,776
Mullica township	697	717
Weymouth township	538	741
	28,836	18,704

Bergen County.		
Boiling Springs township	1,438	.....
Englewood township	4,785	4,076
Franklin township	2,307	2,206
Harrington township	2,769	2,570
Hohokus township	2,373	2,920
Lodi township	5,131	4,071
Midland township	1,829	1,591
New Barbadoes township, coextensive with Hackensack town	6,004	4,248
Orville township	1,690	.....
Palisade township	2,590	2,302
Ridgefield township	5,477	3,952
Ridgewood township	1,841	1,478
Rutherford borough	2,293	2,299
Saddle River township	2,197	1,355
Union township	1,560	865
Washington township	2,942	2,853
	47,226	36,786

*Burlington County.		
Bass River township	853	1,006
Beverly city	1,957	1,759
Beverly township	1,451	1,369
Bordentown township, including Bordentown city	5,090	5,334
Bordentown city	4,232	4,258
Burlington township, including Burlington city	8,222	7,237
Burlington city	7,264	5,090
Chester township	3,768	2,855
Chesterfield township	1,253	1,525
Cinnaminson township	3,966	2,184
Delran township	2,267	1,760

	1890.	1880.
Easthampton township	654	566
Evesham township	1,501	1,602
Florence township	1,922	1,528
Little Egg Harbor township	1,771	1,881
Lumberton township	1,799	1,689
Mansfield township	1,671	1,648
Medford township	1,864	1,980
Mount Laurel township	1,699	1,739
New Hanover township	1,962	2,373
Northampton township	5,376	4,630
Pemberton township, including Pemberton borough	2,639	2,885
Pemberton borough	834	799
Randolph township	302	428
Shamong township	958	1,097
Southampton township	1,849	2,269
Springfield township	1,670	1,886
Washington township	310	389
Westhampton township	688	715
Willingboro' township	739	743
Woodland township	327	325
	58,528	55,402

*Little Egg Harbor township, in this county, was annexed to Ocean county by the Legislature of 1891, thus reducing the population of Burlington county to 56,757.

Camden County.

Camden city		58,313	41,659
First ward	7,650		
Second ward	9,536		
Third ward	4,533		
Fourth ward	5,299		
Fifth ward	7,325		
Sixth ward	6,956		
Seventh ward	6,149		
Eighth ward	5,996		
Ninth ward	4,869		
Centre township		1,834	1,538
Delaware township		1,457	1,481
Gloucester city		6,564	5,347
First ward	2,845		
Second ward	3,719		
Gloucester township		3,091	2,527
Haddon township, including Haddonfield and Collingswood boroughs		3,929	2,551
Collingswood borough		539	.....
Haddonfield borough		2,502	1,480
Merchantville borough		1,225	439
Stockton township		6.445	3,093
Waterford township		2,421	2,149
Winslow township		2,408	2,158
		87,687	62,942

Cape May County.

Anglesea borough	161	.....
Cape May city	2,136	1,699
Cape May Point borough	167	.....
Dennis township	1,707	1,812

	1890.	1880.
Holly Beach City borough	217	.....
Lower township	1,156	1,977
Middle township	2,368	2,575
Ocean City borough	452	.....
Sea Isle City borough	766	.....
Upper township	1,381	1,702
West Cape May borough	757	.....
	11,268	9,765

*Cumberland County.

Bridgeton city		11,424	8,722
First ward	3,158		
Second ward	3,023		
Third ward	2 865		
Fourth ward	2,378		
Commercial township		2,344	2,265
Deerfield township		2,614	1,643
Downe township		1,793	1,687
Fairfield township		1,688	3 215
Greenwich township		1,173	1,245
Hopewell township		1,743	1,764
Landis township		3,855	3,186
Lawrence township		1,729	.....
Maurice River township		2,279	2,374
Millville city		10,002	7,660
First ward	3,352		
Second ward	1,705		
Third ward	3,057		
Fourth ward	1,888		
Stow Creek township		972	1,107
Vineland borough		3,822	2,519
		45,438	37,687

*A portion of Maurice River township, in this county, was set off into Dennis township, in Cape May, in 1891.

Essex County.

Belleville township		3,487	3,004
Bloomfield township		7,708	5,748
Caldwell township		3,638	3,167
Clinton township		3,684	2,742
East Orange township		13,282	8,349
Franklin township		2,007	1,617
Livingston township		1,197	1,401
Milburn township		2,437	1,743
Montclair township		8,656	5,147
Newark city		181,830	136,508
First ward	7,595		
Second ward	7,151		
Third ward	6,404		
Fourth Ward	5,946		
Fifth ward	5,403		
Sixth ward	25,830		
Seventh Ward	9,288		
Eighth ward	19,575		
Ninth ward	7,084		
Tenth ward	13,897		

		1890.	1880.
Newark city—			
Eleventh ward	11,784		
Twelfth ward	19,616		
Thirteenth ward	27,600		
Fourteenth ward	5,700		
Fifteenth ward	8,957		
Orange city		18,844	13,207
First ward	4,931		
Second ward	5,481		
Third ward	8,432		
South Orange township, including South Orange borough		4,970	3,911
South Orange borough		3,106	2,178
West Orange township		4,358	3,385
		256,098	189,929

Gloucester County.

Clayton township, including Clayton borough		2,299	1,981
Clayton borough		1,807	1,433
Deptford township		2,064	1,520
East Greenwich township		1,259	.....
Franklin township		2,021	2,480
Glassboro' township		2,642	2,088
Greenwich township		1,900	2,598
Harrison township		1,545	2,841
Logan township		1,523	1,765
Mantua township		1,791	1,718
Monroe township		1,945	1,858
South Harrison township		971	.....
Washington township		1,155	1,366
West Deptford township		1,588	1,399
Woodbury city		3,911	2,298
First ward	1,014		
Second ward	1,654		
Third ward	1,243		
Woolwich township, coextensive with Swedesboro' town		2,035	1,974
		28,649	25,886

Hudson County.

Bayonne city		19,033	9,372
First ward	2,085		
Second ward	3,868		
Third ward	3,173		
Fourth ward	4,402		
Fifth ward	5,505		
Guttenburg town		1,947	1,206
Harrison city		8,338	6,898
First ward	2,143		
Second ward	1,203		
Third ward	1,947		
Fourth ward	3,045		
Hoboken city		43,648	30,999
First ward	10,063		
Second ward	5,765		
Third ward	14,859		
Fourth ward	12,961		

	1890.	1880.
Jersey City	163,003	120,722
First Aldermanic district	17,837	
Second Aldermanic district	30,216	
Third Aldermanic district	24,312	
Fourth Aldermanic district	36,776	
Fifth Aldermanic district	20,294	
Sixth Aldermanic district	33,568	
Kearney township	7,064	777
North Bergen township	5,715	4,268
Union town	10,643	5,849
Union township	2,127	1,310
Weehawken township	1,943	1,102
West Hoboken township	11,665	5,441
	275,126	187,944

Hunterdon County.

Alexandria township	1,250	1,324
Bethlehem township	2,308	2,830
Clinton township, including Clinton town	2,888	2,975
Clinton town	1,975	842
Delaware township	3,037	3,092
East Amwell township	1,375	1,696
Franklin township	1,287	1,338
Frenchtown borough	1,023	1,039
High Bridge township	1,935	2,209
Holland township	1,704	1,886
Kingwood township	1,424	1,694
Lambertville city	4,142	4,183
First ward	1,274	
Second ward	1,163	
Third ward	1,705	
Lebanon township	2,337	2,699
Raritan township	3,798	4,188
Readington township	2,813	3,103
Tewksbury township	2,034	2,108
Union township	1,134	1,167
West Amwell township	866	1,039
	35,355	38,570

Mercer County.

Chambersburg borough	..	5,437
East Windsor township, including Hightstown borough	2,756	2,271
Hightstown borough	1,875	1,355
Ewing township	3,129	2,412
Hamilton township	4,163	3,370
Hopewell township	4,338	4,462
Lawrence township	1,448	3,174
Princeton township, including Princeton borough	4,231	4,348
Princeton borough	3,422	3,209
Trenton city	57,458	29,910
First ward	5,076	
Second Ward	3,063	
Third ward	7,331	
Fourth ward	5,032	
Fifth ward	5,585	
Sixth ward	2,791	
Seventh ward	9,383	
Eighth ward	3,802	
Ninth ward	6,128	
Tenth ward	3,949	
Eleventh ward	5,318	

	1890.	1880.
Washington township	1,126	1,231
West Windsor township	1,329	1,396
	79,978	58,061

Middlesex County.

Cranbury township	1,422	1,599
East Brunswick township	4,438	3,272
Madison township	1,520	1,662
Monroe township	3,040	3,017
New Brunswick city	18,603	17,166
First ward 2,573		
Second ward 3,556		
Third ward 1,731		
Fourth ward 912		
Fifth ward 5,122		
Sixth ward 4 709		
North Brunswick township	1,238	1,251
Perth Amboy township, coextensive with Perth Amboy city	9,512	4,808
Perth Amboy city by wards:		
First ward 2,533		
Second ward 3,321		
Third ward 3,658		
Piscataway township, including Dunellen borough	3,286	3,242
Dunellen borough	1,060	817
Raritan township	3,788	3,789
Sayreville township	3,509	1,930
South Amboy township, coextensive with South Amboy borough	4,330	3,643
South Brunswick township	2,403	2,803
Woodbridge township	4,665	4,099
	61 754	52,286

Monmouth County.

Atlantic township	1,505	1 743
Eatontown township	2,953	2,642
Freehold township, including Freehold town	5 097	4 302
Freehold town	2,932	2,432
Holmdel Township	1 479	1,575
Howell township	3,018	3,374
Manalapan township	2,002	2,175
Marlboro' township	1,913	2,193
Matawan township	3,183	2,699
Middletown township, including Atlantic Highlands town	6,595	5,059
Atlantic Highlands town	945	.....
Millstone township	1,782	2,080
Neptune township, including Ocean Grove town and Asbury Park borough	8,333	4,187
Ocean Grove town	2,754	620
Ocean township, including Long Branch town	10,209	6,027
Long Branch town	7,231	3,833
Raritan township, including Keyport town	4,779	3,891
Keyport town	3,411	.....
Shrewsbury township, including Red Bank town	8 367	6 526
Red Bank town	4,145	2,684
Upper Freehold township	2,861	3,236
Wall township, including Manasquan town	5,052	3 829
Manasquan town	1,506	.....
	69,128	55,538

Morris County.	1890.	1880.
Boonton township, including part of Boonton city	3,307	2,682
Boonton city (part of)	2,981	.....
Chatham township	4,681	4,276
Chester township	1,625	2,337
Hanover township, including part of Boonton city	4,481	4,138
Jefferson township	1,611	1,792
Mendham township	1,266	1,526
Morris township, including Morristown city	10,155	6,837
Morristown city	8,156	5,418
Mount Olive township	1,848	1,982
Mountville township	1,333	1,270
Passaic township	1,821	1,896
Pequannock township	2,862	2,239
Randolph township	7,972	7,700
Rockaway township	6,033	7,366
Roxbury township	2,739	2,139
Washington township	2,367	2,681
	54,101	50,861

*Ocean County.		
Berkley township	786	683
Brick township	4,065	2,990
Dover township	2,880	2,439
Eagleswood township	791	592
Jackson township	1,717	1,803
Lacey township	711	814
Manchester township	1,057	1,057
Ocean township	482	484
Plumsted township	1,327	1,561
Stafford township	1,095	1,008
Union township	1,063	1,024
	15,974	14,455

*The population of Ocean county was increased to 17,745 by reason of the annexation of Little Egg Harbor township, Burlington, in 1891.

Passaic County.			
Acquackanonck township		2,562	1,781
Little Falls township		1,890	1,404
Manchester township		2,576	1,513
Passaic city		13,028	6,532
First ward	5,075		
Second ward	2,844		
Third ward	1,677		
Fourth ward	3,432		
Paterson city		78,347	51,031
First ward	8,324		
Second ward	10 395		
Third ward	15,180		
Fourth ward	8,890		
Fifth ward	10,835		
Sixth ward	4,024		
Seventh ward	5,956		
Eighth ward	14 743		
Pompton township		2,153	2,251
Wayne township		2,004	1,757
West Milford township		2,486	2,591
		105,046	68,860

Salem County.

	1890.	1880.
Elsinborough township	524	570
Lower Alloways Creek township	1,308	1,373
Lower Penns Neck township	1,289	1,334
Mannington township	1,870	2,230
Oldmans township	1,432	.....
Pilesgrove township, including Woodstown borough	3,312	3,497
Woodstown borough	556	490
Pittsgrove township	2,756	1,778
Quinton township	1 307	1,390
Salem city	5,516	5,056
East ward 2 891		
West ward 2,625		
Upper Alloways Creek township	1,675	1,917
Upper Penns Neck township	2,239	3,361
Upper Pittsgrove township	1,923	2,073
	25,151	24,579

Somerset County.

Bedminster township	1,749	1,812
Bernards township	2,558	2,622
Branchburg township	1,152	1,316
Bridgewater township, including Somerville, Bound Brook and Raritan boroughs	9,323	7,997
Somerville borough	3,861	3,105
Bound Brook borough	1,462	934
Raritan borough	2,556	2,046
Franklin township, including Bloomington borough	3,754	3,818
* Bloomington borough	801	671
Hillsboro township	2,825	3,248
Montgomery township	1,655	1,928
North Plainfield township	4,250	3 217
Warren township	1,045	1,204
	28,311	27,162

Sussex County.

Andover township	1,126	1,150
Byram township	1 380	1 406
Frankford township	1,459	1 682
Greene township	636	727
Hampton township	866	895
Hardyston township	2 542	2 645
Lafayette township	742	781
Montague township	797	1,022
Newton township, coextensive with Newton town	3 003	2 513
Sandyston township	1,084	1,195
Sparta township	1,724	2,274
Stillwater township	1.296	1,502
Vernon township	1,756	1,811
Wallpack township	436	575
Wantage township	3,412	3,361
	22,259	23,539

Union County.

		1890.	1880.
Clark township		367	353
Cranford township		1,717	1 184
Elizabeth city		37,764	28,229
First ward	8,874		
Second ward	7 610		
Third ward	5 836		
Fourth ward	2 213		
Fifth ward	5 990		
Sixth ward	2,597		
Seventh Ward	2 004		
Eighth ward	2,640		
Fanwood township		1,305	1.167
Linden township		2,057	1,889
New Providence township		839	781
Plainfield city		11,267	8,125
First ward	2,221		
Second ward	2.897		
Third ward	2.203		
Fourth ward	3,946		
Rahway city		7,105	6 455
First ward	1.362		
Second ward	1,687		
Third ward	2,746		
Fourth ward	1 310		
Springfield township, coextensive with Springfield town		959	844
Summit township		3.502	1,910
Union township		2,846	2,418
Westfield township		2,739	2,216
		72,467	55,571

Warren County.

Allamuchy township		759	648
Belvidere town		1,768	1,773
Blairstown township		1,662	1,458
Franklin township		1,283	1,529
Frelinghuysen township		879	1,042
Greenwich township		825	2,554
Hackettstown town		2,417	2,502
Hardwick township		503	583
Harmony township		1,152	1,350
Hope township		1,332	1,569
Independence township		904	1,018
Knowlton township		1,411	1,476
Lapatcong township		1,738	1,591
Mansfield township		1,362	1,709
Oxford township		4,002	4,594
Pahaquarry township		291	418
Phillipsburg city		8,644	7,181
First ward	2,033		
Second ward	2,207		
Third ward	2,799		
Fourth ward	1,605		
Pohatcong township		1,483	.....
Washington township, including Washington borough		4,138	3,794
Washington borough		2,834	2,142
		36,553	36,589

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
Atlantic,	28,836	18,704	10,132	54.17
Bergen,	47,226	36,786	10,440	28.38
*Burlington,	58,528	55,402	3,126	5.64
Camden,	87,687	62,942	24,745	39.31
Cape May,	11,268	9,765	1,503	15.39
Cumberland,	45,438	37,687	7,751	20 57
Essex,	256,098	189,929	66,169	34.84
Gloucester,	28,649	25,886	2,763	10.67
Hudson,	275,126	187,944	87,182	46 39
Hunterdon,	35,355	38,570	a3,215	a8.34
Mercer,	79,978	58,061	21,917	37.75
Middlesex,	61,754	52,286	9,468	18.11
Monmouth,	69,128	55,538	13,590	24.47
Morris,	54,101	50,861	3,240	6 37
*Ocean,	15,974	14,455	1,519	10.51
Passaic,	105,046	68,860	36,186	52.55
Salem,	25,151	24,579	572	2.33
Somerset,	28,811	27,162	1,149	4.23
Sussex,	22,259	23,539	a1,280	a5.44
Union,	72,467	55,571	16,896	30.40
Warren,	36,553	36,589	a36	a0.10
The State,	1,444,933	1,131,116	313,817	27.74

* Owing to the annexation of Little Egg Harbor township to Ocean county, in 1891, the population of Burlington was decreased to 56,757, and that of Ocean increased to 17,745.

a Decrease.

SUMMARY BY CITIES, &c.

Of the cities, towns, and boroughs having a population of 4,000 or more, the largest numerical increases are found in the cities of Newark and Jersey City, which places show increases of 45,322 or 33.20 per cent , and 42,281 or 35.02 per cent , respectively. The largest percentages of increase are found in Atlantic City, Bayonne, Perth Amboy, Passaic, and Trenton cities, Atlantic City showing an increase of 138 36 per cent., while Trenton shows an increase of 92.10 per cent. In two places only are slight decreases shown.

The following table shows the results of the present census as compared with 1880 for twenty-nine cities and towns and one borough having a population of 4,000 or more, in the order of their rank:

	Population.		Increase.	
	1890.	1880.	No.	Per cent.
Newark city,	181,830	136,508	45,322	33.20
Jersey City,	163,003	120,722	42,281	35.02
Paterson city,	78,347	51,031	27,316	53.53
Camden city,	58,313	41,659	16,654	39.98
Trenton city,	57,458	29,910	27,548	92.10
Hoboken city,	43,648	30,999	12,649	40.80
Elizabeth city,	37,764	28,229	9,535	33.78
Bayonne city,	19,033	9,372	9,661	103.08
Orange city,	18,844	13,207	5,637	42.68
New Brunswick city,	18,603	17,166	1,437	8.37
Atlantic City,	13,055	5,477	7,578	138.36
Passaic city,	13,028	6,532	6,496	99.45
Bridgeton city,	11,424	8,722	2,702	30.98
Plainfield city,	11,267	8,125	3,142	38.67
Union town,	10,643	5,849	4,794	81.96
Millville city,	10,002	7,660	2,342	30.57
Perth Amboy city,	9,512	4,808	4,704	97.84
Phillipsburg city,	8,644	7,181	1,463	20.37
Harrison city,	8,338	6,898	1,440	20.88
Morristown city,	8,156	5,418	2,738	50.54
Burlington city,	7,264	6,090	1,174	19.28
Long Branch town,	7,231	3,833	3,398	88.65
Rahway city,	7,105	6,455	650	10.07
Gloucester city,	6,564	5,347	1,217	22.76
Hackensack town,	6,004	4,248	1,756	41.34
Salem city,	5,516	5,056	460	9.10
South Amboy borough,	4,330	3,648	682	18.70
Bordentown city,	4,232	4,258	*a*26	*a*0.61
Red Bank town,	4,145	2,684	1,461	54.43
Lambertville city,	4,142	4,183	*a*41	*a*0.98

a Decrease.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Population. 1890.	Population. 1880.	Increase from 1880 to 1890. Number.	Increase from 1880 to 1890. Percentage.
The United States,	62,622,250	50,155,783	12,466,647	24.86
North Atlantic Division,	17,401,545	14,507,407	2,894,138	19.95
Maine,	661,086	648,936	12,150	1.87
New Hampshire,	376,530	346,991	29,539	8.51
Vermont,	332,422	332,286	136	0.04
Massachusetts,	2,238,943	1,783,085	455,858	25.57
Rhode Island,	345,506	276,531	68,975	24 94
Connecticut,	746,258	622,700	123,558	19.84
New York,	5,997,853	5,082,871	914,982	18.00
New Jersey,	1,444,933	1,131,116	313,817	27.74
Pennsylvania,	5,258,014	4,282,891	975,123	22.77
South Atlantic Division,	8,857,920	7,597,197	1,260,723	16.59
Delaware,	168,493	146,608	21,885	14.93
Maryland,	1,042,390	934,943	107,447	11.49
District of Columbia,	230,392	177,624	52,768	29.71
Virginia,	1,655,980	1,512,565	143,415	9.48
West Virginia,	762,794	618,457	144,337	23.34
North Carolina,	1,617,947	1,399,750	218,197	15.59
South Carolina,	1,151,149	995,577	155,572	15.63
Georgia,	1,837,353	1,542,180	295,173	19.14
Florida,	391,422	269,493	121,929	45 24
Northern Central Division,	22,362,279	17,364,111	4,998,168	28.78
Ohio,	3,672,316	3,198,062	474,254	14 83
Indiana,	2,192,404	1,978,301	214,103	10 82
Illinois,	3,826,351	3,077,871	748,480	24 32
Michigan,	2,093,889	1,636,937	456,952	27 92
Misconsin,	1,686,880	1,315,497	371,383	28.23
Minnesota,	1,301,826	780,773	521,053	66.74
Iowa,	1,911,896	1,624,615	287,281	17.68
Missouri,	2,679,184	2,168,380	510,804	23.56
North Dakota,	182,719	36,909	145,810	395.05
South Dakota,	328,808	98,268	230,540	234 60
Nebraska,	1,058,910	452,402	606,508	134 06
Kansas,	1,427,096	996,096	431,000	43.27
Southern Central Division,	10,972,893	8,919,371	2,053,522	23 02
Kentucky,	1,858,635	1,648,690	209,945	12.73
Tennessee,	1,767,518	1,542,359	225,159	14.60
Alabama,	1,513,017	1,262,505	250,512	19.84
Mississippi,	1,289,600	1,131,597	158,003	13 96
Louisiana,	1,118,587	939,946	178,641	19 01
Texas,	2,235,523	1,591,749	643,774	40.44
Indian Territory (*b*),	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Oklahoma,	*c*61,834	. . .	61,834	. . .
Arkansas,	1,128,179	802,525	325,654	40.58

b The number of white persons in the Indian Territory is not included in this table, as the census of Indians and other persons on Indian reservations, which was made a subject of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed.

c Including 5,338 persons in Greer county (in Indian Territory), claimed by Texas.

States and Territories.	Population. 1890.	Population. 1880.	Increase from 1880 to 1890. Number.	Increase from 1880 to 1890. Percentage.
Western Division,	3,027,613	1,767,697	1,259,916	71.27
Montana,	132,159	39,159	93,000	237.49
Wyoming,	60,705	20,789	39,916	192.01
Colorado,	412,198	194,327	217,871	112.12
New Mexico,	153,593	119,565	34,028	28.46
Arizona,	59,620	40,440	19,180	47.43
Utah,	207,905	143,963	63,942	44.42
Nevada,	45,761	62,266	*a*16,505	*a*26 51
Idaho,	84,385	32,610	51,775	158.77
Alaska (*d*),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .
Washington,	349,390	75,116	274,274	365.13
Oregon,	313,767	174,768	138,999	79 53
California,	1,208,130	864,694	343,436	39.72

The population of the United States in 1870 was 38,558,374.

a Decrease.

d The number of white persons in Alaska is not included in this table, as the census of Alaska, which was made a subject of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed.

Cities of the United States having a Population of 50,000 and Over.

*New York, N. Y.,	1,513,501	Syracuse, N. Y.,	87,877
Chicago, Ill.,	1,098,576	New Haven, Conn,	85,981
Philadelphia, Pa.,	1,014,894	Worcester, Mass.,	84,536
Brooklyn, N. Y.,	804,377	Scranton, Pa.,	83,450
St. Louis, Mo.,	460,357	Toledo, O.,	82,652
Boston, Mass.,	446,507	Richmond, Va.,	80,838
Baltimore, Md.,	435,151	Paterson, N. J,	78,347
San Francisco, Cal.,	297,990	Lowell, Mass.,	77,605
Cincinnati, O.,	296,309	Nashville, Tenn.,	76,309
Cleveland, O.,	261,546	Fall River, Mass.,	74,351
Buffalo, N. Y.,	254,457	Cambridge, Mass.,	69,837
New Orleans, La.,	241,995	Atlanta, Ga,	65,514
Pittsburg, Pa.,	238,473	Memphis, Tenn.,	64,586
Detroit, Mich,	205,669	Grand Rapids, Mich.,	64,147
Milwaukee, Wis,	204,105	Wilmington, Del.,	61,437
Newark, N. J.,	181,830	Troy, N. Y,	60,605
Minneapolis, Minn.,	164,738	Reading, Pa.,	58,926
Jersey City, N. J.,	163,003	Dayton, O.,	58,668
Louisville, Ky.,	161,005	Camden, N. J,	58,313
Omaha, Neb.,	139,526	Trenton, N. J.,	57,458
Rochester, N. Y.,	138,327	Lynn, Mass.,	55,684
St. Paul, Minn.,	133,156	Lincoln, Neb.,	55,491
Providence, R. I.,	132,043	Charleston, S. C.,	54,592
Indianapolis, Ind.,	107,445	Hartford, Conn,	53,182
Denver, Col.,	106,670	Evansville, Ind.,	50,674
Allegheny, Pa.,	104,967	Los Angeles, Cal.,	50,394
Albany, N. Y.,	94,640	Des Moines, Ia.,	50,067
Columbus, O.,	90,398		

*A census taken by the police authorities, and completed October 14th, 1890, makes the population 1,710,715, an increase of 197,214.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

DEMOCRATIC.

At Large—B. F. Lee, Trenton; John Hone, Red Bank; Gottfried Krueger, Newark; Allan L. McDermott, Jersey City; Thomas H. Hoagland, Rockaway.

First District—Harry B. Paul, Camden.

Second District—John H. Scudder, Trenton.

Third District—Joseph W. Ballentine, Somerville.

Fourth District—R. S. Rudd, Glen Ridge.

Fifth District—Abram De Ronde, Englewood.

Sixth District—James Smith, Jr., Newark.

Seventh District—Peter Hauck, Harrison.

Eighth District—A. B. Carlton, Elizabeth.

Chairman, Allan L. McDermott; *Treasurer*, B. F. Lee; *Secretary*, Willard C. Fisk.

Member of the National Democratic Committee—Miles Ross, New Brunswick.

REPUBLICAN.

Garret A. Hobert, Paterson; William Bettle, Camden; William H. Skirm, Mercer; John H. Conger, New Brunswick; A. G. Cattell, Camden; Matthias Wooley, Long Branch; George W. Jenkins, Morristown; A. M. Bradshaw, Lakewood; Arthur B. Pearce, Paterson; George Hires, Salem; Edward J. Anderson, Somerville; Theo. H. Andress, Sparta; Edward M. Wood, Elizabeth; Richard B. Reading, Raven Rock; Edward W. Wooley, Jersey City; Franklin Murphy, Newark; John Y. Foster, Newark; John J. Toffey, Jersey City; Robert C. Hutchinson, Bordentown; H. A. Potter, East Orange; David Baird, Camden; John J. Gardner, Atlantic City; C. E. Breckenridge, Maywood; W. S. Leaming, Cape May; H. B. Tuller, Vineland; William Stainsby, Newark; H. C. Loudenslager, Woodbury; R. B. Seymour, Jersey City; Dewitt C. Blair, Belvidere; Charles N. Robinson, Camden.

Chairman, Franklin Murphy; *Vice-Chairman*, E. J. Anderson; *Treasurer*, John J. Toffey; *Secretary*, John Y. Foster.

Member of the National Republican Committee—Garret A. Hobart, Paterson.

OFFICERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY.

President, Robert Adrain, New Brunswick; Treasurer, James W. Lanning, Trenton; Secretary, W. S. McKean, Asbury Park; Chairman of Executive Committee, W. R. Wilson, Elizabeth; Campaign Committee—W. R. Wilson, W. S. McKean, William A. Cotter, John Hinchliffe, Dr. John Nevin; Finance Committee—Howard Carrow, Camden; Cyril R. Forbes, Paterson; Timothy Furlong, Trenton; Dr. A. K. Baldwin, Newark; J. W. Ballentine, Somerville; James F. Minturn, Hoboken; W. W. Cutler, Morristown; Frank H. Halliday, Rahway.

STATE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY.

(Headquarters, Mount Holly.)

President, Joseph H. Gaskill, Mount Holly; Secretary, Joshua Matlack, Jr., Mount Holly; Treasurer, Edmund C. Hill, Trenton; State Organizer, J. Ulrich, Plainfield; Vice Presidents—1st District, Maurice A. Rogers, Camden; 2d District, Frank A. Magowan, Trenton; 3d District, Lewis A. Thomson, Somerville; 4th District, Geo. M. Shipman, Belvidere; 5th District, Eugene Emley, Paterson; 6th District, Joseph S. Vinson, Newark; 7th District, Richard Brown, Jersey City; 8th District, Elias M. Condit, West Orange. Executive Committee—Atlantic, R. H. Ingersoll; Bergen, Charles Parigot; Burlington, L. R. Hibbard; Camden, T. P. Varney; Cape May, J. M. E. Hildreth; Cumberland, T. W. Trenchard; Essex, E. W. Sanderson; Gloucester, Joseph B. Roe; Hudson, J. B Landrine; Hunterdon, W. F. Hayhurst; Middlesex, William Howell; Mercer, Thomas S. Chambers; Monmouth, W. T. Hoffman; Morris, Mahlon Pitney; Ocean, C. S. Patterson; Passaic, William I. Lewis; Salem, J. F. Sinnickson; Somerset, H M. Spencer; Sussex, W. M. Smith; Union, J. F. McDonald; Warren, A. Blair Kelsey.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

DEMOCRATIC.

(Adopted at the State Convention held at Trenton, on Tuesday, September 14th, 1892.)

The Democratic party of New Jersey, in convention assembled, declare:

That they re-affirm the National Democratic Platform adopted at Chicago, and enthusiastically endorse the nomination of Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson for President and Vice-President of the United States.

That they endorse the administration of Governor Leon Abbett.

As an answer to the slanders of those who have persistently misrepresented the existing management of State affairs, we call the attention of the people to the following facts:

That the only permanent State officers to which any salary or compensation is allowed, created by the Democratic party during the past three years, are as follows: A Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, a Chief of State Police, a State Board of Taxation, a State Board for the Arbitration of Differences between Employers and Employés, a Board of Commissioners of Electric Subways, a Commissioner of Mines, a resident physician at the State Prison, and a Superintendent of the School Census.

The acts creating the office of the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, and Commissioners of Electric Subways, provide that the expenses of these departments shall be paid, respectively, by the insurance and telegraph companies doing business in this State. The total of all salaries to be paid by the State to permanent officers created by Democratic Legislatures during the present administration is less than $15,000.

The pledge made in our State Platform of 1889, that there should not be any general State tax imposed upon the people, has been faithfully kept, and we renew the promise then made that there shall not be any general State tax imposed while the affairs of the State are intrusted to the Democratic party. On January 1, 1889, the floating debt of the State amounted to $400,000.

Every dollar of this has been paid, and over a quarter of a million dollars expended for the improvement of public buildings and the purchase of a camp ground at Sea Girt. That these expenses have been met without the imposition of a single dollar of direct State tax upon the property of private owners, and without an increase in the rate imposed upon the property of corporations, supports the claim that the State Government of New Jersey is the most economical in the Union.

That in pursuance of its pledge made in its platform of 1889, to legislate in the interest of labor, the Democratic party has, during the present administration, through its legislative representatives, enacted the following measures, all of which received the approval of a Democratic Governor, to wit:—Acts which secure, beyond the reach of fraud, the payment of wages to mechanics and others engaged in the erection of buildings; an act providing for sixty free scholarships in the State Agricultural College; acts to authorize the establishment of free public libraries and reading rooms in cities and towns; an act giving a lien for wages due and labor performed and materials furnished in finishing silk and goods of which silk is a component part; an act for the improvement of the State Agricultural Experiment Station; an act making Saturday a half holiday; an act extending the provisions of the mechanics' lien law to money due for labor or materials furnished in the erection of public buildings; an act prohibiting corporations from forcing their employés to contribute to relief funds; an act creating a State Board of Arbitration for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers and employés; acts providing for absolute secrecy in the exercise of the elective franchise; an act providing for a commissioner of mines to inspect all mines in this State and to secure proper safe-guards for the protection of the lives of men employed therein; an act making wages due workmen and laborers a first lien upon the assets of insolvent corporations; an act providing for the incorporation of trades unions and labor organizations, and other acts.

In dealing with the municipal government of the State, the Democratic party has adopted the plan of vesting in the Mayors of large cities the power of appointment of municipal boards and officers, and we submit to the people of the State that this plan of municipal government is entitled to a thorough test in lights other than those afforded by mere political partisanship. Under

this system there is a concentration of personal and political responsibility in a single office, the occupant of which is chosen by the votes of the entire city. The plan is in no wise antagonistic to local self-government, but, on the contrary, affords an incentive to citizens to participate in municipal elections. Under it the grievous evil of sectional strife for municipal patronage can be avoided and economy enforced. While the plan is necessarily imperfect, it is subject to amendment and should be given a fair trial and receive impartial judgment before a return is made to a system under which responsibility is distributed and elusive. We denounce all frauds perpetrated upon the elective franchise, and we call the attention of the people to the fact that prosecution and punishment of those crimes have been the work of a Democratic court and prosecutor and Democratic jurors. We ask from fair-minded citizens a comparison of this fact with the action of a Republican Senate, which voted to seat, as Senator from Hudson, a man whom every one knew was not entitled to the office. The action of that Senate was protected by constitutional privilege; but it was none the less a crime.

The necessity for a diversion of the proceeds from the sale of riparian lands from the school fund to funds necessary to pay the expense of rebuilding the State House and other extraordinary expenses having ceased, we favor a repeal of the act allowing such diversion.

REPUBLICAN.

(Adopted at the State Convention held at Trenton, September 13th, 1892.)

The Republicans of New Jersey, through their representatives assembled in convention, re-affirm their adherence and undying devotion to the great principles of the Republican party, to which the nation owes long years of unexampled prosperity in the past, and through which we look for its future greatness and honor.

We approve and endorse the declaration of principles as set forth in the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, June 9th, 1892.

We re-affirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the protection of American industry, supplemented by reciprocity, inaugurated by the present administration under the McKinley tariff act, and we are opposed to the pernicious doctrine of free trade, whether presented in its own true name or disguised as tariff reform.

We repudiate the Democratic doctrine as enunciated in the platform of that party, that "the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only," and as evidences of wise Republican legislation on this subject, we call attention to the general prosperity of the country, the decreased prices of manufactured goods, the increased value of agricultural products, and the increased earnings of wage workers, as shown by statistics collected and published by Democratic officials, while, at the same time, our commerce, instead of diminishing, as was predicted, has been greater than ever before.

We re-affirm our endorsement of the wise and able administration of President Harrison, whose broad statesmanship in the treatment of every public question, whose apt and patriotic utterances on all occasions, and whose unerring accuracy of judgment and action in every emergency have earned for him the title of the man who never makes a mistake. The glorious past is an earnest of a still more glorious future, and we want no change in national affairs.

We denounce as utterly vicious and contrary to public policy, the passage by the last Democratic Legislature, under the direction of a Democratic Executive, with the coöperation of members of the Democratic State Executive Committee, of a bill to legalize an unconstitutional and pernicious combination of corporations engaged in the production and carrying of coal, as the result of which the prices of this necessary commodity have been increased, and the burdens of consumers have been vastly augmented. We remind the people that this legislation affects not only men of wealth and the great industries of the State, but increases the cost of living to that more numerous class who are compelled to meet the increased burden out of the proceeds of their daily toil.

Resolved, That labor and capital should be allies, not enemies. We favor arbitration and profit sharing as remedies for idleness, want and suffering, and tending to secure peace, plenty and prosperity to our people. We favor reduction in the hours of labor. We favor tenement house and factory inspection in the interest of health and morals.

We favor the passage of an act restoring the proceeds of the sale of riparian lands to the School Fund of the State.

We are opposed to an administration of the State Government for personal uses; to the subserviency of

the Legislature and the courts to Executive dictation; to the abolition by the Legislature, under executive orders, of local home government; to the multiplication of public offices and the increase of salaries, for the furtherance of personal and political ends; to the appointment of public officers for a stated consideration to be paid to the party campaign fund; to the indiscriminate and wholesale pardon of convicts in the State Prison; to the unheard-of extravagance of the present State administration in the expenditure of public money; to clothing the Governor with dictatorial powers by acts of a Legislature obsequiously subject to executive control; to the creation of unnecessary boards and commissions for partisan purposes, investing them with arbitrary powers and placing them beyond the control of the people by making their term of office subject to the will of the Governor; to evasions and misconstructions of the constitution by the chief executive to secure political and personal support; to the countenance and support by State officers and party leaders of race-track gambling, with all its attendant evils; to the destruction of the right of suffrage by false registry, ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent count of votes; and to the general maladministration of public affairs which, in these and other matters during the current administration, have brought shame and disgrace upon the State.

We pledge ourselves to the thorough reform of these evils, and we appeal to all patriotic voters in the State to aid us in the re-establishment of a government of which Jerseymen need not be ashamed.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the principle of home rule by all peoples everywhere; and especially do we favor the extension of this principle to the local governments in New Jersey.

Resolved, That we indorse the principles set forth in the communication from the colored voters of New Jersey, in convention assembled, in Trenton, on September 12th, 1892, and that Charles N. Robinson, of Camden, be added to the Republican State Committee, as desired by said convention.

PRESIDENTIAL TICKETS—1892.

Democratic.

For President, Grover Cleveland, of New York; for Vice-President, Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.

Presidential Electors—At Large, Millard F. Ross, Middlesex; Philip P. Baker, Cumberland. 1st District,

Charles H. Mann; 2d District, Thomas J. Prickett; 3d District, James Deshler; 4th District, Theodore Simonson; 5th District, James G. Morgan; 6th District, Edward Balbach, Jr.; 7th District, Edwin A. Stevens; 8th District, Martin R. Cook.

Republican.

For President, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana; for Vice-President, Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

Presidential Electors—At Large, John I. Blair, Warren; Alexander G. Cattell, Camden. 1st District, George Hires, Salem; 2d District, Ferdinand W. Roebling; 3d District, Adolph Mack; 4th District, Luther Kountze; 5th District, J. Hull Browning; 6th District, Frederick Kuhn; 7th District, George F. Perkins; 8th District, John W. Murray.

Prohibition.

For President, John Bidwell, of California; for Vice-President, James B. Cranfil, of Texas.

Presidential Electors—George Lamonte, William H. Nicholson, Thomas B. Welch, Jacob D. Joslin, Daniel M. Forman, John F. Schenk, Mahlon B. Reed, George H. Strobell, Stephen B. Ransom, Uzal M. Osborne.

People's Party.

For President, James B. Weaver, of Iowa; for Vice-President, James G. Field, of California.

Presidential Electors—Joseph R. Buchanan, John Willcox, William M. DeCamp, P. Henry Jacobs, John W. Hayes, Richard H. Carter, Christopher Maguire, Otto G. Horster, John Hossack, Thomas S. Burgess.

Socialist Labor Party.

For President, Simon Wing, of Massachusetts; Vice-President, Charles H. Matchett, of New York.

Presidential Electors—Bartlet C. Harris, Otto Hirsch, Friedrich Landgrof, Anton Stehulka, William Meissner, James Meyer, Otto Krause, Aug. Kaeding, C. Scheer, Joseph Bieck.

For Governor.

Democratic—George T. Werts, of Morris.
Republican—John Kean, Jr., of Union.
Prohibition—Thomas J. Kennedy, of Hudson.
People's—Benjamin Bird, of Hunterdon.
Socialist-Labor—Joseph B. Keim, of Union.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1892.

STATES.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.	Bidwell.	Cleveland over Harrison.	Harrison over Cleveland.
Alabama	138,138	9,197	85,181	241	128,941	.....
Arkansas	87,834	46,974	11,831	113	40,860	.....
California	118,174	118,027	25 311	8,096	147	.....
Colorado	.....	38,620	53,584	1,687	.....	38,620
Connecticut	82 395	77,032	809	4,026	5,363	.....
Delaware	18 581	18 077	.....	564	504	.....
Florida	30,142	22	4 843	570	30,121	.....
Georgia	129,386	48,305	42.939	988	81,081	.....
Idaho	2	8,599	10,520	288	.....	8,597
Illinois	426,281	399 288	22,207	25 870	26,993	.....
Indiana	262,740	255,615	22,208	13,050	7,125	.....
Iowa	196,367	219.795	20.595	6,402	.....	23,428
Kansas	.....	157,241	163,111	4,553	.....	157,241
Kentucky	175,461	135 441	23,500	6,442	40,020	.....
* Louisiana	87 622	26,134	27,903	.....	61,488	.....
Maine	48 044	62,878	2,381	3 062	.....	14,834
Maryland	113,866	92,736	796	5,877	21,130	.....
Massachusetts	176,858	202 927	3,348	7,530	.....	26 069
Michigan	202,296	222 708	19,796	20 857	.....	20,412
Minnesota	100,920	122.823	29.313	14,182	.....	21,903
Mississippi	40,237	1,406	10.256	910	38,831	.....
Missouri	268,398	226,918	41,213	4 331	41,480	.....
Montana	17,581	18,851	7,334	549	.....	1,270
Nebraska	24,943	87 227	83,134	4.902	.....	62,284
Nevada	714	2 811	7 264	89	.....	2,097
N. Hampshire	42 081	45,658	293	1,297	.....	3,577
New Jersey	171,066	156 101	985	8.134	14,965	.....
New York	654,908	609,459	16,436	38,191	45,449	.....
N. Carolina	133,098	100,565	44,732	2,636	32,533	.....
N. Dakota	.....	17 519	17,700	899	.....	17,519
Ohio	404,115	405 187	14,852	26,012	.....	1,072
Oregon	14.243	35,002	26,965	2 281	.....	20,759
Pennsylvania	452,264	516.011	8,714	25 123	.....	63.747
Rhode Island	24 336	26.975	228	1,654	.....	2,639
S. Carolina	54,698	13,384	2,410	.....	41,314	.....
S. Dakota	9,081	34 888	26,544	.....	.....	25,807
Tennessee	136,594	99,851	23,780	4.776	36,743	.....
Texas	239 148	77,475	99 688	2 165	161,673	.....
Vermont	16,325	37,992	42	1.424	.....	21,667
Virginia	163,977	113 256	12 274	2,736	50,721	.....
Washington	29,844	36.460	19 054	2.553	.....	6,616
West Virginia	84,467	80.293	4,166	2,145	4,174	.....
Wisconsin	177,335	170,846	9.909	13,132	6,489	.....
Wyoming	.....	8 454	7,722	530	.....	8,454
Totals	5 554.561	5,185 028	1.055,871	270,876	918,145	548,612

Cleveland's plurality, 369,533.

Wing, Socialist-Labor, received in Connecticut, 333 votes; in Masschusetts, 676; in New Jersey, 1,337; in New York, 17,958; in Pennsylvania, 898. Total, 21,202.

*In Louisiana the Republican and People's parties voted each for four of the other's eight candidates for electors. Thus some of the Louisiana voters are counted twice in the above table, and while all the Presidential candidates received a total of 12,098,668 votes in the whole country, there were only 12,070,766 actual voters.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1892.

For Cleveland, Dem.	
Alabama	11
Arkansas	8
California	8
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	13
Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	8
Maryland	8
Michigan	5
Mississippi	9
Missouri	17
New Jersey	10
New York	36
North Carolina	11
North Dakota	1
Ohio	1
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	15
Virginia	12
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	12
	277

For Harrison, Rep.	
California	1
Iowa	13
Maine	6
Massachusetts	15
Michigan	9
Minnesota	9
Montana	3
Nebraska	8
New Hampshire	4
North Dakota	1
Ohio	22
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	32
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Vermont	4
Washington	4
Wyoming	3
	145

For Weaver, Pop.	
Colorado	4
Idaho	3
Kansas	10
Nevada	3
North Dakota	1
Oregon	1
	22

Cleveland over Harrison, 132.

Cleveland over Harrison and Weaver, 110.

NEW JERSEY NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a list of the titles of newspapers published in the State of New Jersey; town and county where published; time of publication; political or special character, and names of editors and publishers.

[*Denotes that the paper was designated to publish the laws of New Jersey, 1893.]

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

DER PILOT (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. H. Mass & Co., publishers. H. Mass, editor.

DER BEOBACHTER (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Wilhelm Mueller, publisher.

DER ZEITGEIST (Spirit of the Times) (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. George F. Breder.

ATLANTIC STAR GAZETTE.—Mays Landing. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Gustav P. Gehring, publisher. George F. Breder, editor.

*ATLANTIC JOURNAL.—Atlantic City. Issued on Sunday. Independent Democratic. Atlantic Journal Publishing Co., editors and proprietors.

SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN.—Hammonton. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Orville E. Hoyt, editor and publisher.

ATLANTIC CITY REVIEW.—Atlantic City. Daily, every morning except Sunday, and weekly on Saturday. Republican. J. G. Shreve, proprietor.

ATLANTIC TIMES-DEMOCRAT.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. F. Hall, editor and proprietor.

MAYS LANDING RECORD.—Mays Landing. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. E. C. Shaner, editor and publisher.

DAILY UNION.—Atlantic City. Every afternoon, except Sunday, at the office of the Atlantic-Times Democrat. Independent. J. F. Hall, editor and proprietor.

THE ATLANTIC MIRROR—Hammonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Hiram Green, proprietor. Charles Sheer, editor.

SUNDAY GAZETTE.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Sunday. Republican. William J. McLaughlin, editor.

WEEKLY PRESS.—Pleasantville. Weekly, Saturday. J. E. Riseley, editor and publisher.

*FREIE PRESS.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Saturday. Carl Voelker, publisher.

BERGEN COUNTY.

*BERGEN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Henry D. Winton, editor and publisher.

*THE HACKENSACK REPUBLICAN.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Hugh M. Merrick, editor and publisher.

THE BERGEN INDEX.—Hackensack. Semi-weekly, on Tuesday and Friday. Independent. S. E. Clapp.

CARLSTADT FREIE PRESSE (German). Carlstadt. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Henry Matthey.

THE ENGLEWOOD TIMES. Englewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Eicks & Schultze, proprietors and publishers.

*THE ENGLEWOOD PRESS.—Englewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Joseph H. Tillotson, editor and proprietor.

BERGEN COUNTY HERALD.—Rutherford. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. T. Stevens, editor and proprietor.

*RUTHERFORD NEWS.—Rutherford. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Rutherford News Publishing Co., editors and proprietors.

RECORD.—Tenafly. Weekly, on Thursday. Jelison & Mangham, publishers.

THE NEWS.—Ridgewood. Weekly, on Friday. John Ackerman, publisher.

THE PARK RIDGE LOCAL.—Park Ridge. Published weekly, on Wednesday. James B. H. Storms and John C. Storms, editors and proprietors.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

*New Jersey Mirror.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Charles H. Folwell, editor and proprietor.

*The Mount Holly Herald.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William B. Wills, editor.

News.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. H. L. Walters, George W. Hand and Joseph C. Kingdon, editors and publishers.

*The Mount Holly Despatch.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Elton J. Buckley, editor.

*Burlington Gazette.—Burlington. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Saturday. Daily, in the afternoon. Democratic. James O. Glasgow, editor and proprietor.

The New Jersey Enterprise.—Burlington. Daily, in the afternoon, and Weekly, on Friday. Enterprise Publishing Co., editors and proprietors. Republican.

Evening Reporter.—Burlington. Daily, in the afternoon. D. W. P. Murphy, proprietor and publisher.

*Bordentown Register.—Bordentown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. James D. Flynn, editor and proprietor.

Beverly Banner.—Beverly. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. W. Perkins, editor and proprietor.

Moorestown Chronicle.—Moorestown. Weekly, on Thursday Independent. W. J. Lovell, editor and proprietor.

New Jersey Sand Burr.—Riverside. Weekly. Independent. Hiram D. Torrie & Bro., editors and proprietors.

The Republican.—Moorestown. Weekly. Republican. D. W. P. Murphy, editor and proprietor.

The New Era.—Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Riverton and Palmyra. Walter L. Bowen, publisher. J. D. Janney, M.D., editor.

The Weekly News.—Palmyra. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. C. F. Sleeper, editor and proprietor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

*West Jersey Press.—Camden. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Sinnickson Chew, editor and proprietor.

*The Camden Democrat.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. C. S. Magrath, editor and proprietor.

*The Camden Daily Post.—Camden. Afternoon. Republican. The Post Printing and Publishing Co., editors and publishers.

Saturday Evening Express.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. News Publishing Co. R. S. Keeler, editor.

*The Courier.—Camden. Daily, in the afternoon, and Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Courier Publishing Association, proprietors.

The Daily Telegram.—Camden. Daily. Independent. Telegram Publishing Co., proprietors.

*Camden Review.—Camden. Daily. Democratic. Review Co., publishers. Harry B. Paul, President.

New Jersey Temperance Gazette.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. A. C. Graw, manager. Rev. J. P. Graw, editor.

Atlantic Coast Guide.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. T. F. Rose, editor and proprietor.

*Camden County Journal (German) —Camden. Weekly, on Friday. Louis Hoeller, editor and publisher.

Herald and Times.—Atco. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. M. J. Skinner, editor and publisher.

The Tribune.—Haddonfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. W. G. Taylor, editor and publisher.

The Haddonfield News.—Haddonfield. Weekly, on Saturday. James L. Pennypacker, editor.

Advocate-News —Cramer Hill. Weekly, on Saturday. Walter Sawn, editor and publisher.

The Review.—Merchantville. Weekly. Independent. W. J. Lovell, publisher. W. H. Lewis, editor.

Blackwood Herald.—Blackwood. Weekly, on Wednesday. William G. Taylor, Jr., editor and publisher.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

*Cape May Wave.—Cape May City. Weekly, on Saturday, during the whole year, and Daily during July and August. Independent. Henry W. Hand, editor. James H. Edmunds, proprietor.

Star of the Cape.—Cape May City. Weekly, on Friday, during the whole year, and Daily during July and August. Republican. Aaron W. Hand and T. B. Brooks, editors and proprietors.

Cape May County Gazette.—Cape May Court House. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Alfred Cooper, editor.

Sentinel.—Ocean City. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. R. Curtis Robinson, editor and proprietor.

*Cape May County Times.—Sea Isle City. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. T. E. Ludlum, editor and proprietor.

The News.—Ocean City. Weekly, on Wednesday. H. B. Adams, editor and proprietor.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

*Bridgeton Chronicle.—Bridgeton. Weekly. Democratic. Samuel A. Laning, editor and proprietor.

Bridgeton Pioneer.—Bridgeton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. George W. McCowan, editor and publisher.

*New Jersey Patriot.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Cheeseman & Son, editors and publishers.

*Bridgeton Evening News.—Bridgeton. Daily. Evening News Company, publishers. J. W. Richardson, editor and manager.

Millville Enterprise.—Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Stevens & Williamson, editors and proprietors.

Dollar Weekly News.—Bridgeton. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. Evening News Company, publishers

Weekly Independent.—Vineland. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. John Wilcox and J. J. Streeter, editors and publishers.

*The Evening Journal.—Vineland. Afternoon. Democratic. B. Franklin Ladd, editor.

Millville Republican.—Millville. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. John W. Newlin, editor and publisher.

*Millville Transcript.—Millville. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. B. J. Elfreth, editor and proprietor.

The Vineland News.—Vineland. Weekly, on Saturday. Edward and Lewis Miller, editors and proprietors.

ESSEX COUNTY.

*Newark Daily Advertiser.— Newark. Afternoon. Republican. Daily Advertiser Publishing Co. Frederick Evans, managing editor. John S. Gibson, business manager.

*Newark Evening News.—Newark. Afternoon. Evening News Publishing Company. Wallace M. Scudder, business manager. Henry A. Steele, managing editor.

*Newark Daily Journal.—Newark. Daily, in the afternoon, and Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. John J. Leidy, editor. S. W. Bigelow, proprietor.

*New Jersey Freie Zeitung (German).—Newark. Daily, also Sunday edition. Republican. Mrs. B. Prieth, proprietor. Frederick Kuhn, editor. John L. Kuser, business manager.

*New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung (German).—Newark. Daily, including Sunday. Democratic. New Jersey Deutsche Zietung Co., proprietors. Lewis Dannenberg and E. Kraeuther, managers.

*Sunday Call—Newark. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. William A. Ure, James W. Schoch, G. W. Thorne, W. T. Hunt, Louis Hannah and H. C. McDougall, publishers. W. T. Hunt, editor.

Sentinel of Freedom—Newark. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Published at the Daily Advertiser office.

*Sunday Standard, The.—Newark. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. The Sunday Standard Publishing Co. Charles J. Allen, managing editor. Guion C. Earle, business manager.

Der Erzahler (German).—Newark. Sunday edition of New Jersey Freie Zeitung. Weekly, on Sunday. Republican. Published at the New Jersey Freie Zeitung office.

NEWARK TRIBUNE (German).—Weekly, on Sunday. Democratic. Published at the New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung office.

*THE NEWARK TIMES.—Newark. Daily, except Sunday. Democratic. H. E. L. Beyer, managing editor. Albert Kalisch, business manager.

BEOBACHTER AM PASSAIC (German).—Newark. Republican. Schmitt & Co., publishers.

NEWARK PIONEER (German). Newark. Evening, with morning edition on Sunday. Independent. F. E. Adler & Co., publishers.

TOWN TALK.—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. Illustrated. Social. S. R. and W. A. Baker, publishers and proprietors.

ITEM AND ENTEPRISE.—Newark. Weekly. Independent. M. H. C. Vail, editor and publisher.

LIFE.—Newark. Saturdays. L. D. Maltbie & Co., editors and publishers.

LIVE ISSUES.—Newark. Weekly. Prohibition. Rev. F. C. A. Jones, Samuel J. Sloan and G. H. Strobell, editors and publishers.

NEWARKER SONNTAGSBLATT (German).-Newark. Weekly. John Schroth, editor and publisher.

NEW JERSEY TRUMPET.—Newark. Weekly. Republican. Wm. Murrell, editor and publisher. An organ of the negro race.

NEW JERSEY TRADE REVIEW.—Newark. Semi-monthly. Commercial. Paul V. Flynn, editor and publisher.

MANUFACTURER AND NEW JERSEY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW.—Newark. Monthly. Manufacturing. R. L. Remnitz, editor. Remnitz & Rankin, publishers.

*RAILROAD EMPLOYEE.—Newark. Monthly. B. E. Campin, editor and publisher.

THE ORANGE CHRONICLE.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Frank W. Baldwin, editor and proprietor.

*THE ORANGE JOURNAL.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Edgar Williams, editor and proprietor.

*ORANGE VOLKSBOTE (German).—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. August Temme, editor and proprietor.

*The Orange Herald.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Thomas F. Lane, editor and proprietor.

*Orange Sonntagsblatt (German).—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. August Koehler, editor and proprietor.

*East Orange Gazette.—East Orange. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Charles Starr, editor and proprietor.

South Orange Bulletin.—South Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Edgar Williams, editor and publisher.

The Bloomfield Record.—Bloomfield. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. S. M. Hulin, editor and publisher.

The Bloomfield Citizen.—Bloomfield. Weekly, on Friday. Bloomfield Publishing Co., Proprietors.

Montclair Times.—Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. A. C. Studer, editor and publisher.

*The Herald.—Montclair. Weekly, on Thursdays. Montclair Publishing Company.

Review.—Nutley. Semi-monthly. Social. Joseph Smith and Charles D. Bailey, editors and publishers.

Item.—Short Hills. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Gibbs & Wright, editors and publishers.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

*The Constitution and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Augustus S. Barber, editor.

Liberal Press.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. S. C. Hornblower and Charles N. Bell, editors and publishers.

*Gloucester County Democrat.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. D. Carpenter, editor and publisher.

Weekly Item.—Newfield. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. A. C. Dalton, editor.

Enterprise.—Glassboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Seabrook & Smith, publishers.

Swedesboro News.—Swedesboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. George W. Pither, editor and publisher.

HUDSON COUNTY.

*The Evening Journal.—Jersey City. Afternoon. Republican. Z. K. Pangborn, Joseph A. Dear and F. W. Pangborn, editors and proprietors.

*Jersey City Herald and Gazette.—Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Jersey City Herald Publishing Co., proprietors. Robert Langdon McDermott, editor.

*The Jersey City News.—Jersey City. Afternoon. Democratic. James Luby, editor. The City Publishing Company, publishers.

*The Jersey City Democrat.—Jersey City. Weekly. Democratic.

Hudson County Dispatch.—Town of Union. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Eder B. Cole, editor and proprietor.

*Evening News.—Hoboken. Afternoon. Democratic. G. A. Seide, William Wall and John Henchy, publishers and proprietors.

The Kearney Republican.—Arlington and Kearney. Weekly, on Saturday. Kearney Publishing Company. J. A. Stowe, editor.

*Hudson County Journal (German).—Hoboken. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William Kauffman, editor and publisher.

The Bayonne Times.—Bayonne City. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. E. Gardner & Son, editors and proprietors.

*Bayonne Herald and Greenville Register.—Bayonne City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. H. C. Page, editor and publisher.

The Reporter.—West Hoboken. Friday. Democratic. B. G. Reynolds, editor and publisher.

North Hudson Leader.—West Hoboken. Friday. C. H. Wood, editor and publisher.

The Bayonne Budget.—Bayonne. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. James T. R. Proctor, editor and publisher.

New Jersey Staats Zeitung and Hudson County Wecker (German).—Jersey City. Daily. Democratic. New Jersey Staats Zeitung Company, publishers. Alexander Schlesinger, editor.

*Kearney Record.—Harrison. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Philip A. McAviney, editor and proprietor.

Union Hiller Sonntaggs Journal (German).—Union Hill. Sunday. Independent. John Weber, editor and publisher.

*The Observer.—Hoboken. Daily, and weekly on Saturday. Hoboken Printing and Publishing Company, proprietors. George E. Mott, editor.

Kearney Observer.—Arlington. Weekly, on Saturday. D. J. Frederick, editor and publisher.

Town Talk.—Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. W. G. Muirheid, editor. Town Talk Publishing Company. proprietors.

Town Gossip.—Hoboken. Wednesdays. Society. John A. Schwartz and George Gerdts, editors and proprietors.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

*Hunterdon County Democrat.—Flemington. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Robert J. Kilgore, editor and publisher.

*Democrat-Advertiser.—Flemington. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John N. and H. M. Voorhees, editors and proprietors.

*Hunterdon Republican.—Flemington. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. William G. Callis, editor.

The Beacon.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Phineas K. Hazen, editor and publisher.

The Lambertville Record.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Clark Pierson, editor and publisher.

*The Clinton Democrat.—Clinton. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Carpenter, Jr., editor and publisher.

Hunterdon Independent.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. John R. Hardon, editor and publisher.

The Star.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Indepent. William H. Sipes, editor and publisher.

Home Visitor.—Flemington. Weekly. Prohibition. W. V. Ramsey, editor.

MILFORD LEADER.—Milford. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Henry C. Boss, proprietor.

THE AVALANCHE.—Glen Gardner. Weekly, on Wednesday. E. W. Rush, editor and publisher.

THE MONITOR.—Highbridge. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. E. O. Howell, editor and proprietor.

MERCER COUNTY.

*STATE GAZETTE.—Trenton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The John L. Murphy Publishing Co., proprietors. William Cloke, editor.

*TRUE AMERICAN.—Trenton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Joseph L. Naar, editor and proprietor.

THE DAILY EMPORIUM.—Trenton. Daily. Democratic. St. George Kempson, publisher.

THE TRENTON TIMES.—Trenton. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. The Times Association, publisher. Charles W. Smith, editor.

*THE NEW JERSEY STAATS JOURNAL, (German).—Trenton. Semi-weekly. Democratic. Ernest C. Stahl, editor and proprietor.

*SUNDAY ADVERTISER.—Trenton. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. Advertiser Publishing Co.

MERCER COUNTY NEWS.—Trenton. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. E. G. Moody, editor and publisher.

HIGHTSTOWN GAZETTE.—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Thomas B. Applegate, publisher. Fred B. Applegate, editor.

HIGHTSTOWN INDEPENDENT.—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Independent Publishing Co., publishers.

PRINCETON PRESS.—Princeton. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. C. S. Robinson & Co., editors and publishers.

THE PRINCETONIAN.—Princeton. Tri-Weekly, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Devoted to the interests of Princeton University. Edited by students.

THE HOPEWELL HERALD.—Hopewell. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. C. E. Voorhees, editor and publisher.

THE TRUMPET.—Princeton. Weekly. Interest of colored education. Rev. J. C. Ayler, editor and manager.

AMERICAN POTTERS' JOURNAL.—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. In the interest of organized labor. John D. McCormick, editor and publisher.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY REVIEW.—Pennington. Bimonthly. Published by the Literary Societies of Pennington Seminary.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.—Trenton. Weekly, Thursday. Published in the interest of the Jr. O. U. A. M. H. Frank Smith, publisher.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

*THE NEW BRUNSWICK FREDONIAN.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Fredonian Publishing Co. James P. Logan, editor.

*THE NEW BRUNSWICK TIMES.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. The Times Publishing Co., publishers. J. D. Chandlee, editor.

THE HOME NEWS.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Hugh Boyd, editor.

*THE JOURNAL (German).—New Brunswick. Saturdays. Democratic. B. Strassburger, editor and publisher.

*MIDDLESEX MAIL.—New Brunswick. Weekly, Sundays. W. H. Fiske, Jr., editor and proprietor.

*MIDDLESEX COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. St. George Kempson, editor and proprietor.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY HERALD.—Perth Amboy. Every evening except Sunday. Independent. Perth Amboy Printing House, editors and publishers.

THE REPUBLICAN.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. James L. and William H. Tooker, editors and publishers.

THE INDEPENDENT HOUR.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Peter K. Edgar, editor and publisher.

THE SUN.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. W. J. Sidebotham, editor.

THE INQUIRER.—Metuchen. Weekly. Independent. J. F. Kempson, editor and publisher.

THE RECORD.—Jamesburg. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. S. Hammell, editor and proprietor.

THE PRESS.—Cranbury. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. George W. Burroughs, editor and proprietor.

THE ADVANCE.—Jamesburg. Weekly, on Thursday. Printed and published at the New Jersey State Reform School.

THE HERALD.—Perth Amboy. Independent. Daily. Herald Publishing Co., proprietors. E. Hewitson, editor.

THE CHRONICLE.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Thursday. H. E. Pickersgill, editor and publisher.

WEEKLY REGISTER.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican.

THE CITIZEN.—South Amboy. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. M. N. Roll, editor and publisher.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

*THE MONMOUTH INQUIRER.—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. E. Maxey Applegate, editor and publisher.

*MONMOUTH DEMOCRAT.—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. James S. and Joseph A. Yard, editors and proprietors.

*NEW JERSEY STANDARD.—Red Bank. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Daniel H. Applegate and John Hone, proprietors.

*RED BANK REGISTER—Red Bank. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. John H. Cook, editor.

*KEYPORT ENTERPRISE.—Keyport. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Fred F. Armstrong, editor and proprietor.

KEYPORT WEEKLY.—Keyport. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. D. Petteys, editor and proprietor.

LONG BRANCH NEWS.—Long Branch. Published Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. C. W. Tayleur, editor and publisher.

*THE LONG BRANCH RECORD.—Long Branch. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. F. M. Taylor, Jr., editor.

LONG BRANCH TIMES.—Long Branch. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. J. Leslie Vansant, editor and publisher.

THE TRANSCRIPT.—Freehold. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Alexander L. and John B. Moreau, editors and proprietors.

THE MATAWAN JOURNAL.—Matawan. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Benjamin F. S. Brown, editor and proprietor.

THE JOURNAL.—Asbury Park. Daily, during July and August. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. J. K. Wallace, editor and publisher.

*THE SHORE PRESS.—Asbury Park. Daily, during July and August. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Penfield Brothers, proprietors. J. Townley Crane, editor.

THE DAILY SPRAY.—Asbury Park. Afternoon, June, July and August. Devereux & Burt, publishers.

EVENING NEWS.—Asbury Park, every evening except Sunday. J. H. Youmans, editor and publisher.

OCEAN GROVE RECORD.—Ocean Grove. Weekly, on Saturday. Religious. Rev. A. Wallace, editor and publisher.

THE ADVERTISER.—Eatontown. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Garrett S. Wyckoff, editor and publisher.

*THE COAST STAR DEMOCRAT.—Manasquan. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. W. E. Hoskins, editor and proprietor.

THE COAST ECHO.—Belmar. Weekly, Friday. Democratic. Crowell Marsh, editor and proprietor. J. Stults, publisher and manager.

SEABRIGHT SENTINEL.—Seabright. Independent. Weekly, July and August, on Friday. J. Leslie Vansant, editor and proprietor.

THE JOURNAL.—Atlantic Highlands. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. A. F. Flummerfelt, editor.

SEASIDE GAZETTE.—Spring Lake Beach. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Seaside Publishing Company, publishers. E. S. V. and Jacob Stults, editors.

MONMOUTH PRESS.—Atlantic Highlands. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. William J. Leonard, proprietor.

THE TIMES.—Ocean Grove. Weekly. W. H. Beagle, publisher.

MORRIS COUNTY.

*THE JERSEYMAN.—Morristown. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Alanson A. Vance, editor. Vance & Stiles, publishers.

*TRUE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.—Morristown. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Vogt Brothers, editors and proprietors.

*THE MORRIS COUNTY CHRONICLE.—Morristown. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. ——— ———, editor and proprietor.

*THE IRON ERA.—Dover. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Dover Printing Company, editors and publishers.

*DOVER INDEX.—Dover. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Frank F. Hummell, editor.

THE BULLETIN.—Boonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Samuel L. Garrison, editor and publisher.

THE EAGLE.—Madison. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Bardon & Clift, editors and proprietors.

THE RECORD.—Rockaway. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. W. Burd, Jr., editor and publisher.

EVENING EXPRESS.—Morristown. Democratic. Afternoon. Abraham L. Adams, editor and proprietor.

OCEAN COUNTY.

NEW JERSEY COURIER.—Toms River. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. W. H. Fischer and Charles T. Patterson, editors and proprietors.

*OCEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Toms River. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles S. Haslett, editor and publisher.

*TIMES AND JOURNAL.—Lakewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. A. M. Bradshaw, editor and publisher.

THE BEACON.—Point Pleasant. Weekly, on Saturday. J. T. Havens and D. C Leaw, editors and proprietors.

THE ISLAND HEIGHTS HERALD.—Island Heights. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. J. B. Graw, editor and publisher.

NEW JERSEY COAST GUARD.—Bay Head. Weekly, on Saturday. W. J. Lovell, editor and publisher.

THE NEWS.—Barnegat Park. Weekly, on Wednesday. Herbert C. Vanarsdale, editor and publisher.

THE TUCKERTON BEACON.—Tuckerton. Weekly. Walter B. Saun, editor and publisher.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

*PATERSON GUARDIAN.—Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Carleton M. Herrick, editor and publisher.

*THE PATERSON PRESS.—Paterson. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The Press Printing and Publishing Co., publishers and proprietors. George Wurts, editor.

THE MORNING CALL.—Paterson. Daily, except Sunday. Republican. The Call Printing and Publishing Company, proprietors and publishers. William H. Moses, editor. Joseph E. Crowell, city editor.

*PATERSON VOLKS-FREUND (German).—Paterson. Daily, afternoon. Democratic. Carl August Boeger, editor and publisher.

DE TELEGRAF (Holland).—Paterson. Semi-weekly. Republican. Tanis and Schrauder, publishers.

PATERSON LABOR STANDARD.—Paterson. Weekly, on Saturday. Labor. J. P. McDonnell, editor and proprietor.

PATERSON CENSOR.—Paterson. Monday. Printed record of the counties of Bergen and Passaic. A. E. and B. Vanderhoven, editors and proprietors.

THE ITEM.—Passaic. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Alfred Speer, editor and proprietor.

PASSAIC CITY HERALD.—Passaic. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent Democratic. O. & A. E. Vanderhoven, editors and proprietors.

*PASSAIC CITY DAILY NEWS.—Passaic. Afternoon. Independent. D. W. Mahoney, editor. News Publishing Co., proprietors and publishers.

PASSAIC CITY RECORD.—Passaic. Weekly, Saturday. Ozias S. Freeman, editor and publisher.

WOCHENBLATT (German).—Passaic. Weekly, Saturday. Passaic News Co., editors and publishers.

THE AMERICAN BREWER AND DISTILLER.—Paterson. A monthly trade paper. J. P. McDonnell, editor and publisher.

PASSAIC COUNTY JOURNAL (German).—Paterson. Daily, morning. Otto Stutzbach, editor and publisher.

PATERSON PENCILINGS.—Paterson. Weekly, Saturday. Social. Edward J. Barrett, editor.

*EVENING NEWS.—Paterson. Daily and Sunday. Democratic. News Printing and Publishing Co., proprietors. E. B. Haines, editor.

PASSAIC DAILY HERALD.—Passaic. Afternoon. Democratic. Vanderhoven & Engeman, proprietors. O. Vanderhoven, editor.

NEW JERSEY FLYING POST.—Morning, Sunday excepted. Republican. Flying Post Publishing Co., proprietors and publishers. A. B. Houghton, editor.

THE SILK HERALD.—Monthly. Trade paper. C. A. Craig, editor.

SALEM COUNTY.

*NATIONAL STANDARD.—Salem. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Sinnickson Chew & Brother, proprietors. Benjamin Patterson, editor and manager.

*SALEM SUNBEAM.—Salem. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Robert Gwynne, Jr., editor and proprietor.

THE SOUTH JERSEYMAN.—Salem. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. William H. Harris, proprietor.

THE WOODSTOWN MONITOR-REGISTER.—Woodstown. Weekly, on Tuesday. Independent. Benjamin Patterson, proprietor.

PENNSGROVE RECORD.—Pennsgrove. Weekly, on Saturday. W. A. Summerill, proprietor.

ELMER TIMES.—Elmer. Weekly, on Saturday. S. P. Foster, editor and publisher.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

*THE SOMERSET MESSENGER.—Somerville. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. John H. Mattison, editor and publisher.

*The Unionist-Gazette.—Somerville. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The Unionist-Gazette Association, publishers. Charles H. Bateman, editor.

*The Somerset Democrat.—Somerville. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. D. N. Messler, editor and proprietor.

Bound Brook Chronicle.—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. W. B. R. Mason, editor and publisher.

Bound Brook Democrat.—Bound Brook. Weekly. Democratic. Charles J. Wilson, manager.

Der Somerset Bote (German).—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Walter Neitz, editor and publisher.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

*The Sussex Register.—Newton. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Richard F. Goodman, editor and publisher.

*The New Jersey Herald.—Newton. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Jacob L. Bunnell editor, and proprietor. Henry C. Bonnell, assistant editor.

Sussex County Independent.—Deckertown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Stanton & Wilson, editors.

UNION COUNTY.

*Elizabth Daily Journal.—Elizabeth. Afternoon, also Weekly. Republican. Charles C. McBride, editor. Augustus S. Crane, business manager.

*Central New Jersey Herald.—Elizabeth. Issued every afternoon, also Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Leo C. Evans, manager and editor.

*The Leader —Elizabeth. Daily. Independent. J. Madison Drake, editor and publisher.

*Freie Presse (German). Elizabeth. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Charles H. Schmidt, editor and publisher.

*The Union Democrat.—Rahway. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Lewis S. Hyer, editor and proprietor.

The Advocate.—Rahway. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. H. B. Rollinson, editor and publisher.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.—Plainfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Times Publishing Company.

*THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.—Plainfield. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. A. L. Force, publisher.

EVENING NEWS.—Plainfield. Republican. T. W. Morrison, editor and proprietor.

THE PLAINFIELD COURIER.—Plainfield. Afternoon. Republican. F. W. Runyon, editor and proprietor.

*THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN.—Plainfield. Monthly. Devoted to Masonry. John Ulrich, proprietor.

*THE SUMMIT RECORD.—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Thomas F. Lane, editor and proprietor.

THE SUMMIT HERALD.—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. D. M. Smythe, editor and proprietor.

UNION COUNTY STANDARD.—Westfield. Weekly, on Saturday. Alfred E. Pearsall, editor and proprietor.

*NEW JERSEY LAW JOURNAL.—Plainfield. Monthly. New Jersey Law Journal Publishing Co., proprietors. Edward Q. Keasby and C. L. Borgmeyer, editors.

UNION COUNTY RECORD —Elizabeth. Weekly, Saturday. Independent. Isaac N. Lewis, editor and publisher.

THE DAILY PRESS.—Plainfield. Published at the office of the Constitutionalist. A. L. Force, proprietor.

THE SUMMIT GAZETTE.—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. William F. Ryland, editor and publisher.

THE WESTFIELD LEADER.—Westfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. E. Francis, editor.

THE CRANFORD HUSTLER.—Weekly, on Saturday. Edward W. Thornton, editor and publisher.

TOWN TATTLE.—Elizabeth. Weekly. John C. Wetmore, publisher.

WARREN COUNTY.

*BELVIDERE APOLLO.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Josiah Ketcham, editor and publisher.

*THE WARREN JOURNAL.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John M. Simerson, editor and publisher.

*Hackettstown Gazette.—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Charles Rittenhouse, editor and publisher.

Warren Republican.—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Curtis Bros, editors and proprietors.

*Warren Democrat.—Phillipsburg. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles F. Fitch, editor and proprietor.

*The Washington Star.—Washington. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles L. Stryker, editor and proprietor.

The Blairstown Press—Blairstown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. De Witt C. Carter, editor and publisher.

The Warren Tidings.—Washington. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. J. B. R. Smith, editor and publisher.

The Post—Phillipsburg. Evenings, except Sunday. Lynch & Sterner, proprietors and publishers.

SUMMARY.

There are 278 daily and weekly newspapers altogether in the State, of which 77 are Democratic, 73 Republican, 62 independent in politics, 46 politics not stated, 4 Social, 3 Literary, 2 Prohibition, 1 Religious, 1 Temperance, 1 Trade, 1 Potters' Interests, 1 Jr. O. U. A. M, 1 Law, 1 Manufacturers', 1 devoted to Interests of Colored People, 1 Labor, 1 Masonic, 1 Brewers' Interests. Twenty-five are published in the German and one in the Holland language.

The summary by counties is as follows: Atlantic, 14; Bergen, 10; Burlington, 14; Camden, 16; Cape May, 6; Cumberland, 12; Essex, 32; Gloucester, 6; Hudson, 19; Hunterdon, 12; Mercer, 14; Middlesex, 18; Monmouth, 24; Morris, 9; Ocean, 8; Passaic, 18; Salem, 6; Somerset, 6; Sussex, 3; Union, 21; Warren, 9.

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

George T. Werts.

Governor Werts was born at Hackettstown, Warren county, N. J., March 24th, 1846. He lived there until his parents moved to Bordentown, in 1849. His father was Peter Werts, who died about eight years ago, and his mother was sister of the late Attorney-General Jacob Vanatta. The Governor attended the Bordentown High School and the State Model School at Trenton, and at the age of seventeen went to Morristown to study law with Mr. Vanatta. He was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1867, and began the practice of law in Morristown. He was Recorder of that town from May, 1883, to May, 1885, and was Mayor from 1886 until his resignation in February, 1892. He was Senator from Morris county from 1886, and until he resigned in February, 1892, to accept the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, to which he was appointed by Governor Abbett, and his nomination was at once confirmed by a unanimous vote of the Senate. He took the place of the late Justice Knapp, of the Hudson county circuit.

During the legislative session of 1889, Governor Werts served as President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office with marked ability and impartiality. While a member of the Senate, he drafted the Liquor and the Ballot Reform laws. He always took a prominent part in legislation, and during several sessions he was the leader of his party on the floor of the Senate.

He was elected Governor in 1892 by a plurality of 7,625 votes over John Kean, Jr. He occupied his seat on the bench during the whole of the campaign, and personally took no part in it beyond writing his letter of acceptance of the nomination, which had been unanimously tendered to him by the Democratic State Convention.

Werts, Dem., 167,257; Kean, Jr., Rep., 159,632; Kennedy, Pro., 7,750; Keim, Socialist-Labor, 1,338; Bird, People's, 894; Werts' plurality, 7,625.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

John Rhoderic McPherson.

Senator McPherson was born at York, Livingston county, New York, on the ninth of May, 1833. He received a common-school and academic education. Leaving the academy when eighteen years old, he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which, by dint of hard work, he was moderately successful, until he became a resident of Jersey City, in 1858. Here he entered largely into the lives-tock trade, and very soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He invented, perfected and put into practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He designed and put in operation in this country the great abattoir system in use in France, improving that system in many material ways. Senator McPherson was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City from 1864 to 1870, and for more than three years of that time he was President of the Board. He established in that city the People's Gas Light Company, and was elected its President. He was also President of several savings banks. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate by an unusually large majority, and served for three years with great credit to his county and State. In 1876 he was a Presidential elector, when the State went for Tilden by a very large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States Senator to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen.

While a member of the State Senate, Mr. McPherson was noted for his readiness in debate, and his cogency and terseness of style. His record in the United States Senate on the leading questions of finance and the tariff is in perfect accord with the great majority of the people of his State—Republicans as well as Democrats.

He was elected to a second term as United States Senator by the Legislature of 1883, and to a third term by the Legislature of 1889. In 1884 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, and supported Thomas F. Bayard for the Presidency, but when Cleveland was nominated he gave him his hearty support. He was also a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions held at St. Louis, in 1888, and at Chicago, in 1892, when he supported Cleveland for the nomination each time. His term as United States Senator will expire on March 3d, 1895.

JAMES SMITH, JR.

Senator Smith was born in 1851, at Newark, N. J., and was educated at private schools in his native city up to the time he went to college at Wilmington, Del. After graduating he located in New York in the dry goods business, his father having been in this line for many years in the same city. He did not like the business, however, and soon returned to Newark, where he engaged in the manufacturing of patent and enameled leather. He is now the sole owner of one of the largest concerns in that line of business in the country, and the product of his factories is shipped to all parts of this country and Europe. The concern is known and business is conducted under the firm name of J. H. Halsey & Smith. They have earned the reputation of manufacturing the finest carriage leathers in the world. Mr. Smith's first political office was that of Councilman of the city of Newark, having been elected in 1883, when the Council was a tie. While the ward he ran in was Republican, he was elected by more majority than the Republican candidate received votes. He at once became a leader, and in the following fall he was unanimously nominated for Mayor, notwithstanding that he wrote a letter to the convention that he would not accept. He stood by that letter, and declined the nomination, whereupon the convention was reconvened and Mayor Haynes was nominated.

Mr. Smith was President of the Board of Public Works of the city of Newark from the time of its creation and until a short period after he was elected United States Senator, when he resigned. Previous to his connection with that Board he had declined several offices which had been tendered to him by his party. He was nominated for United States Senator. to succeed Mr. Blodgett, in 1893, by a unanimous vote of the caucus, and he received every Democratic vote in each house on Tuesday, January 24th, when the election was held, the Republicans voting for General William J. Sewell. The vote stood—Senate: Smith, 16; Sewell, 5; House: Smith, 39; Sewell, 21.

Senator Smith's rise in politics has been rapid and remarkable. In a period of ten years he has been advanced from the office of Alderman to that of United States Senator. He has always been a zealous and an active Democrat, and during recent years he has been recognized as a prominent leader of his party. His term as United States Senator will expire on March 3d, 1899.

NEW JERSEY'S CONGRESSMEN.

First District.

Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem Counties.

(Population, 198,193.)

HENRY C. LOUDENSLAGER.

(Rep., Woodbury.)

Mr. Loudenslager was born in Mauricetown, Cumberland county, N. J., May 22d, 1852. His parents moved to Paulsboro, Gloucester county, in March, 1856, where he has continuously resided ever since. His education was obtained in the common schools. After leaving the farm of his father, he entered the produce commission business in Philadelphia, and continued in it for ten years, from 1872 to 1882. During this time his father was the County Clerk of Gloucester, and except when engaged in the market during produce season, the son was employed in the office. He was elected to the office in 1882, and was re-elected in 1887. At both of his elections he ran far ahead of his ticket, his plurality the last time being 946. Mr. Loudenslager is well known all over the State from his secret society connection He is at present the Great Keeper of Wampum, Improved O. R. M., of this State. He is a member of Florence Lodge, No. 87, F. and A. M., and is a 32-degree Mason.

1890—Bergen, Rep., 19,082; Newell, Dem., 16,352; Nicholson, Pro., 2,007. Bergen's plurality, 2,710.

1892—Loudenslager, Rep., 25,099; Porch, Dem., 22,511; Seagraves, Pro., 1,940. Loudenslager's plurality, 2,588.

Second District.

Atlantic, Mercer, Burlington and Ocean Counties,

(Population, 183,316.)

JOHN J. GARDNER.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Mr. Gardner was born October 17th, 1845, in Atlantic county, N. J., and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, except during his term of service in the army during the late war. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City

in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, and was re-elected in 1880, '83, '86 and '89. He beat the record with regard to the length of service of any State Senator in the history of the State, having served five consecutive terms, or fifteen years altogether. In the session of 1883 he was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of the position with much ability and impartiality. He always took a prominent part in legislation, and during many years was the leader of his party in the Senate. He is noted for his readiness in debate, repartee and quick and forcible expression of ideas. He was a Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884. He was elected to Congress in 1892 over George D. Wetherill, Democrat, of Burlington, by a plurality of 2,124.

1890—Buchanan, Rep., 17,515; Haven, Dem., 16,352; Brown, Pro., 1,200. Buchanan's plurality, 1,163.

1892—Gardner, Rep., 22,716; Wetherill, Dem., 20,592; French, Pro., 1,348; Duroe, P., 169. Gardner's splurality 2,124.

Third District.

Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth Counties.

(Population, 159,913.)

Jacob Augustus Geissenhainer.

(Dem., Freehold.)

Mr. Geissenhainer was born in the city of New York in 1840. His father and his grandfather were both clergymen of the Lutheran church of that city. He was graduated at Columbia College, and afterwards studied law at Yale and at the New York University. He commenced the practice of law in New York city in 1863, which he still continues, giving his attention especially to conveyaucing, and has built up a large business, to which he devotes most of his time and attention.

He came to Freehold with his family in 1875, to spend the summer, and being pleased with the town, leased for a term of years the handsome property on South street, where he now resides, and upon which he has made some substantial and permanent improvements.

While Mr. Geissenhainer has always been a pronounced Democrat, and has not hesitated to express his

views upon public questions at all proper times and on all suitable occasions, he has never been identified with any clique or faction of the party. This is his third term.

1892—Geissenhainer, Dem., 20,407; Hoffman, Rep., 17,080; Marshall, Pro., 992. Geissenhainer's plurality, 3,327.

Fourth District.

Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon and Morris Counties, and the following Townships of Essex: Belleville, Bloomfield, Caldwell, East Orange, Franklin, Montclair and Livingston.

(Population, 188,243.)

JOHNSTON CORNISH.

(Dem , Washington.)

Mr. Cornish was born at Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1857, and is a manufacturer of pianos and organs. He was Mayor of Washington in 1884, '85, '86. He was elected Senator for Warren county in 1890, and served as such for nearly a full term, when he resigned to qualify himself as a member of Congress He defeated the late ex Congressman Benjamin F. Howey, one of the strongest Republicans in the district, after an exciting campaign, by a plurality of 1,039.

1892—Cornish, Dem., 21,765; Howey, Rep., 20,726; Johnston, Pro., 2,307; Potter, People's, 595. Cornish's plurality, 1,039.

Fifth District.

Bergen and Passaic Counties, and the following Towns and Townships in the County of Hudson: Guttenberg, North Bergen, Union, Weehawken, West Hoboken and the Town of Union.

(Population, 186,312.)

CORNELIUS A. CADMUS.

(Dem , Paterson.)

Mr. Cadmus was born in Saddle River township, Bergen county, N. J., October 7th, 1844, and, after a common school education, entered into mercantile business in New York City, where for a number of years he was a prominent produce merchant. He took up his residence

in Paterson when young, and has always been identified with the progress of the city. He is now engaged in the grain and produce business. In 1883 he was induced to accept the Democratic nomination for Assembly in the Third District of Passaic county, a district which had always given a large Republican majority. Such was his popularity that he easily overcame the Republican majority and defeated a popular antagonist. After serving one term in the Assembly, he declined a renomination, which had been unanimously tendered him. In 1887 he was again induced to enter the political field, and accepted the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Passaic county. The county had elected a Republican sheriff three years before by over two thousand majority, and had since that time given large majorities against the Democrats. On the part of any other person the acceptance of the nomination would have been foolhardy, especially as the Republicans were almost unanimous in the selection of their candidate. But Mr. Cadmus not only overcame the odds against him, but was elected by a majority of 1,885. Again he entered the field as a candidate for Congress in 1890, and was elected by a majority of 1,356 over a strong competitor in a district which two years before had returned a Republican by a plurality of 1,072.

In 1892 he was re-elected to Congress over Henry Doherty, Republican, of Paterson, by a plurality of 1,462.

1892—Cadmus, Dem., 20,693; Doherty, Rep., 19,231; Warner, Pro., 464; Richter, Socialist-Labor, 428. Cadmus' plurality, 1,462.

Sixth District.

The City of Newark, Essex County.

(Population, 181,830.)

Thomas Dunn English.

(Dem., Newark.)

Dr. English was born in Philadelphia, June 29th, 1819. The Englishes are an old New Jersey family, of Norman-Irish origin, which first settled on the banks of the Delaware, in Burlington county, over two centuries since. The mother of Dr. English was born in Ireland, and was the daughter of Joseph Kempstone and Alice (*née*) M'Millen. Dr. English began journalism at an early age, studied medicine, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1839. In 1842 he was called to the Philadelphia bar. He has

practiced both professions, but of late years has depended mainly on authorship. On the 4th of July, 1876, William and Mary College, Virginia, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He served two terms, 1863-4, as member of the House of Assembly of New Jersey.

This is his second term in Congress. In 1892, he was re-elected to Congress over Richard Wayne Parker, Republican, of Newark, by a plurality of 1,367.

1892—English, Dem., 21,651; Parker, Rep., 20,284; Downs, Pro., 412; Buchanan, People's, 76; English's plurality, 1,367.

Seventh District.

The City of Jersey City, the City of Hoboken, and the Townships of Harrison and Kearney, in Hudson County.

(Population, 222,053.)

George Bragg Fielder.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Fielder was born in Jersey City, July 24th, 1842, and is the son of the late James Fielder, who was one of the most prominent citizens of Hudson county.

He attended school in Jersey City and afterwards went to Sellick's Institute at Norwalk, Conn., from which he graduated in 1859. He then came to New York and entered the New York National Bank, where he soon rose to the position of teller. He was afterward employed in the Irving Bank of the same city as receiving teller.

Mr. Fielder, who was then scarcely twenty years old, enlisted in the Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers during the late war, and fought in all the battles his regiment was engaged in up to May 4th, 1863, and by that time he had risen to the position of Sergeant-Major.

He fought in the battle of Mary's Heights which was part of the Chancellorville fiight, when his regiment was in the thickest of the carnage, and during a brilliant charge both he and Colonel Van Houten, the commander of the regiment, were severely wounded. They were captured by the Confederates and taken to an old barn, where Colonel Van Houten died from his wounds the next day, and was tenderly buried by Sergeant Fielder. For months Mr. Fielder languished in the rebel prison, and then he was exchanged on general orders from the War Department. He was so ill and emaciated by his confinement that he was obliged to return home.

For his conduct in that fight Joel Parker, then Governor of New Jersey, commissioned him a lieutenant of his regiment, and he was assigned to special service. He served as assistant chief mustering officer of New Jersey until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged in 1864. He then returned to civil life, when he engaged in the contracting and building business with his father. In 1876 he was made clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county, which position he held for nine years, when he was elected Register of the county. He was elected for a second term, which he is now serving.

Mr. Fielder is a prominent Grand Army man, and was commander of the New Jersey Department, and at the same time the late Congressman Edward F. McDonald was his chief of staff. He was captain of Company D, Fourth Regiment, for seven years. He is a member of Court Little John, the mother Court of Foresters of Hudson county, and is a member of Bergen Lodge, F. and A. M. He is secretary of the Sixth Army Corps Association, and a member of the Loyal Legion, an organization which is composed of honorably-discharged officers of the Union Army of the Rebellion.

He was nominated for Congress on the Saturday before election day, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Edward F. McDonald. Despite the very short time between his nomination and the day of election, he was elected by a plurality of 2,831 votes over Frank O. Cole, of Jersey City.

1892—Fielder, Dem., 22,416; Cole, Rep., 19,585; McDonald, Dem. (who was deceased), 2,368; Carman, Pro., 171; Zoller, People's, 100; Barthelmes, Soc.-Labor, 251. Fielder's plurality, 2,831.

Eighth District.

The County of Union, the City of Orange and the Townships of Clinton, South Orange, West Orange and Millburn, in the County of Essex, and the City of Bayone, in the County of Hudson.

(Population, 125,793.)

John T. Dunn.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

Mr. Dunn was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1838, and is a lawyer by profession. He came to New Jersey in 1845, at the age of seven years. He worked on a farm

for a short time, and at the age of eleven he shipped at Atlantic City as a cabin boy on a trading vessel to the West Indies. Two years later he returned and went to Gloucester City, where he was employed as a bobbin boy in a factory. Next he went to learn iron moulding, and then again the trade of brass turning and silver burnishing at Frankford, Pa. Afterwards he learned the trade of house-painting, which he followed for a number of years.

Early in life Mr. Dunn took a liking to politics, and during the Douglass campaign he spoke at Norwich, Conn., on the same platform with the "Little Giant." He was elected an Alderman of Elizabeth in 1878, and again three years ago. He was a member of the House of Assembly from Union county, in 1879, '80, '81 and '82, and was Speaker of that body during the latter year. In 1892 he was elected to Congress over Winfield S. Chamberlain, Republican, of Bayonne, by a plurality of 993.

1892—Dunn, Dem., 14,393; Chamberlain, Rep., 13,400; Van Cise, Pro., 502; Weigel, Soc.-Labor, 210. Dunn's plurality, 993.

STATE SENATORS.

Atlantic County.

(Population, 28,836.)

SAMUEL D. HOFFMAN.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Senator Hoffman was born in Auburn, Salem county February 27th, 1850, and is an attorney and counselor at law. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, under John S. Locke, a noble educator and valiant soldier, and later on graduated from the New Jersey State Normal School. He is a strong champion of public schools, having taught in Salem and Atlantic counties, serving several years as County Examiner under Superintendents Rev. George B. Wight and S. R. Morse. He was Clerk of the Board of Freeholders for three years, and has been several times chairman of the Republican County Convention. In November, 1884, he was elected Alderman of Atlantic City, and served as chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1885 he was elected City Superintendent of Public Schools and retired from that position to take the mayoralty nomination in November,

1886, when he defeated Aikin, Democrat, by a decisive majority. He was re-elected in 1888 and in 1890, and so satisfactory was his conduct of the office that after receiving the Republican nomination he was endorsed by the Democrats. Mr. Hoffman, besides discharging his professional and official duties, finds time and pleasure in doing considerable newspaper work and is the President of the Atlantic City Journalist Club.

In 1892 he was a member of the House of Assembly. His late opponent, Mr. Riddle, contested the Senator's right to his seat, and, after an investigation by the Senate, Mr. Hoffman was declared entitled to it by a vote of 17 to 3, those in the negative being Messrs. Daly, Barker and Miller. Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Agriculture, Claims and Pensions and Treasurer's Accounts.

1889—Gardner, Rep., 2,625; French, Dem., 2,401; Wilbur, Pro., 230. Gardner's plurality, 224.

1892—Hoffman, Rep., 3,183; Riddle, Dem., 3,128; Turner, Pro., 252; scattering, 17. Hoffman's plurality, 55.

Bergen County.

(Population, 47,226.)

Henry D. Winton.

(Dem., Hackensack.)

Senator Winton was born in New York city, and is on the threshold of his forty-sixth year. He is editor and proprietor of the *Bergen County Democrat* and is the son of ex-Assemblyman Eben Winton.

In 1871, having bought out his father's interest in the paper, he became the editor and owner of the *Democrat*, which now stands in the first rank of Democratic newspapers in New Jersey, as it has for many years.

The Senator was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in 1880, and cast his vote for Hancock. He was appointed by Governor Abbett, during his first term of office, as one of the managers of the State Insane Asylum at Morris Plains. He was Clerk of the House of Assembly in 1884, and he received the caucus nomination of the Democratic Senators for five years for Secretary of the Senate. He was President of the New Jersey Editorial Association in 1887, and is a member of the New York Press Club. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Corporations, Treas-

urer's Accounts and Printing. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1892 by a plurality of 573, over Peter Ackerman, an ex-Assemblyman, being the largest given for a Senator in the county since 1880.

1889—Winton, Dem., 4,007; Moore, Rep., 3,537; Church, Pro., 125; Winton's plurality, 470.

1892—Winton, Dem., 5,700; Ackerman, Rep., 5,127; Conklin, Pro., 123; Winton's plurality, 573.

Burlington County.

(Population, 58,528.)

Mitchell B. Perkins.

(Dem., Beverly.)

Senator Perkins was born in Beverly township, August 7th, 1854, and is a farmer. He received a business education at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Philadelphia, studied and followed photography from 1874 to 1876, and then returned home and took up the business of a farmer, which he has followed ever since. He was Collector of Beverly township for eight years, was Trustee and Clerk of School District No. 17 from 1883 to 1886, and he is now a member of the vestry of St. Stephen's Church, Beverly. The Senator served in the House of Assembly during the session of 1890 and 1891, where he took an active interest in legislation. Each time he ran for Assemblyman he was elected by a good majority in a district which was considered Republican by a majority of about 100. His election as State Senator from the Republican county of Burlington, by a plurality of 527 votes, was viewed as a great Democratic victory. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Game and Fisheries and School for Deaf-Mutes, and as a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Boroughs and Borough Commissions, State Prison and Commerce and Navigation.

1888—Carter, Rep., 7,307; Scott, Dem., 7,158; Decou, Pro., 527. Carter's plurality, 149.

1891—Perkins, Dem., 5,894; Hays, Rep., 5,367; Coles, Pro., 515. Perkins' plurality, 527.

Camden County.

(Population, 87,687.)

MAURICE ALEXANDER ROGERS.

(Rep., Camden.)

Senator Rogers was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 3d, 1858. His parents removed to Camden, June 4th, 1868, since which time he has resided in that city. He is the junior member of the firm of T. A. Rogers & Son, planters of oysters and commission merchants. In the spring of 1882 he was elected to the Board of Education in the city of Camden, was re-elected in 1884, and was president of the board in 1886. He was elected to the City Council in the spring of 1883, and was re-elected in 1886 and 1889. He was President of Council in 1887. He served as chairman of all the important committees of the Board of Education, and of those on Finance, Water and Lighting in the City Council. The Senator was elected Vice-President, from the First Congressional District, of the Convention of Republican League of Clubs, which was held at Trenton on October 15th, 1891. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1893 after one of the hardest fought campaigns in the history of New Jersey. Last year he served on the Committees on Judiciary, Banks and Insurance, Riparian Rights, Passed Bills, Federal Relations and Sinking Fund.

1890—Rogers, Rep., 7 940; Brewer, Dem., 5,919; Harned, Ind. Rep., 581; Bowden, Pro, 598. Rogers' plurality, 2,021.

1893—Rogers, Rep., 11,073; Dickinson, Dem., 9,416; Nicholson, Pro., 490; Cooper, Cit. League, 663. Rogers' plurality, 1,657.

Cape May County.

(Population, 11,268.)

LEMUEL E. MILLER.

(Dem., Cape May City.)

Senator Miller was born August 1st, 1854, at Green Creek, thus being a native of the county which he represents. The Miller ancestral home is near Town Bank, a whaling colony contemporaneous with the earliest settlements at Salem and Burlington. In 1869 Senator Miller's father died and left him to aid in the support of his wid-

owed mother and seven children. Such was his energy that his brothers and sisters were all well educated, and the former now hold responsible positions in various parts of the country. Instead of leaving Cape May, Senator Miller remained on the peninsula and established himself as a general contractor. Never desirous of political preferment, he has held only one office, that of Chosen Councilman of Cape May City, to which he was elected in 1886, and served three years He was presiding officer of the Councilmanic body in 1889, being, probably, the youngest man who ever held that position. Last year he served as chairman of the Committee on Claims and Pensions and as a member of the Committees on Finance, Elections, Labor and Industries, Soldiers' Home and Industrial School for Girls.

1888—Leaming, Rep., 1,464; Melvin, Dem., 1,079; Williams, Pro., 166. Leaming's plurality, 385.

1891—Miller, Dem., 1,327; Cole, Rep., 1,088; Smith, Pro., 120. Miller's plurality, 239.

Cumberland County.

(Population, 45,438.)

Edward Caspar Stokes.

(Rep., Millville.)

Senator Stokes was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 22d, 1860, and is a book-keeper. He was educated in the public schools of Millville and at Brown University, Providence, R. I. He was elected City Superintendent of Public Schools in Millville in 1889. He served as a member of Assembly from the second district of Cumberland county in 1891 and 1892. He was elected Senator by a plurality of 830 over Isaac C. Smalley. Mr. Stokes is the youngest member of the present Senate.

Last year he served on the Committees on Game and Fisheries, Miscellaneous Business, Boroughs and Borough Commissions, Commerce and Navigation and School for Deaf-Mutes.

1889—Fowler, Rep., 4,647; Baker, Dem., 4,215; Gilbert, Pro., 608. Fowler's plurality, 432.

1892—Stokes, Rep., 5,533; Smalley, Dem., 4,703; Moore, Pro., 711; scattering, 4. Stokes' plurality, 830.

Essex County.

(Population, 256, 093.)

GEORGE W. KETCHAM.

(Rep., Newark.)

Senator Ketcham is descended from an old Jersey family that settled in Pennington early in the eighteenth century. He was born in Newark, March 28th, 1839, and has always made that city his home. His early training was at the Newark Wesleyan Institute, and later at the Flushing Institute, Long Island. In 1857 he entered the Junior class of Princeton College, and was graduated in 1859 with one of the honors, United States Senator George Gray being one of his classmates.

Since leaving Princeton the Senator has been engaged in the manufacture of tin wares and sheet metal goods, employing many hundreds of persons. The firm of E. Ketcham & Co., with which he was connected from 1859 to 1885, was merged into a new corporation, one of whose factories is in Newark. The Senator is a director as well as secretary and treasurer of the Central Stamping Company. During the years 1884-5 he represented the Eleventh ward in the Newark Board of Education; in 1886 he was elected to the Common Council, and for four years he was an active member of that body. Besides being chairman of important committees and a member of the Committee on Finance, he took a leading interest in municipal questions, notably those of a new water supply and rapid transit. He is also a director of the American Insurance Company of Newark, the largest company of its kind in the State of New Jersey. He was a member of the House of Assembly from Essex county in 1891-92. The Senator was the author of the Saturday half-holiday law which was passed in 1891.

1890—Barrett, Dem., 23,341; Howell, Rep., 21,380; Strobell, Pro., 1,024 Barrett's plurality, 1,961.

1893—Ketcham, Rep., 28,542; Barrett, Dem., 25,746; Jones, Pro., 663; Scheer, Soc., 585. Ketcham's plurality, 2,796.

Gloucester County.

(Population, 28,649.)

DANIEL J. PACKER

(Rep., Woodbury.)

Senator Packer was born in the house where he now lives in Woodbury, N. J., February 26th, 1829. He was

formerly a blacksmith. He was a member of the Township Committee of Deptford from 1857 to 1862; of the Gloucester County Board of Freeholders from 1862 to 1868, and was Sheriff of that county from 1884 to 1887, and from 1890 to 1893, having served two full terms in that office. He was elected a member of the City Council of Woodbury at the first charter election in 1872, and served three years. He has never been defeated for any office for which he was a candidate. He worked in front of the anvil for forty years, and only stopped when he was first elected Sheriff.

1890—Barker, Dem., 3,080; Roe, Rep., 2,940; Downer, Pro., 324. Barker's plurality, 140.

1893—Packer, Rep., 3,735; Barker, Dem., 3,145; Morgan, Sr. Pro., 243. Packer's plurality, 590.

Hudson County.

(Population, 275,126.)

William D. Daly.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

Senator Daly was born in Jersey City in 1851, and has resided in Hudson county all his life. He was educated in Public School No. 1, Jersey City, and at the age of fourteen left school and entered the iron foundry of Uzal Cory, at the foot of Greene street, Jersey City, as an apprentice at iron moulding, and at the age of seventeen he was a journeyman iron moulder. He continued at his trade until the age of nineteen, working in the meantime in the Erie foundry and at Blackmore's foundry, on Railroad avenue. Mr. Daly, while engaged at his trade, was always ambitious to become a lawyer, and at the time of the great strike on the Erie railroad, in 1870, was working in the Erie foundry and went out with the other moulders. Being then out of employment, he entered the law office of S. B. Ransom and ex-Judge Blair, in Jersey City, as a student of law. In May, 1871, and in June, 1874, he was admitted to the bar respectively as attorney and counselor. Since that time he has practiced law in all the courts of this State. He has probably been engaged in and has tried as many capital cases on the part of the defense as any lawyer in the State. Among the noted criminal cases in which he has been engaged was that of George Disque, for the killing of his wife. He also defended young Schlemmer, who, in a fit of jealous passion, in August, 1887, shot his wife

and was sentenced to be executed. Mr. Daly carried this case to the highest courts, obtained a new trial and saved his client's life.

The Senator was the defender of Morris O'Brien for the killing of his brother; Murphy, for the Henderson street bridge murder; Harney, for the killing of Ford; the Goodwin brothers, for the alleged killing of their father; Murphy, for the killing of Denning, and Cunniff, for the alleged killing of his wife by setting her on fire with a lamp. He was also counsel for the arrested freight handlers in the great Erie strike in 1878, none of whom were convicted, and also for the Cigar Makers' Union in their strike in Jersey City six years ago, and upon their trial they were acquitted.

The Senator served as Assistant United States District Attorney for three years, having been appointed under the first Cleveland administration. He was an alternate delegate to the St. Louis Democratic National Convention in 1888. He has been counsel for the Hudson County Liquor Dealers' Association for several years, and he represented the Eighth District of Hudson county in the House of Assembly in 1891, when he was the leader of his party on the floor. He served as District Court Judge of Hoboken from 1891 and until he was sworn in as State Senator.

He was elected Senator after an exciting campaign by a plurality of 5,645, over J. Herbert Potts, a Republican of great strength and popularity.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, Elections, Unfinished Business and Sinking Fund, and as a member of the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

1891—Hudspeth, Dem., 21,424; Carr, Rep., 14,169; Ransom, Pro., 276; Gilliar, Lab., 429. Hudspeth's plurality, 7,255.

1892—Daly, Dem., 30,109; Potts, Rep., 24,464; Burger, Pro., 251; Gilliar, Soc.-Lab., 407; McBride, People's, 118; scattering, 11. Daly's plurality, 5,645.

Hunterdon County.

(Population, 35,355.)

William H. Martin.

(Dem., Frenchtown.)

Senator Martin was born near Little York, N. J., June 17th, 1846, and has been a general merchant since 1875. He has been a resident of Frenchtown for twenty-three

years. In 1873 he was elected Tax Collector for the borough of Frenchtown by a large majority, and was re-elected in 1874 by an increased majority. He was elected a member of the Common Council four years in succession, beginning in 1877; was elected Mayor of the borough in 1881 by a majority of 47, and re-elected the following year by 66. In 1875, he was elected a Director of the Union National Bank, and re-elected every year since. On November 17th, 1887, he was elected President of the same bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hugh E. Warford. In January, 1887, he was elected a Director of the Alexandria Bridge Company, and in 1885 he was appointed Postmaster of Frenchtown.

He served as a member of the House of Assembly from the First District of Hunterdon for three years, from 1888 to 1890, and each year he ran he had an increased majority. After an exciting and hard-fought campaign, he was elected Senator, in 1891, by a plurality of 981 votes, over Captain John Shields, a popular member of the Republican party. The Senator has always been a staunch Democrat, and has never been defeated for any office for which he was a candidate. He has always carried his own home, Frenchtown, by a fair majority every time he ran for office, although it has usually gone Republican at other elections.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Riparian Rights and State Prison, and as a member of the Committees on Railroads and Canals and Corporations.

1888—Everitt, Dem., 5,119; Bush, Rep, 3,857; Hunt, Pro., 545. Everitt's plurality, 1,262.

1891—Martin, Dem., 4,026; Shields, Rep., 3,045; Rittenhouse, Pro., 564. Martin's plurality, 981.

Mercer County.

(Population, 79,978.)

William H. Skirm

(Rep., Trenton.)

Senator Skirm was born in Trenton, N. J., January 17th, 1841, and is in the wholesale grocery business, being a member of the firm of D. P. Forst & Co. At an early age he entered the wholesale grocery house of Forst and Taylor as a book-keeper, and subsequently became a member of the firm.

For fourteen years the Senator has served as treasurer of the Pennington Seminary. His wise management of the financial affairs of that institution, his personal contributions to its fund, and the great assistance he has rendered it in many other ways, have been largely instrumental in placing the Seminary on a solid foundation, and increasing the value of its property to at least $150,000.

In the military service the Senator has made quite a record. He joined Company A, an independent military organization, on November 30th, 1860, which was then under the command of Captain William R. Murphy. This organization afterwards became merged in the National Guard of the State as a part of the Seventh Regiment, and the Senator served as Lieutenant and Captain of the company for several years. He declined the rank of Major of the Regiment when tendered to him, but accepted the Colonelcy, when he was elected on June 9th, 1890, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel John C. Patterson.

The Senator has always been an ardent Republican and twice he has been elected as a Delegate to National Republican Conventions. He is now a member of the State Republican Committee, a position he has held for several years, and he has frequently been at the head of the County Republican Committee, and is at present its chairman. He has represented the Fifth ward of Trenton in the Common Council for several terms, and was President of that body for some years.

The Senator is known as a most excellent business man, and he has done much to further the growth and prosperity of his native city. For a number of years he has been a Director of the Trenton Banking Company.

He ran largely ahead of his ticket at the election in 1892, and received the largest majority ever given a Senator in Mercer county.

Last year he served on the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Militia, Unfinished Business, Engrossed Bills, State Library and Soldiers' Home.

1889—Rue, Rep., 8,244; Bamford, Dem., 8,139; Cady, Pro., 386. Rue's plurality, 105.

1892—Skirm, Rep., 10,312; Apgar, Dem., 8,852; Ely, Pro., 380. Skirm's plurality, 1,460.

Middlesex County.

(Population, 61,754.)

Robert Adrain.

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

Senator Adrain was born in New Brunswick, N. J., December 17th, 1853, and is a counselor-at-law of New Jersey. Governor Abbett appointed the Senator on his personal staff in January, 1890, with the rank of Colonel, and Governor Werts conferred the same honor on him in 1893. He has served as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Middlesex county during the last four years. In 1891, '92 and '93 Colonel Adrain filled the office of President of the Senate, and discharged its duties with marked ability and impartiality, so much so that he was complimented by both sides of the house at the close of each session. In 1891 he was re-elected Senator by a plurality of 1,430 votes, he having received 1,020 three years previously.

1888—Adrain, Dem., 7,124; Tice, Rep., 6,104; Cortelyou, Pro., 258. Adrain's plurality, 1,020.

1891—Adrain, Dem., 5,991; Goodwin, Rep., 4,561; Kelly, Pro., 318. Adrain's plurality, 1,430.

Monmouth County.

(Population, 69,128.)

James A. Bradley.

(Rep., Asbury Park.)

Senator Bradley was born at Rossville, Staten Island, N. Y., February 14th, 1830, and is a brush manufacturer. He received his early education in the Madison Street Public School, New York City, and at twelve years of age he was a boy of all work on the farm of William Davies, Bloomfield, N. J. At the age of twenty-one he was foreman in the brush factory of Francis P. Furnald, Pearl street, New York. He went into business on his own account in 1857. He has been in business in the same building, at 251 Pearl street, thirty-four years. He has been a member of the Republican party since its foundation, excepting for two or three years, about 1884, when he worked with the Prohibitionists, but he returned to the Republican party soon after that period. For eighteen years the Senator has been a Commissioner of the borough of Asbury Park.

1892—Terhune, Dem., 8,977; Heisley, Rep., 7,686; Emery, Pro. 519. Terhune's plurality, 1,291.

1893—Bradley, Rep., Pro. and Cit. Leag., 8,171; Terhune, Dem. and Jack. Dem., 7,904 Bradley's majority, 267.

Morris County.

(Population, 54,101)

Elias C. Drake.

(Dem., Chester.)

Senator Drake was born in Chester, Morris county, N. J., December 15th, 1852. and is a general merchant. He was elected Township Clerk in 1876, '77 and '78, and resigned that office in 1879, when he went to Kansas, but returned home the same year. He was elected a member of the Township Committee in 1880, and was made Treasurer of that body. In 1882, '83 and '84 he was elected Assessor of Chester township. He represented the then Third District of Morris county in the House of Assembly in 1885 and 1886. He was Engrossing Clerk of the House in 1889 and '90. At the election in 1892 he carried his own township (Chester) by the largest majority ever given any candidate for public office. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Soldiers' Home, and as a member of the Committees on Riparian Rights, Lunatic Asylums and Reform School for Boys.

1889—Werts, Dem., 5,046; Condit, Rep., 4,854; Bradbrook, Pro., 439. Werts' plurality, 192.

1892—Drake, Dem., 5,954; Condit, Rep., 5,679; Kitchel, Pro., 649. Drake's plurality, 275.

Ocean County.

(Population, 15,974)

George Greeley Smith.

(Rep., Lakewood.)

Senator Smith was born in Clinton, Worcester county, Mass., January 5th, 1854. He came to Lakewood when thirteen years of age, and subsequently attended Peddie Institute, at Hightstown, for two years. He is related, through his mother's family, to the late Horace Greeley, from whom he gets his middle name. After leaving Peddie Institute, he attended the Eastman Business

College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1870. The next two years he spent learning the practical part of the dry goods business at his old home in Clinton, Mass. In 1872 he engaged in the dry goods business in Lakewood. His enterprise and business tact made him successful from the first, and he is now at the head of the largest dry goods establishment in Ocean county, and one of the largest in that section of the State. The business block rebuilt by him a few years ago contains three of the leading stores in the town, besides his own and the Park View House. This is only one of the several evidences of Mr. Smith's public spirit and enterprise in one of the most attractive villages in the State.

Mr. Smith was elected to the House of Assembly in 1884 and 1885 by the largest majority ever received for that office in Ocean county. During his first year in the Assembly he was chairman of the Committee on Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and a member of the Committees on Fisheries and Commerce and Navigation. In 1886 he was chairman of the Committees on Riparian Rights and Education, and a member of the Committees on Industrial Schools and Fisheries. He is at present a member of the Board of Trustees, and chairman of the Property Committee of Peddie Institute; Vice President of the Lakewood Trust Company, and President of the Lakewood Republican Club. He was elected to the Senate by a much larger majority than was ever given to any candidate for the Senate, over one of the most popular opponents ever nominated by the Democratic party. Last year he served on the Committees on Finance, Elections, Labor and Industries and Industrial Schools for Girls.

1889—Cranmer, Rep., 1,838; Emson, Dem., 1,566; Wood, Pro., 85. Cranmer's plurality, 272.

1892—Smith, Rep., 2,543; Irons, Dem., 1,616; Wood, Pro., 157; Scattering, 12. Smith's plurality, 927.

Passaic County.

Population, 105,046.)

John Hinchliffe.

(Dem., Paterson.)

Senator Hinchliffe was born in New York City, May 19th, 1850, and has resided in Paterson since he was a year old. He is President of the Hinchliffe Brewing

and Malting Company of Paterson. He was educated in the public schools of that city and, also, at the King James Grammar School, in Yorkshire, England, at the birthplace of his father. The Senator was a member of the Board of Education of Paterson from 1875 to 1877, and a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments for two terms, from 1877 to 1881, and was president of the Board during his last term. Although Passaic county is largely Republican, Mr. Hinchliffe was elected Senator by a plurality of 112 votes. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Banks and Insurance and Industrial School for Girls, and as a member of the Committees on Corporations, Municipal Corporations, State Prison and Passed Bills.

1888—Mallon, Dem., 9,469; Emley, Rep., 9,380; Tallman, Pro., 245. Mallon's plurality, 89.

1891—Hinchliffe, Dem., 9,160; Emley, Rep., 9,048; Hill, Pro., 320. Hinchliffe's plurality, 112.

Salem County.

(Population, 25,151.)

John C. Ward.

(Rep., Centreton.)

Senator Ward was born in Camden, N. J., September 9th, 1853, and is a farmer. He was Sergeant of Company E, Centennial Guard, of Philadelphia, in 1876, at the Centennial Exhibition. He served as a member of the House of Assembly, in 1889 and 1890, from Salem county.

1890—Butcher, Dem., 3,213; Starr, Rep, 2,874; Waddington, Pro., 133. Butcher's plurality, 339.

1893—Ward, Rep., 3,105; Gwynne, Jr., Dem., 3,014; Lecroy, Pro., 226. Ward's plurality, 91.

Somerset County.

(Population, 28,311.)

Lewis A. Thompson.

(Rep., Somerville.)

Senator Thompson was born at Basking Ridge, Somerset county, N. J., July 19th, 1845. He taught school for five years, and then engaged in the millinery and fancy goods business, which he continues at Somerville and Trenton. He was elected Sheriff of Somerset county in

1880 for a term of three years, and he was President of the Board of Commissioners of Somerville two years (1883 and 1884). He was elected Senator in 1884 over Lane, Dem., by a plurality of 89; re-elected in 1887 over Bergen, Dem., by a plurality of 450, and again in 1893 by a largely increased plurality of 893, over Beekman, Dem. During his former service in the Senate he was a member of the most important committees and always took an active part in legislation.

1890—Keys, Dem., 2,906; Reed, Rep., 2,512; Williamson, Pro., 155. Keys' plurality, 394.

1893—Thompson, Rep., 3,317; Beekman, Dem., 2,424; Bache, Pro., 218. Thompson's plurality, 893.

Sussex County.

(Population, 22,259.)

John McMickle.

(Dem., Stanhope.)

Senator McMickle was born in Sparta township, Sussex county, N. J., October 18th, 1851, and is a farmer. He was formerly a school teacher. He was a member of the Township Committee for nine years—1877 and '78 and from 1880 to '87, five years of which he was Town Treasurer, and he was an Assessor for three years—1887, '89 and '90. He taught school eleven years. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Education and Passed Bills, and as a member of the Committees on Game and Fisheries, Agriculture, Engrossed Bills and Reform School for Boys.

1888—Smith, Dem., 3,302; McDanolds, Rep, 2,323; Baily, Pro., 152. Smith's plurality, 979

1891—McMickle, Dem., 2,073; Ryerson, Rep., 1,613; Bowman, Pro., 125. McMickle's plurality, 460.

Union County.

(Population, 72,467)

Foster M. Voorhees.

(Rep., Elizabeth.)

Senator Voorhees was born at Clinton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, November 5th, 1856, and is an attorney and counselor-at-law, practicing in Elizabeth. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1876, and studied law with Hon. William J. Magie, now a Justice of the

Supreme Court, at Elizabeth. He was a School Commissioner of Elizabeth for four years, and was a member of the House of Assembly during the years 1888, 1889 and 1890.

1890—Marsh, Dem., 7,299; Rankin, Rep., 5,601; Bigelow, Pro., 163. Marsh's plurality, 1,698.

1893—Voorhees, Rep., 7,616; Martine, Dem., 6,472; Bigelow, Pro., 218; Keim, Social-Lab., 353. Voorhees' plurality, 1,144.

Warren County.

(Population, 36,553.)

Christopher F. Staates.

(Dem., Washington.)

Senator Staates was born at Finesville, Warren county, N. J., October 12th, 1845. Prior to his nomination for State Senator he was the proprietor of the St. Cloud Hotel, Washington, when he leased it to Walter DeCamp. The Senator enlisted on September 3d, 1862, in Company E, Thirty-first Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, and was mustered out of service June 24th, 1863. He re-enlisted in Company E, Thirty-eighth Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, September 23d, 1864, for one year, or during the war, and was mustered out of service June 30th, 1865 He served with the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James under Burnside, Hooker and Grant until the close of the war. The Senator was Collector of Franklin township, Warren county, three years and has been treasurer of the Firemen's Relief Association, Washington Fire Company and Temple Chapter, No. 12, F. and A. M. He is a member of the following associations: I. O. O. F., F. and A. M., I. O. of R. M., K. of P. and G. A. R.

1890—Cornish, Dem., 4,331; Reese, Rep., 2,551; Davis, Pro., 339. Cornish's plurality, 1,780.

1893—Staates, Dem., 3,754; Lemmasson, Rep. Cit. League, 3,224; Davis, Pro., 251. Staates' plurality, 530.

Summary.

Senate—Republicans, 11	Democrats, 10 = 21		
House —Republicans, 40	Democrats, 20 = 60		
51	30	81	

Republican majority on joint ballot, 21.

When Regular Senatorial Elections Occur.

In 1894—Passaic, Sussex, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Burlington and Cape May, now represented by Democrats—6.

In 1895—Cumberland, Atlantic, Ocean and Mercer, now represented by Republicans; Bergen, Hudson and Morris, now represented by Democrats—7.

In 1896—Essex, Monmouth, Union, Somerset, Gloucester, Salem and Camden now represented by Republicans, and Warren, now represented by a Democrat—8.

The Senators who will be elected in 1894 will each have a vote for a United States Senator to succeed John R. McPherson, whose term will expire on March 3d, 1895.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic County.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.

(Dem , Egg Harbor City.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1893—4,932.

Mayor Schuchardt was born in Germany, February 20th, 1865, and is a manufacturer of clothing. He received his education in the public schools of Egg Harbor City, and then learned his trade, which he has followed ever since. He was elected Mayor of Egg Harbor City in the spring of 1892 for a term of two years.

1892—Baake, Rep., 3,333; French, Dem., 2 954; Newcombe, Pro., 253; scattering, 30. Baake's plurality, 379.

1893—Schuchardt, Dem., 2,600; Baake, Rep., 1,973; Brown, Pro., 359; Schuchardt's plurality, 627.

Bergen County.

First District.

WALTER DEWSNAP.

(Dem., Saddle River.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Ridgefield, Englewood, Palisade, Harrington, Washington, Orville, Hohokus and Ridgefield borough. Total vote cast in 1893—3,196.

Mr. Dewsnap was born at Saddle River, Bergen county, N. J., February 2d, 1868, is a real estate agent and broker,

and is the youngest member of the Legislature. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and in a private school in New York City. In his eighteenth year he entered the office of Livingston, Hamersley & Co., real estate brokers, in New York City, and a year subsequently he began busines on his own account. His office is now at 62 Liberty street. About a year ago he was elected a member of the Bergen County Democratic Executive Committee.

1892—Wright, Dem., 2,784; MacIntyre, Rep., 2,288. Wright's majority, 496.

1893—Dewsnap, Dem., 1,609; Halsted, Rep., 1,495; Mowbray, Pro., 92. Dewsnap's plurality, 114.

Second District.

DAVID D. ZABRISKIE.
(Rep., Ridgewood.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Franklin, Rutherford, Ridgewood, Saddle River, Midland, New Barbadoes, Lodi, Boiling Springs, Bergen and Union. Total vote cast in 1893—3,992.

Mr. Zabriskie was born at Paramus, Bergen county, N. J., November 27th, 1856, and is a lawyer by profession. He was prepared for college at Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, Long Island, and entered Rutgers College in 1875, from which he was graduated in 1879. He entered Columbia College Law School in 1879 and graduated in 1881. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, and in 1889 as a counselor. He represented Ridgewood township in the Bergen County Republican Executive Committee for five years.

1892—Dupuy, Dem., 2,936; McKenzie, Rep., 2,771; Zabriskie, Pro., 76. Dupuy's plurality, 165.

1893—Zabriskie, Rep., 2,168; Demarest, Dem., 1,710; Zabriskie, P. H., Pro., 114. Zabriskie's plurality, 458.

Burlington County.

First District.

AUGUST C. STECHER.
(Rep., Riverside.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Delran, Beverly, Willingborough, Burlington, Florence, Mansfield, Springfield and Easthampton, the

city of Burlington, Beverly City and the Second district of Cinnaminson. Total vote cast in 1893—4,885.

Mr. Stecher was born at Riverside, N. J., September 16th, 1860, and is a boot and shoe merchant and insurance agent. He was educated at the public schools of his native town. He was a Commissioner of Deeds from April 1st, 1888, until April 1st, 1893. From July, 1889, until August, 1893, he served as postmaster at Riverside.

1892—Packer, Dem., 2,681; Hansell, Rep., 2,464; Gibbs, Pro., 179. Packer's plurality, 217.

1893—Stecher, Rep., 2,390; Bramall, Jr., Dem., 2,132; Hammell, Pro., 363. Stecher's plurality, 258.

Second District.

MICAJAH E. MATLACK.

(Rep., Mount Holly.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, New Hanover, Pemberton, Woodland, Shamong, Randolph, Washington, Bass River, Southampton, Medford, Lumberton, Mount Laurel, Evesham, Chester, Northampton, Westhampton and the First and Third districts of Cinnaminson. Total vote cast in 1893—7,711.

Mr. Matlack was born in Mercer county, N. J., December 19th, 1862, and is an attorney-at-law.

Last year he served on the Committees on Revision of Laws, Industrial School for Girls and Treasurer's Accounts.

1892—Matlack, Rep., 4,610; Kelly, Dem., 3,840; Vail, Pro., 330. Matlack's plurality, 700.

1893—Matlack, Rep., 4,415; Naylor, Dem., 3,013; Stiles, Pro., 283. Matlack's plurality, 1,402.

Camden County.

First District.

CLAYTON STAFFORD.

(Rep., Ellisburg.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the First, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth wards, all the districts of the Second ward except the Third and Fourth, all of the Fifth ward except the Fourth and Fifth districts, the Fifth and Sixth districts of the Sixth ward, the First and Second of the Ninth, the Second district of Centre township, the Third district of Stockton township, the borough

of Merchantville, and the townships of Haddon, Delaware, Pennsauken, Waterford and Winslow. Total vote cast in 1893—14,075.

Mr. Stafford was born near Haddonfield, Camden county, N. J., October 3d, 1855, and is a farmer. He has been Township Clerk for a number of years, and served in the House of Assembly in 1883, 1884 and 1893. He is at present a member of the Board of Freeholders of Camden county, having been elected in April, 1892, for a three-year term in the First Assembly District. Last year he served on the Committees on Elections and State Prison.

1892—Stafford, Rep., 8,103; Mick, Dem., 5,848; Budd, Pro., 413. Stafford's plurality, 2,255.

1893—Stafford, Rep., 8,105; Eastlack, Dem., 5,106; Frazier, Pro., 368; Cramer, Cit. Leag., 496. Stafford's plurality, 2,999.

Second District.

WILLIAM WATSON.

(Rep., Camden.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Third and Fourth precincts of the Second ward, the Fourth and Fifth precincts of the Fifth ward, all of the Sixth ward except the Fifth and Sixth precincts, and the Third and Fourth precincts of the Ninth ward of the city of Camden, and the First and Second precincts of Stockton township. Total vote cast in 1893—4,290.

Mr. Watson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 8th, 1855, and is in the grocery business. His parents moved to Camden about six months after he was born, and he has resided there ever since. When only twelve years of age he began his struggle for a business career, and at twenty-eight he started for himself in the grocery business, which he has continued ever since. He has been a Democrat all his life, and was treasurer of the Americus Club, the leading Democratic organization of South Jersey, for three years. He never held any political or public office, never sought any and never was a candidate for one before his election to the House of Assembly. The Citizens' League nominated him for the Assembly on an anti-race track platform and the Republicans endorsed him. Although a Democrat, his position was questioned by members of the Americus Club, and to avoid contention he resigned, first as treasurer and later as a member of that organization, and at his earnest

solicitation his resignation was accepted. His opponent was the regular Democratic nominee in a district which the year before gave 459 Democratic majority. Mr. Watson carried his opponent's precinct, which is Democratic, by 32 majority, and his own, which is likewise Democratic, by 52 majority. After a bitter fight he carried the district by 80 plurality.

1892—Henry, Dem., 2,257; Rudderow, Rep., 1,798; Geiger, Pro., 81. Henry's plurality, 459.

1893—Watson, Rep. and Cit. League, 2,140; Fetters, Dem., 2,060; Wood, Pro., 90. Watson's plurality, 80.

Third District.

WILLIAM J. THOMPSON.

(Dem., Gloucester City.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the township of Gloucester, the city of Gloucester and the First precinct of Centre township. Total vote cast in 1893—3,166.

Mr. Thompson was born in Ireland, October 15th, 1848. For ten years he was a Councilman of Gloucester City and he was elected three times as a member of the Board of Freeholders, Camden county. He is now a member of that body from the Third Assembly District of the county. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committee on Passed Bills, and as a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations and Railroads and Canals.

1892—Thompson, Dem., 1,944; Herring, Rep., 859; Hider, Pro., 58. Thompson's plurality, 1,085.

1893—Thompson, Dem., 2,151; Lippincott, Rep., Cit. League, Ind. Dem., 1,015; Budd, Pro., 37. Thompson's plurality, 1,136.

Cape May County.

EDMUND LEE ROSS.

(Rep., Cape May Court House.)

The district embraces the entire county. Total vote cast in 1893, 2,083.

Mr. Ross was born at Cape May Court House, March 10th, 1852, and is in the mercantile business. Formerly he was a mariner. He attended the public schools and afterwards took a course at the Mayville Academy. In

early life he chose the sea for a living, and through enterprise and strict attention to duty he was soon promoted to the captaincy of a vessel engaged in the foreign and coastwise trade, which he followed until 1880, when, owing to failing health, he gave up the vocation and opened a general store at Cape May Court House, since which time he has been engaged in the mercantile business. He served for eight years as a member of the election board, and was county collector for five years.

This is his third consecutive year of service in the House of Assembly. Last year he was a member of the Committees on Towns and Townships and Federal Relations.

1892—Ross, Rep., 1,403; Nichols, Dem., 1,373; Price, Pro., 180. Ross' plurality, 30.

1893—Ross, Rep., 1,253; Parker, Dem., 666; Conover, Pro., 164. Ross' plurality, 587.

Cumberland County.

First District.

THOMAS F. AUSTIN.

(Rep., Millville.)

The First Assembly District is composed of Stow Creek and Hopewell townships, the First, Second and Third wards of the city of Bridgeton, Deerfield township; the Third ward of the city of Millville, the township of Landis, and the borough of Vineland. Total vote cast in 1893—4,884.

Mr. Austin was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 15th, 1864, and is a glass worker by trade. He was Assessor of the Fourth ward in Millville in 1887, was a national census enumerator for the Second ward of the same city in 1890, and was appointed, on February 1st, 1891, by Revenue Collector Moffett, a Deputy Collector for the Second division of the district, from which office Mr. Austin retired on November 30th, 1893. He taught public night school in 1890 and 1891.

1892—Baxter, Rep., 2,822; Rexroth, Dem., 2,679; Vannaman, Pro., 378; scattering, 8. Baxter's plurality, 143.

1893—Austin, Rep., 2,555; Hislop, Dem., 1,963; Dixon, Pro., 366. Austin's plurality, 592.

Second District.

JOHN N. GLASPELL.

(Rep., Greenwich.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the First, Second and Fourth wards of the city of Millville, the Fourth ward of Bridgeton, and the townships of Greenwich, Commercial, Lawrence, Downe, Fairfield and Maurice River. Total vote cast in 1893—3,538.

Mr. Glaspell was born in Greenwich township, Cumberland county, in 1850, and is a school teacher, a vocation which he has followed during the last twenty-one years. He served as Assessor of his native township, and in 1890 was a member of the Assembly from the then Second District in Cumberland county.

Last year he served on the Committees on Labor and Industries and School for Deaf-Mutes.

1892—Glaspell, Rep., 2,756; Parker, Dem., 1,931; Ludlam, Pro., 328; scattering, 17. Glaspell's plurality, 825.

1893—Glaspell, Rep., 1,936; Nichols, Ind., 1,329; Butler, Pro., 273. Glaspell's plurality, 607.

Essex County.

First District.

WILLIAM HARRIGAN.

(Dem., Newark.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the First ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1893—3,096.

Mr. Harrigan was born in Ireland, October 31st, 1838. He is engaged in the manufacture of mineral water. He is a leading politician of Newark and wields much influence in the councils of his party. He served on the Essex County Road Board six years, was a member of the Assembly from the old Tenth District of Essex for five consecutive years, in 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87 and again in '93, was Sergeant-at-Arms of the House during the sessions of 1891 and '92, and is now serving his second term as Alderman of the city of Newark, being the leader of his party in the Board. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions in 1884 and 1888. During his legislative career he always took special pride in advocating the interests of wage-workers, and the law provid-

ing for the stamping of all goods manufactured in the State Prison was passed mainly through his efforts. He introduced the bill, which became a law, providing for the establishment of Police and Fire Commissioners in Newark, and which left it optional with the people as to whether it should go into effect. The law was afterwards approved by the popular vote. Last year he was chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business, and a member of the Committees on Corporations, Ways and Means and Soldiers' Home.

1892—Harrigan, Dem., 1,951; Heinkel, Rep., 1,430. Harrigan's majority, 521.

1893—Harrigan, Dem., 1849; Deleat, Rep., 1,196; Teas, Pro., 16; Sclneler, Soc., 35. Harrigan's plurality, 653.

Second District.

CHARLES B. DUNCAN.

(Rep., 136 Elm street, Newark.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Second ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1893—3.300.

Mr. Duncan was born at Franklin, Essex county, N. J., November 17th, 1854, and is engaged in the business of stationer, news dealer, real estate and insurance. Heretofore he has never held any public office. He removed to Newark in 1859, and has been a resident of the "Iron Bound District" ever since. He was engaged as a clerk in the grocery business with ex-Assemblyman James Marlatt from 1870 to 1880, when he purchased the Tenth Ward Book and News Store. His father was a native of Scotland and at one time a large and successful woolen manufacturer at Franklin, N. J. His mother was a daughter of Prof. Elijah Garfield, of Middletown, Conn. Mr. Duncan received his education in the Newark public schools. Since 1884 he has been interested in building and loan associations, being secretary of two and a member of the State Building and Loan League.

1892—Armitage, Dem., 1,951; Luckemier, Rep., 1,641; Hudson, Pro., 34; Morrow, People's, 8. Armitage's plurality, 310.

1893—Duncan, Rep., 1,913; Armitage, Dem., 1,331; Sellich, Pro., 21; Baumgartner, Soc., 35. Duncan's plurality, 582.

Third District.

JOSEPH P. CLARKE.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the Third ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1893—3,286.

Mr. Clarke was born at Lougher Duleek, County of Meath, Ireland, February 24th, 1852, and is a general produce commission merchant at 92 Mulberry street, Newark. He is son of a prosperous farmer, and left home when seventeen years old. He came directly to Newark, N. J., and worked in the market until he started in the commission business for himself six years ago. He made several trips to Ireland since he came to this country. Last year he served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills, Public Grounds and Buildings, Sinking Fund and State Library.

1892—Clarke, Dem., 1,886; Broadwell, Rep., 1,299; Colver, Pro., 24. Clarke's plurality, 587.

1893—Clarke, Dem., 2,111; Kieb, Rep., 1,154; Maxwell, Pro., 21. Clarke's plurality, 957.

Fourth District.

JOSEPH M. BYRNE.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Fourth Assembly District is composed of the Fourth ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1893—4,426.

Mr. Byrne was born in the city of Newark, N. J., October 13th, 1861, and is engaged in the fire and casualty insurance and steamship agency. Mr. Byrne's early education was received in the Newark local schools. Later he entered Notre Dame University, in Indiana, from which he graduated with special honors in 1879, and admirably fitted to face the world. For a time he found employment with the Prudential Insurance Company, but ill-health following him, he determined upon acquiring a trade, and subsequently entered the draughting and pattern making department of the Watts-Campbell Co. Four years later, with his health restored, Mr. Byrne again identified himself with the insurance business as an agent of the Metropolitan Life, from which he retired to assume the management for Northern New Jersey of the United States Co. To life he added that

of fire insurance, and now takes care of the insurance of some of the largest mercantile houses and manufactories in Newark and the State. Socially Mr. Byrne is a universal favorite. His magnificent baritone voice is one of the delightful features of the services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, while it has frequently been heard in connection with the Orpheus Glee Club and the Webber Quartette, in the interest of charity. He has been a director in the Young Men's Catholic Association, a trustee of the Institute Boat Club, and is a member of the Institute Dramatic Association, and likewise a member of the Executive Committee of the Jeffersonian Club. He was engaged as clerk in the office of the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes of the city of Newark in 1888-'89. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committee on Elections and as a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Reform School for Boys, and Treasurer's Accounts.

1892—Byrne, Dem., 2,612; Jackson, Rep., 2,016; Wardell, Pro., 34. Byrne's plurality, 596.

1893—Byrne, Dem., 2,591; Jackson, Rep., 1,793; Sellick, Pro., 42. Byrne's plurality, 798.

Fifth District.

THOMAS ATKINS MURPHEY.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Fifth Assembly District is composed of the Fifth ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1893—6,328.

Mr. Murphey was born at Sandy Hill, Washington county, N. Y., May 4th, 1841, and is president and treasurer of the Murphey-Hardy Lumber Company. He responded to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops in May, 1861, and was appointed orderly sergeant of his company in the Twenty-second New York Volunteers, which was assigned to the First Brigade (afterwards known as the Iron Brigade), First Division, First Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in all the regiment's battles and engagements until the expiration of the war. He was afterwards appointed major of a colored troop by Governor Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana. Mr. Murphey cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1864, since which time he has always belonged to the Republican party. He was appointed Postmaster of the General Assembly, State of New York, by Hon. James W. Husted,

for two years—1876 and 1877. This is his second year in the Assembly. Last year he served on the Committees on Education and Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.

1892—Murphey, Rep., 3,963; Grover, Dem., 2,629; Roff, Pro., 158. Murphey's plurality, 1,334.

1893—Murphey, Rep., 3,958; Lambert, Dem., 2,244; Tompkins, Pro., 126. Murphey's plurality, 1,714.

Sixth District

DENNIS F. OLVANEY.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Sixth Assembly District is composed of the Sixth ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1893—3,353.

Mr. Olvaney was born in the old Seventh ward of Newark, March 18th, 1853, and is a contractor and builder. After receiving a good education Mr. Olvaney learned the carpenter trade but subsequently branched into the grocery business and was quite successful. A short time ago he again took to his trade, this time as a boss builder, and is now doing a large business. He has always been more or less active in politics, and five years ago he was selected by his party in the Fifteenth ward as the most available man to run for Alderman against the late Carl Baumann, who was then considered by the Republicans invincible at the polls. Mr. Olvaney accepted the nomination, took his coat off and went to work as he would at a carpenter's bench or behind a grocery counter, and as a result, when the polls closed on election night the returns showed that the old fifteenth had swung into the Democratic line and that Mr. Olvaney had a majority of eighty-nine. In 1890 he was re-elected over Mr. Leveratt by a majority of twenty-seven, the Democratic vote being fifty-seven less than at the previous election.

Last year he served as chairman of the Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pension and as a member of the Committees on Labor and Industries and Riparian Rights.

1892—Olvaney, Dem., 1,967; Sutphin, Rep., 1,319; Wylie, Pro., 12. Olvaney's plurality, 648.

1893—Olvaney, Dem., 1901; Van Duyne, Rep., 1,411; Wylie, Pro., 20; Woerner, Soc., 21. Olvaney's plurality, 490.

Seventh District.

THOMAS P. EDWARDS.

(Rep. Newark.)

The Seventh District is composed of the Seventh ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1893—6,494.

Doctor Edwards was born in Oneida county, N. Y., May 4th, 1861, and is a physician by profession.

1892—Kearns, Dem., 3,433; Huegel, Rep., 3,194; Bailey, Pro., 64. Kearns' plurality, 239.

1893—Edwards, Rep., 3,161; Kearns, Dem., 3,137; Posten, Pro., 46; Ost, Soc., 150. Edwards' plurality, 24.

Eighth District.

JOHN C. EISELE.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Eighth Assembly District is composed of the Eighth ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1893—4,859.

Mr. Eisele was born in Newark, N. J, August 1st, 1860, and is the New Jersey Manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. A. He was formerly a silver plater. He has been in the life insurance business eight years and has achieved great success in that line, having worked his way from the position of a canvasser to the office of general manager of the State of New Jersey of the company with which he is connected. He is very largely interested in real estate, and his operations in that business during the past eight years have been extensive. Mr. Eisele is identified with building and loan interests of the city of Newark, being president of the Norfolk Building and Loan Association, and treasurer of the Lincoln Building and Loan Association, and a director in several other associations of that kind. His success in life is entirely due to his own energy and business ability, and he is a self-made man in every sense of the term.

1892—Peal, Dem., 2,628; Yetter, Rep., 2,509. Peal's majority, 119.

1893—Eisele, Rep., 2,550; Ulrich, Dem., 2,086; Talmage, Pro., 29; Kurz, Soc., 194; Eisele's plurality, 464.

Ninth District.

J. Brodhead Woolsey.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Ninth Assembly District is composed of the Ninth ward of the city of Newark and Clinton township. Total vote cast in 1893—5,686.

Mr. Woolsey was born in Milton, Ulster county, N. Y., February 10th, 1853. He is in partnership with ex-Assemblyman Glorieux in the Irvington Smelting and Refining Works. Mr. Woolsey is Chairman of the Executive Committee of N. J. S. P. C. A. He had three important bills passed last year which were beneficial to the society. He is also an active member of the Garfield Club of the city of Newark. His course in the House last year won for him a unanimous vote in the Convention which renominated him for the Assembly and the largest majority ever given an Assemblyman in his district.

1892—Woolsey, Rep., 4,200; Smith, Dem., 2,070; Baldwin, Pro., 91; McCullough, Peoples, 25. Woolsey's plurality, 2,130.

1893—Woolsey, Rep., 4,058; Caffrey, Dem., 1,518; Ogden, Pro., 82; Leske, Soc., 28. Woolsey's plurality, 2,540.

Tenth District.

Charles Bigelow Storrs.

(Rep., 121 Centre St., Orange.)

The Tenth Assembly District is composed of the city of Orange and the townships of South Orange and West Orange. Total vote cast in 1893—5,904.

Mr. Storrs was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 23d, 1859, and is a lawyer by profession. He never before held any public position in this country, but for several years he served the Japanese Government, holding the position of Professor of Anglo-American Law in the Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan.

1892—Barrett, Dem., 3,557; Cummings, Rep., 2,806; Treat, Pro., 91; scattering, 13. Barrett's plurality, 751.

1893—Storrs, Rep, 2,942; Barrett, Dem., 2,891; Berryman, Pro., 71. Storrs' plurality, 51.

Eleventh District.

GEORGE P. OLCOTT.

(Rep., East Orange.)

The Eleventh Assembly District is composed of the townships of East Orange, Bloomfield, Belleville, Franklin, Montclair, Caldwell, Livingston and Millburn. Total vote cast in 1893—8,611.

Mr. Olcott was born in New York city, June 16th, 1850. His parents removed to Montclair in 1860, and he has been a continuous resident of Orange and East Orange since 1864. His education was acquired in the public and private schools of that vicinity and at the Blairstown Academy, in Warren county. After a brief term of practical railroading, and when he was only eighteen years of age, he was a member of the engineering corps which constructed the Passaic river dykes on the Newark meadows. On the completion of this work he became first an assistant and afterward a partner of W. H. V. Reimer, civil engineer, with whom he remained until 1875. He then embarked in the special field of drainage and sanitary engineering on his own account, in which he has been very successful, and in which he has earned a wide reputation, having put in a number of large sanitary plants in different parts of the country, and acquired a large clientage as an expert in this field. He has been Superintendent of the Orange Water Company since the completion of the East Orange water system, in 1882. He has always been active in local affairs, and a hard worker at all times in behalf of persons or measures in which he took an interest. He is an exempt fireman, but still an active member of Ashland Hook and Ladder Company, and has been for three years a member of the East Orange Board of Education, rendering especially valuable service as chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. In politics he has always been an active Republican, and for twenty years every election has seen him working faithfully for the success of the nominees of his party, though never accepting or seeking political office for himself until his friends insisted on his election as a member of the Assembly.

1892—Studer, Rep., 5,679; Marshall, Dem., 4,056; May, Pro., 245. Studer's plurality, 1,623.

1893—Olcott, Rep., 5,610; Cleveland, Dem., 2,753; May, Pro., 199; Moenrke, Soc., 49. Olcott's plurality, 2,857.

Gloucester County.

Solomon H. Stanger.

(Rep., Glassboro.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1893—7,130.

Mr. Stanger was born in Glassboro, N. J., March 27th, 1836, on a farm. His boyhood days were spent with these surroundings and he received his education at the old school-house of Glassboro, after which he became initiated into the industry of agriculture, which he pursued until 1881. In that year, seeing a good opening for a general store in Glassboro, he quit farming and engaged in a business which has proved to be at the present time the largest and most successful of its kind in the county. In 1885 he was elected to the Board of Freeholders and he has served in that body ever since, having been re-elected for each succeeding term. During the early part of his membership he was appointed to serve on several committees, the most important being the Almshouse Committee, of which he was elected treasurer, and filled this office for three consecutive years. Afterward, the majority of the Board became Democratic and a new committee was appointed, but he was retained as a mem- for one year. Then, in 1892, when the Board again became Republican, he was re-appointed on this committee and re-elected as treasurer, and at the present time is serving the county in that position. His term as a member of the Board will expire in 1895, making a period of ten years in succession of faithful service in this important office. He has always been very closely identified with the interests of the Republican party, and is an active member of the Republican club of Glassboro. This is his second year in the Assembly.

Last year he served on the Committees on Miscellaneous Business and Ways and Means.

1892—Stanger, Rep., 3,740; Jones, Dem., 3,514; Crane, Pro., 173. Stanger's plurality, 226.

1893—Stanger, Rep., 3,955; Bermander, Dem., 2,948; Pettengill, Pro., 227. Stanger's plurality, 1,007.

Hudson County.

First District.

EBENEZER BERRY.

(Rep., Bayonne.)

The First Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City and the entire city of Bayonne. Total vote cast in 1893—5,157.

Mr. Berry was born in Jersey City, May 30th, 1858, and is a contractor and builder. He was taken by his parents to old South Bergen and resided there for a year and a half. Then he came to Bayonne, where he has resided ever since. He was employed by the Singer Sewing Machine Company of Elizabeth for seven years. At the end of that period he engaged in business with his father, who was a mason and builder in Bayonne. Ebenezer Berry, Sr., was the last chief engineer of the Bergen Fire Department, and the first chief engineer of the Bayonne Fire Department.

Mr. Berry is connected with several organizations, being prominent in the Volunteer Fire Department, is chief engineer, and is serving his third term of office. For thirteen years he has been a member of Hope Hook and Ladder Company, having filled the offices of second assistant foreman and foreman. His next promotion was to the office of second assistant chief of the fire department. He is also a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association; Bayonne Lodge, No. 99, F. and A. M.; Bayonne Council, Royal Arcanum; Bayonne Rowing and Athletic Association; New Jersey Athletic Club, and Third Ward Republican Club. For two years he was elected a Commissioner of Appeals for the Third ward. In 1892 he was one of the Supervisors of Taxes from his ward.

Last year he served on the Committees on Towns and Townships and Public Printing.

1892—Berry, Rep., 3,177; Magner, Dem., 2,762; Benny, Pro., 74; Hossack, People's, 36. Berry's plurality, 415.

1893—Berry, Rep., 2,889; Fagan, Dem., 2,146; Ferree, Pro., 52; Fortmann, Soc. Lab., 70. Berry's plurality, 743.

Second District.

MAX SALINGER.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1893—6,491.

Mr. Salinger was born in Germany, January 19th, 1834, and is a lawyer by profession. He was formerly a merchant. He was elected Alderman of Jersey City in 1887, and again in 1890 and 1892. His term will expire this year. He was President of the Board of Aldermen in 1887 and 1888. When first elected his opponent was the then incumbent, Thomas V. Cator, who had the combined nomination of the Republicans, Democrats, Prohibition, Labor and Anti-Monopoly parties, whom he defeated by a majority of 400, although Mr. Salinger had been in the field only two days. Mr. Salinger entered upon the study of law under the tuition of George Van Horn, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the February term, 1882. He has practiced his profession in Jersey City ever since. Last year he served on the Committees on Corporations, Stationery and Sinking Fund.

1892—Salinger, Rep., 4,343; Bonell, Dem., 2,733; scattering, 5. Salinger's plurality, 1,610.

1893—Salinger, Rep., 4,477; Kelleger, Dem., 1,930; Clemens, Jr., Pro., 60; Lerche, Soc. Lab., 24. Salinger's plurality, 2,547.

Third District.

THOMAS EGAN.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1893—3,931.

Mr. Egan was born in Ireland, in November, 1846, and is a contractor. He was formerly a plasterer. He was a member of the Hudson county Board of Freeholders in 1880, '81 and '83.

1892—Holmes, Rep., 2,108; Tumilty, Dem., 1,728; McQuillan, ——, 64. Holmes' plurality, 380.

1893—Egan, Dem., 1,971; Holmes, Rep., 1,935; Schwenk, Soc. Lab., 25. Egan's plurality, 36.

Fourth District.

HUGH AMBROSE KELLY.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Fourth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1893—3,306.

Mr. Kelly was born in Ireland, August 8th, 1842, and is the City Wharfinger. He was a Director of the Board of Education of Jersey City for four years, from 1888 to 1892, inclusive.

Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Municipal Corporations and Riparian Rights.

1892—Kelly, Dem., 1,900; Brennan, Rep., 1,301. Kelly's majority, 599.

1893—Kelly, Dem., 1,822; Hooker, Rep., 1,484. Kelly's majority, 338.

Fifth District.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HARDING.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Fifth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1893—5,153.

Mr. Harding was born in the town of Mount Hope, Orange county, N. Y., April 23d, 1840, and is in the milk business. He formerly taught school. He worked on a farm with his father until he was fifteen years old and attended the district school. He spent three years in Fort Edward Institute, Washington county, N. Y. Afterwards he taught school for six consecutive years near Middletown, N. Y., and his health failing, he was forced to seek out-door employment.

1892—Dittmar, Dem., 2,977; Harding, Rep., 2,579; Lynch, Jeff.-Lab.-Dem, 154; scattering, 10. Dittmar's plurality, 398.

1893—Harding, Rep., 2,644; Krieg, Dem., 2,489; Hughes, Soc. Lab., 20; Harding's plurality, 155.

Sixth District.

TIMOTHY J. CARROLL.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Sixth Assembly District is of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1893—2,948.

Mr. Carroll was born at Piermont, Rockland county, N. Y., June 10th, 1858, and is a clerk. He attended both

the public and parochial schools, and has lived in Jersey City since 1860. He was clerk to the Committee on Municipal Corporations in the Assembly, session of 1889. This is his third term in the Assembly. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills and a member of the Committees on Incidental Expenses, Ways and Means and State Prison.

1892—Carroll, Dem., 1,826; Ambrose, Rep., 854; Moran, Cit. Taxpayers, 223. Carroll's plurality, 972.

1893—Carroll, Dem., 1,954; Moran, Rep., 994. Carroll's majority, 960.

Seventh District.

JOHN KERR.

(Rep., Harrison.)

The Seventh Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City and the townships of Harrison and Kearny. Total vote cast in 1893—4,988.

Mr. Kerr was born at Montreal, Canada, December 27th, 1844, and has been a retail butcher for thirty-three years.

He was a member from the Third ward of the Town of Harrison in the Common Council from 1873 to 1892.

1892—Lawless, Dem., 2,925; Kerr, Rep., 2,473; scattering, 24. Lawless' plurality, 452.

1893—Kerr, Rep., 2,662; Carney, Dem., 2,270; Williams, Soc. Lab., 56; Kerr's plurality, 392.

Eighth District.

THOMAS MCEWAN, JR.

(Rep., 198 Congress street, Jersey City.)

The Eighth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1893—5,097.

Mr. McEwan was born at Paterson, N. J., February 26th, 1854; is a lawyer by profession, and was formerly a civil engineer. He was Assessor of the Fourth District, Jersey City, for two years, 1886-87. He was United States Commissioner of Elections for the District of New Jersey from August, 1892, to October, 1893. He was a delegate from Hudson county to the Republican National Convention of 1892, having for his colleague Hon. Gilbert Collins. He has been secretary and one of the governors of the Union League Club of Hudson county from the time of its foundation. He has also been secretary of

the Hudson County Republican General Committee for about fifteen years up to January, 1893. He has been a delegate to and secretary of every Republican Convention of Jersey City and Hudson county for about fifteen years to January, 1892, and also a delegate to all the State Conventions of the Republican party in that period.

1892—Stout, Dem., 2,065; Edwards, Rep., 2,460; Behn, Soc. Lab., 113. Stout's plurality, 505.

1893—McEwan, Jr., Rep., 2,630; Stout, Dem., 1,815; Borneman, Cit. Asso., 504; Meyer, Soc. Lab., 124; McKelvey, Pro., 24. McEwan's plurality, 815.

Ninth District.

MICHAEL J. COYLE.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

The Ninth Assembly District is composed of the First and Fourth wards, the First precinct of the Second ward, and the Third district of the Third ward of the city of Hoboken. Total vote cast in 1893—4,221.

Mr. Coyle was born in Ireland, June 10th, 1852, and came to America with his family in 1857, and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y. They removed to Hoboken in 1866. He is a merchant.

When the subject of this sketch was very young his father died, leaving a wife and four children. Mr. Coyle being the eldest and only son, he had the care and responsibility of the family on his hands, which he assumed and most manfully carried out by hard work, industry and honesty. For fourteen years Mr. Coyle was an active member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and for two years was foreman of Empire Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, of Hoboken. His first political experience was in 1877, when he was elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention and worked hard to secure the nomination of Leon Abbett for Governor.

In the spring of 1883 Mr. Coyle's activity in politics was mainly instrumental in making the city government of Hoboken Democratic, which it has continued ever since. He then became a Police Commissioner, a position he has held ever since through frequent re-appointments. His present term will not expire until 1895. In February, 1890, Mr. Coyle was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Board of Freeholders, caused by the death of James Kenney, and at the next fall election he was chosen for a regular term as the representative of the

Ninth Assembly District. This is his third term in the Assembly. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation and a member of the Committees on Elections, Railroads and Canals and School for Deaf-Mutes.

1892 — Coyle, Dem., 2,610; Ingleson, Rep., 1,995. Coyle's majority, 615.

1893—Coyle, Dem., 2,150; Leonard, Rep., 1,849; Davy, Pro., 13; Schneider, Cit. Asso., 138; Spiegel, Soc. Lab., 71. Coyle's plurality, 301.

Tenth District.

CHARLES ERLENKOTTER.

(Rep., Hoboken.)

The Tenth Assembly District is composed of the Second precinct of the Second ward, the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth precincts of the Third Ward of Hoboken, and the South district of Weehawken. Total vote cast in 1893 —3,540.

Colonel Erlenkotter was born in Germany, October 27th, 1846, and is a manufacturer of paper-boxes and also a printer in New York City. For six years he was a member of the Hoboken Common Council and was Chairman of that body for three years. He served one term in the Board of Education. He was elected as a private in the National Guard of New Jersey in 1870, and was retired in 1893 as a Brevet Colonel.

1892—Tahen, Dem., 1,952; Wiggins, Rep., 1,886. Tahen's majority, 66.

1893—Erlenkotter, Rep., 1,950; Meyer, Jr., Dem, 1,486; Donohue, Pro., 23; Pfersch, Cit. Asso, 56; Schluster, Soc. Lab., 25. Erlenkotter's plurality, 464.

Eleventh District.

JAMES USHER.

(Dem., Weehawken.)

The Eleventh Assembly District is composed of the townships of North Bergen and Union, the towns of West Hoboken, Guttenberg and Union, and North district of the township of Weehawken. Total vote cast in 1893—5,870.

Mr. Usher was born May 2d, 1859, in West Hoboken, N. J., and is the eldest son of the late James Usher, a highly respectable gentleman long resident in that town.

Mr. Usher's home from the day of his birth has been in the district he now represents. Educated in the public schools of his native place, he early began to study for the legal profession, but did not finish his studies owing to his appointment as trustee of an estate in New York city. In addition to managing this trust, he conducts a real estate business in connection with loans, having offices at No. 9 Murray street, New York. Mr. Usher was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 850. His opponents were Mr. G. W. Christie, the regular Republican nominee, whose name appeared also on an Independent ticket; Mr. Mann, the Socialistic-Labor candidate, and Mr. Fred. Lampe, the candidate of the Independent Citizens' convention.

In the opinion of experienced observers Mr. Usher's election by such a large majority was one of the remarkable incidents in a campaign in which so many of the candidates of his party were defeated. Mr. Usher is not a politican and has never previously held office. He has always been a consistent Democrat and is known to be scrupulously attentive to his political duties, holding that every one should be conscientious in this regard as a duty to the country and to the people.

1892—Zeller, Dem., 3,591; Nienaber, Rep., 2,502; Mann, Soc. Lab., 176; scattering, 3. Zeller's plurality, 1,089.

1893—Usher, Dem., 3,165; Christie, Rep., 2,315; Lampe, Cit. Asso., 135; Mann, Soc. Lab., 255. Usher's plurality, 850.

Hunterdon County.

First District.

Charles Nelson Reading.

(Rep., Frenchtown.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of West Amwell, East Amwell, Delaware, Kingwood, Franklin and Raritan, the borough of Frenchtown and the city of Lambertville. Total vote cast in 1893—3,746.

Mr. Reading was born at Frenchtown, N. J., January 7th, 1854, and is a merchant. He is a direct lineal descendant of Hon. John Reading, who was president of Council and by virtue of his office Governor of the State of New Jersey from 1757 to 1758.

Mr. Reading was elected a member of Council of the Borough of Frenchtown in April, 1884, to which office he

was re-elected in April, 1885, and he served both terms. He was elected Mayor of Frenchtown in April, 1886, and re-elected in April, 1887, and served two terms. He was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders of Hunterdon county, in April, 1891, and served two years.

1892—Chamberlin, Dem., 2,236; Niece, Rep., 1,971; Bowne, Pro., 317. Chamberlin's plurality, 265.

1893—Reading, Rep., 1,613; Chamberlin, Dem., 1,436; Rittenhouse, Pro., 697. Reading's plurality, 177.

Second District.

WILLIAM C. ALPAUGH.

(Dem., Milford.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Alexandria, Holland, Bethlehem, Lebanon, Tewksbury, High Bridge, Union, Clinton, Readington and Clinton borough. Total vote cast in 1893—3,290.

Mr. Alpaugh was born in Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, N. J., August 5th, 1830, and is a farmer. In 1849 he became a clerk in a store, served three years as such and then went to farming. The first public office he held was Clerk of the Township of Alexandria, to which he was elected in 1851, and he served for three years. He served as a member of the Board of Freeholders of Hunterdon county from 1859 to 1861. He has filled small offices in the township of Holland, where he now resides. He has always voted the Democratic ticket.

1892—Tine, Dem., 2,591; Little, Rep., 1,671; Sovereign, Pro., 303; Anderson, People's, 51. Tine's plurality, 920.

1893—Alpaugh, Dem., 1,854; Honness, Rep., 1,102; Shepherd, Pro., 334. Alpaugh's plurality, 752.

Mercer County.

First District.

WILLIAM LANE WILBUR.

(Rep., Hightstown.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Hopewell, Princeton, Lawrence, West Windsor, East Windsor, Ewing, Washington and Hamilton, the First and Tenth wards, the First precinct of the Ninth ward and the Fourth precinct of the Seventh ward of the city of Trenton. Total vote cast in 1893—7,173.

Dr. Wilbur was born in Hightstown, N. J., August 22d, 1864, and has always resided there. He is the youngest son of Dr. Lloyd Wilbur, a well known and highly respected physician of Hightstown, who has served the county of Mercer most acceptably for a number of years past as County Superintendent of Schools. He is the brother of Dr. G. F. Wilbur, a leading physician of Asbury Park. While very young Dr. Wilbur attended the public school at Hightstown and afterwards was a member of the select class taught by Prof. Henry M. Worrell. His first knowledge of the classics was derived from his father, who was his teacher for some years. He entered the Peddie Institute in 1879, and was graduated from that institution in 1881. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1885 and from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1888, in which year he also received the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton. Both at Peddie Institute and at Princeton he distinguished himself in oratory, winning several prizes for excellence in this department. While at Princeton he was an enthusiastic member of Clio Hall, and took an active part in the debates and contests of that society. While at the University of Pennsylvania, he took a leading part in the production of the Greek play "The Acharnians," which was produced by the University students with signal success in Philadelphia, and afterwards at the Academy of Music in New York. Both at Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania the doctor graduated among the first in his class. Doctor Wilbur has been, all his life, an enthusiastic Republican and a worker in the ranks of the party. He comes of Republican ancestry, his grandfather having been a Republican voter and worker ever since the organization of the party. The old gentleman is still living and voted at the last election, though over ninety-one years of age. The doctor has been in the active practice of his profession with his father, at Hightstown, since his graduation, and has served a term as township physician, and is the present medical director of the Board of Health of the borough of Hightstown. He was elected by the largest majority ever given an Assemblyman in Mercer county.

1892—Hutchinson, Rep., 5,203; Dellicker, Dem., 3,596; Cubberley, Pro., 298; scattering, 9. Hutchinson's plurality, 1,607.

1893—Wilbur, Rep., 4,827; Martinett, Dem., 2,016; Joslin, Pro., 330. Wilbur's plurality, 2,811.

Second District.

JOHN GINDER.

(Rep., Trenton.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Fifth and Eighth wards and all of the Seventh ward, except the Fourth precinct, of the city of Trenton. Total vote cast in 1893—3,677.

Mr. Ginder was born in Trenton, N. J., November 7th, 1855, and is a potter by trade. He served as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Assembly in 1885 and 1886 and was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Mercer county in 1888 for a term of two years, and served on some of the most important committees.

1892—Lanning, Dem., 2,234; Rogers, Rep, 1,970; Slack, Pro., 63; scattering, 6. Lanning's plurality, 264.

1893—Ginder, Rep, 1,660; Burgner, Dem., 1,386; Reading, Dem., 529; Bothers, Pro., 102. Ginder's plurality, 274.

Third District.

WILLIAM T. EXTON.

(Rep., Trenton.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eleventh wards, and the Second and Third precincts of the Ninth ward of the city of Trenton. Total vote cast in 1893—5,199.

Mr. Exton was born at Trenton, N. J., August 19th, 1855, and is a baker and cake and biscuit dealer. He was formerly a cracker salesman. He is entirely a self-made man. When a boy he was employed in Exton's cracker bakery, in Trenton, where he worked until 1888, when he engaged in business for himself at his home, No. 693 South Broad street. His business increased so much that he found it necessary to remove several times, until he settled down at his present stand, No. 325 South Broad street, where he conducts one of the largest wholesale and retail stores of the kind in the city of Trenton. He is in no sense a politician, but his business experience and general knowledge of affairs — State, county and municipal—will aid him very much in the discharge of the duties of the office to which he has been elected.

1892—Roebling, Rep., 3,166; Lane, Dem., 2,799; Temple, Pro., 65. Roebling's plurality, 367.

1893—Exton, Rep., 2,895; Jamieson, Dem., 1,298; Douress, Dem., 905; Watson, Pro., 101. Exton's plurality, 1,597.

Middlesex County.

First District.

JOHN WOODHULL BEEKMAN.

(Dem., Perth Amboy.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Raritan, Piscataway and Woodbridge, and the city of Perth Amboy. Total vote cast in 1893—3,678.

Mr. Beekman was born in Montgomery township, Somerset county, N. J., February 28th, 1844, and is a lawyer by profession. While reading law he taught school for four years. He has been City Attorney for Perth Amboy since 1877, and was a School Commissioner for two years, during one of which he was President of the Board. This is his third term in the House of Assembly. Last year Mr. Beekman served as chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals and as a member of the Committees on Revision of Laws and Treasurer's Accounts.

1892—Beekman, Dem., 2,275; Garretson, Rep., 2,095; DeForrest, Pro., 130. Beekman's plurality, 180.

1893—Beekman, Dem., 1797; Garretson, Rep., 1,565; Axenford, Pro., 316. Beekman's plurality, 232.

Second District.

WILLIAM F. HARKINS.

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the city of New Brunswick. Total vote cast in 1893—4,564.

Mr. Harkins was born in New Brunswick, N. J., September 22d, 1863, and is a telegraph operator. He received his education in the parochial schools of his native city and in Rutgers College grammar school, which latter institution he entered at the age of twelve years. While pursuing his school studies he spent his spare hours in the law office of Messrs. Riley, Grimstead & Storer. Owing to financial embarrassments of his father, caused by the Masonic Hall troubles, he was forced to leave school, abandon the study of law and go to work. He was employed in the old button factory for a time and

then learned telegraphy, and secured a position as operator with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Since then he has filled several important posts for that company. In 1890 he was nominated by the Democratic party for Recorder of New Brunswick, much against his will, and he was elected by a majority of 189 over Charles P. Ford, the Republican candidate. He was unanimously renominated for the same office in 1893, and was re-elected by a majority of 764. In 1890 and 1893 he was elected a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Harkins has always been a base ball enthusiast. He was a member of the famous Rutgers team of 1883, which defeated the Harvard Browns and many teams of lesser reputation. He is prominent also in musical circles, having acted as leader of the Union Cornet Band ever since its organization, eight years ago.

1892—Daly, Dem., 2,533; Whitlock, Rep., 2,116. Daly's majority, 417.

1893—Harkins, Dem., 2,400; Cronk, Rep., 2,137; Titus, Pro., 27. Harkins' plurality, 263.

Third District.

ANDREW H. SLOVER.

(Rep., South Amboy.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the townships of North Brunswick, South Brunswick, East Brunswick, Cranbury, Monroe, Madison, Sayreville and South Amboy. Total vote cast in 1893—4,409.

Mr. Slover was born at Sayreville, Middlesex county, N. J., October 13th, 1851, and is a merchant. He has never before held public office.

1892—Warne, Dem., 2,699; Pownall, Rep., 2,227. Warne's majority, 472.

1893—Slover, Rep., 2,565; Scully, Dem., 1,746; Garrison Pro. and Ind. Dem., 98. Slover's plurality, 819.

Monmouth County.

First District.

DAVID DEMAREST DENISE.

(Rep., Freehold.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Howell, Freehold, Manalapan, Millstone, Upper Freehold, and the Macedonia district of Shrewsbury. Total vote cast in 1893—3,977.

Mr. Denise was born at Freehold, N. J., September 23d, 1840, and is an agriculturist and horticulturist. He is now and has been treasurer of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture for six years, and is a member of the Board of Management of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick, a position he has filled for four years.

1892—Strahan, Dem., 2,210; Holmes, Rep., 1,802; Campbell, Pro., 102. Strahan's plurality, 408.

1893—Denise, Rep., Pro., Cit. League, 2,189; Arrowsmith, Dem., Jacksonian Dem., 1,788. Denise's majority, 401.

Second District.

CHARLES LINCOLN WALTERS.

(Rep., Sea Bright.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Atlantic, Matawan, Marlboro, Neptune, Ocean, Wall and Eatontown. Total vote cast in 1893—7,724.

Mr. Walters was born at Hightstown, Mercer county, N. J., April 20th, 1860, and is a contractor and builder. In 1884 he was elected a member of Common Council at Holly Beach, N. J., a position he filled for two years. He was appointed postmaster at Sea Bright in 1888 for a term of four years, and filled that office until April, 1893, when he resigned. On April 3d, 1892, he was elected a member of the Sea Bright Borough Commission for a term of three years. He was chosen president of that body for 1892 and 1893.

1892—Honce, Dem., 4,036; Tenbroeck, Rep., 3,841; Lucas, Pro., 247. Honce's plurality, 195.

1893—Walters, Rep., Cit. League, 4,163; Fay, Dem., Jacksonian Dem., 3,259; Woodfield, Pro., 302. Walters' plurality, 904.

Third District.

RICHARD BORDEN.

(Dem., Little Silver.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the townships of Middletown, Raritan, Shrewsbury and Holmdel. Total vote cast in 1893—4,287.

Mr. Borden was born at Red Bank, N. J., December 2d, 1835, and is the proprietor of a summer hotel. He

was formerly a boatman. He has filled various township offices and was a member of the Monmouth county Board of Freeholders for three years.

1892—Parker, Rep., 2,537; Andrew, Dem., 2,133; Roberts, Pro., 187. Parker's plurality, 404.

1893—Borden, Dem., Jacksonian Dem., 2,418; Leonard, Rep., Cit. League, 1,676; Morehouse, Pro., 193. Borden's plurality, 742.

Morris County.

First District.

CHARLES A. BAKER.

(Rep., Ledgewood.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Chatham, Chester, Mendham, Morris, Mount Olive, Passaic, Randolph, Roxbury and Washington. Total vote cast in 1893—6,777.

Mr. Baker was born in Morris county, N. J., May 2d, 1852, and is a farmer, besides being engaged in the bottling business. He was fifteen years in the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company. He was Assessor of Roxbury Township, Morris county, for four years and was Collector in 1890.

1892—O'Brien, Dem., 3,881; Baker, Rep., 3,568; Quimby, Pro., 512. O'Brien's plurality, 313

1893—Baker, Rep., 3,308; O'Brien, Dem., 2,947; Lunger, Pro., 361; Potter, People's, 161. Baker's plurality, 361.

Second District.

WILLIAM C. BATES

(Rep., Parsippany.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Boonton, Hanover, Jefferson, Montville, Pequannock and Rockaway. Total vote cast in 1893—3,589.

Mr. Bates was born in Hanover township, Morris county, about thirty-eight years ago, and is a farmer. He is a son of John Bates, who was a Republican Assemblyman from Morris county in 1864 and 1865. He has held several township offices.

1892—Utter, Rep., 2,242; Smith, Dem., 1,803; Vanness, Pro., 170. Utter's plurality, 439.

1893—Bates, Rep., 2,114; Smith, Dem., 1,335; Kitchell, Pro., 140. Bates' plurality, 779.

Ocean County.

JOHN T. BURTON.

(Rep., Tuckerton.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1893—3,539.

Captain Burton was born in Burlington county, N. J., October 17th, 1835, and is a planter and shipper of oysters, clams, &c., being the senior member of the firm of John T. Burton & Sons. He has been director in a building and loan association since 1874; was Township Clerk from 1859 to 1866; Coroner and Commissioner of Appeals in 1873 and 1874; Assessor from 1875 to 1879; a member of the Township Committee in 1879, 1882 and 1883; a Chosen Freeholder in 1880 and 1881; a Justice of the Peace from 1887 to 1892; District Clerk of Schools from 1881 to 1890, and Doorkeeper of the House of Assembly in 1885 and 1886. During a brief period he was Postmaster at Tuckerton. Last year he served on the Committees on Boroughs and Borough Commissions and Fisheries.

1892—Burton, Rep., 2,480; Otis, Dem., 1,693; Jeffrey, Pro., 146; scattering, 5. Burton's plurality, 787.

1893—Burton, Rep., 2,211; Emson, Dem., 1,163; Simpson, Pro., 165. Burton's plurality, 1,048.

Passaic County.

First District.

JOHN I. HOLT.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Pompton, Manchester, Wayne and West Milford, the First and Sixth wards, and the First and Second precincts of the Second ward of Paterson. Total vote cast in 1893—4,907.

Mr. Holt was born at Hawthorne, a suburb of Paterson, December 4th, 1851, and is a watchmaker by trade. For seventeen years he has carried on the business as a dealer in clocks, watches, &c. He first entered public life in 1879, when he was elected a member of the Board of Education from the First ward of Paterson; served in that body for six years, and was President of the Board during the last two years of his term. In 1885 he was elected Alderman from the First ward, and was re-elected

in 1887. In 1888 he was elected President of the Board. For several years he was a member of the Republican County Executive Committee of Passaic county. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1889 and 1893. Last year he served on the Committees on Banks and Insurance and Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.

1892—Holt, Rep., 3,121; Kohlhaas, Dem., 2,367; Dormida, Pro., 132. Holt's plurality, 754.

1893—Holt, Rep., 2,942; Wickham, Dem., 1,698; Nixon, Pro., 110; Seeger, Soc. Lab., 157. Holt's plurality, 1,244.

Second District.

JOHN MCKELVEY.

(Dem., Paterson.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Seventh ward, and the Third and Fourth precincts of the Second ward of the city of Paterson, and the township of Little Falls Total vote cast in 1893—2,977.

Mr. McKelvey was born in Ireland, August 21st, 1859, and is a collector. He came to this country at the age of seven years, with his parents, and received his education in the public schools of Paterson. When thirteen years of age he entered a mill and learned silk weaving and finishing, and worked at that trade until 1886. In July of that year he accepted a position on the police force, which he held for six years, resigning in the spring of 1892 to accept a position as collector for Graham & Co., brewers, which he holds at the present time.

1892—Smith, Dem., 1,397; Harding, Rep., 1,247; Kelly, Ind. Dem., 504. Smith's plurality, 150.

1893—McKelvey, Dem., 1,596; Bullock, Rep., 1,274; Dickinson, Pro., 73; Grundman, Soc. Lab., 34. McKelvey's plurality, 322.

Third District.

THOMAS FLYNN.

(Dem., Paterson.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the Fifth and Eighth wards of the city of Paterson. Total vote cast in 1893—4,785.

Mr. Flynn was born in Paterson, January 20th, 1852. Formerly he was a machinist, and at one period a liquor dealer. He has been an active politician since he was sixteen years of age, from which time he has attended

all the State Conventions of his party. He was chairman of the Passaic county delegation to the State Convention which nominated George C. Ludlow for Governor. For some years he served as Chairman of the Passaic County Executive Committee, during which time the Republican majority in that county was considerably reduced. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which was held at Chicago in 1884. He was a member of the House of Assembly for four consecutive terms—from 1881 to 1884, inclusive, and again in 1892, '93 and '94—from Passaic county, where he won distinction not only as an active legislator, but also as a thorough parliamentarian. During his service he was a member of the most important committees In the session of 1893 he was elected Speaker of the House by the unanimous vote of his party, having met with no opposition in the caucus. Just before the close of the session, the Speaker was complimented by the unanimous adoption of a resolution proposed by Mr. Hutchinson, the Republican leader, which referred to his "unvarying patience, courtesy and impartiality" as a presiding officer, and he was presented with a set of diamond studs by Mr. Studer, Republican, as a token of regard from the members of the House.

1892—Flynn, Dem., 3,183; Barr, Rep., 1,201; Bryson, Pro., 45; Hynes, Ind. Dem., 589; Devlin, Ind. Dem., 20. Flynn's plurality, 1,982.

1893—Flynn, Dem., 2,856; Robertson, Rep., 1,786; Muir, Jr., Pro., 39; Pilz, Soc. Lab., 104. Flynn's plurality, 1,070.

Fourth District.

William Islwyn Lewis.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The Fourth Assembly District is composed of the city of Passaic, the township of Acquackanonk and the Third and Fourth wards of the city of Paterson. Total vote cast in 1893—7,928.

Mr. Lewis was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1861, and is a lawyer by profession. His father, Isaac Lewis, is a well-known bank examiner. He received his primary education in the public schools of Paterson, and at the age of seventeen commenced to study law with the late Judge A. B. Woodruff. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney when he was only twenty-one years of age, and

was taken into partnership by Mr. Woodruff, who was then Prosecutor of the Pleas, which lasted until the latter became Judge. Three years subsequent to his admission as an attorney, Mr. Lewis became a counselor-at-law. During the period of his studies he served as clerk of the Grand Jury and afterward made a digest of the laws of New Jersey, which had the third largest sale of any publication of its kind in the State. He is at present counsel to the Paterson Board of Health, and is considered a good authority on the legal aspect of health regulations. Since and during the campaign of 1884 Mr. Lewis has been an ardent and indefatigable exponent of the principles of the Republican party.

1892—Gledhill, Rep., 5,197; Milnes, Dem., 3,525; Birch, Pro., 155. Gledhill's plurality, 1,672.

1893—Lewis, Rep., 4,849; Knowlden, Dem., 2,773; Parsons, Pro., 143; Engler, Soc. Lab., 163. Lewis' plurality, 2,076.

Salem County.

WILLIAM DIVER.

(Dem., Pennsgrove.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1893—6,347.

Mr. Diver was born at Pennsgrove, Salem county, N. J., where he has always lived, on October 11th, 1856, and is a merchant. He was formerly a farmer. He never held public office before his election to the Assembly.

Last year he served on the Committees on Fisheries, Miscellaneous Business, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1892—Diver, Dem., 3,291; Allen, Rep, 3,042; Creamer, Pro., 283; scattering, 13. Diver's plurality, 249.

1893—Diver, Dem., 3,075; Powers, Rep., 3,035; Harris, Pro., 237. Diver's plurality, 40.

Somerset County.

FRANK WILLIAMSON SOMERS.

(Rep., Bound Brook.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1893—6,024.

Mr. Somers was born in South Bound Brook, Somerset county, N. J., January 22d, 1863, and is a hardware clerk. He is a son of the late Daniel J. Somers, at one time a

prominent business man of Bound Brook. He received his education in the public schools, and has always been an ardent Republican. This is the first time he has ever held public office, never having been a candidate for any place before. He has displayed much ability as a party leader, and has the admiration of his political opponents.

1892—Cramer, Dem., 3,367; Vandeveer, Rep., 3,331; Skillman, Pro., 218. Cramer's plurality, 36.

1893—Somers, Rep, 3,076; Cramer, Dem., 2,737; Stout, Pro, 211. Somer's plurality, 339.

Sussex County.

WILLIAM P. COURSEN.

(Rep., Fredon.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1893—4,830.

Mr. Coursen was born at Fredon, Sussex County, N. J., in June, 1832, and is a farmer. It is stated that he is the first Assemblyman who has been elected on the Republican ticket in Sussex county.

1892—Swartwout, Dem., 2,846; Huston, Rep., 2,611; Fuller, Pro., 198. Swartwout's plurality, 235.

1893—Coursen, Rep., 2,636; Smith, Dem., 2,068; Bowman, Pro., 126. Coursen's plurality, 568.

Union County.

First District.

JOHN N. BURGER.

(Rep., Elizabeth.)

The first Assembly District is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth and Eleventh wards of the city of Elizabeth. Total vote cast in 1893—4,633.

Mr. Burger was born at Baden, Germany, May 12th, 1835, and is a dealer in leather, findings and saddlery hardware at 622 Pearl street, Elizabeth, N. J.

1892—Kelly, Dem., 2,979; Burns, Rep., 2,332; Shea, Labor, 102; Mackey, Pro., 67. Kelly's plurality, 647.

1893—Burger, Rep., 2,228; Kelly, Dem., 2,162; Vogel, Pro., 43; Shea, Soc. Lab., 200. Burger's plurality, 66.

Second District.

JOSEPH CROSS.

(Rep., Elizabeth.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth wards of the city of Elizabeth, and the townships of Union, Springfield, Summit, Cranford and New Providence. Total vote cast in 1893—4,628.

Mr. Cross was born near Morristown, N. J., December 29th, 1843. His father was a large and successful farmer. He was prepared for college at Pearl Cottage Seminary, a school located at Elizabeth, N. J., under the care of the late Rev. Dr. Pierson. He entered the Sophomore Class in the College of New Jersey in the fall of 1862, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1865. Immediately thereafter he began the study of law in the office of William J. Magie, Esq., at Elizabeth. As additional preparation for the practice of his profession, he took a course of lectures at the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law at the June, 1888, term of the Supreme Court of this State, and as a counselor in 1871. Soon after receiving his license he was taken into partnership by Mr. Magie under the firm name of Magie & Cross. This firm, after an existence of over eleven years, was dissolved in 1880 by the appointment of its senior member to be one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Mr. Cross has since that time been a member of two other law firms, the latter of which, under the name of Cross & Noe, has been in existence since January, 1884.

Since the spring of 1858 he has, with the exception or the years spent at college, been a resident of Elizabeth, and although always known as a staunch Republican and an ardent supporter of his party, has up to the recent election steadfastly refused to permit his name to be used as a candidate for an elective office.

He was appointed Judge of the District Court of the city of Elizabeth in January, 1888, but was legislated out of office, in common with the other Republican District Court Judges of the State, in April, 1891.

The district he represents is largely Democratic, the majorities usually varying from 450 to 550, but Mr. Cross carried it by a plurality of 367.

1892—Lane, Dem , 2,455; Benjamin, Rep., 2,373; Bigelow, Pro., 179; Zimmer, Soc.-Lab., 56. Lane's plurality, 82.

1893—Cross, Rep., 2,404; Brennan, Dem., 2,037; Myles, Pro., 85; Dallay, Soc. Lab., 102. Cross' plurality, 367.

Third District.

CHARLES NELSON CODDING.

(Rep., Westfield.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the city of Rahway, and the townships of Clark, Fanwood, Westfield and Linden, and the city of Plainfield. Total vote cast in 1893—5,310.

Mr. Codding was born at Collingsville, Conn., December 21st, 1861, and is a counselor-at-law. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Willston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. He was graduated at Yale University in the Class of '86, and immediately entered Columbia Law School, New York, from which institution he received the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1888. He has been practicing ever since, having an office in New York, and being also a member of the firm of Green, Codding and Van Winkle, of Westfield, N. J.

1892—Kyte, Rep., 3,290; Cohen, Dem., 2,595; Fountain, Pro., 136; Bell, Soc. Lab., 18; scattering, 20. Kyte's plurality, 695.

1893—Codding, Rep., 3,190; Winans, Dem., 1,950; Osborn, Pro., 94; Scott, Soc. Lab., 76. Codding's plurality, 1,240.

Warren County.

First District.

L. MILTON WILSON.

(Dem., Blairstown.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Allamuchy, Blairstown, Franklin, Frelinghuysen, Greenwich, Hardwick, Independence, Mansfield and Washington, the town of Hackettstown, the borough of Washington, and the Second precinct of Oxford township. Total vote cast in 1893—2,420.

Mr. Wilson was born in Hardwick township, Warren county, N. J., September 17th, 1854, and is a merchant. He was formerly a farmer. He has been in the mercantile business in Blairstown for sixteen years. He served as postmaster of that town during the first Cleveland administration. He has been Trustee of the Blairstown Public School for six years and takes a deep interest in its welfare. He never was a candidate for any office

until he was nominated for the Assembly, although he has always taken an active interest in important political events. This is Mr. Wilson's third term in the Assembly. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committee on Stationery and as a member of the Committees on Bill Revision, Unfinished Business and Lunatic Asylums.

1892—Wilson, Dem., 2,224; Smith, Rep., 1,744; Davis, Pro., 330. Wilson's plurality, 480.

1893.—Wilson, Dem., 1,953; Perry, Pro., 467. No Rep. opposition. Wilson's majority, 1,486.

Second District.

SAMUEL V. DAVIS.

(Rep., Phillipsburg.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Pahaquarry, Knowlton, Hope, Harmony, Lopatcong, Pohatcong, and the first voting precinct of the township of Oxford, and the towns of Belvidere and of Phillipsburg. Total vote cast in 1893—3,767.

Mayor Davis was born at Westfield, N. J., February 14th, 1839, and is engaged in the coal business. He was formerly in the hotel business. He was elected Mayor of Phillipsburg in the Spring of 1892 by 506 majority, and re-elected in 1893 by 213 majority. Before his election as Mayor he never held any public office.

1892—Sheppard, Dem., 2,448; Wilkins, Rep., 1,555; Lefferts, Pro., 341; Ward, People's, 182; Johnston, 8. Sheppard's plurality, 893.

1893—Davis, Rep., 1,897; Shepherd, Dem., 1,724; Campbell, Pro., 146. Davis' plurality, 173.

Summary.

HOUSE—REPUBLICANS, 40		DEMOCRATS, 20=60	
SENATE—REPUBLICANS, 11		DEMOCRATS, 10=21	
	51		30 81

Republican majority on joint ballot, 21.

THE JUDICIARY.

United States District Court.

EDWARD T. GREEN, Trenton.

Edward T. Green, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, and the Associate of Hon. George Shiras, Jr., Circuit Justice, and the Hon. Marcus W. Acheson, Circuit Judge, in the Circuit Court, was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1837. He is a son of the late George S. Green and nephew of the late Chancellor Green. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1854, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1858, and as a counselor in November, 1861. He was attorney for several years for the old Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. For twenty years he was general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a position he held at the time of his appointment as Judge. At one time he was City Solicitor for Trenton. He was sworn into office on Tuesday, October 29th, 1889, and succeeded the late Judge John T. Nixon. His salary is $5,000 a year.

Court of Chancery.

ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, CHANCELLOR, Jersey City.

(Term, seven years. Salary, $10,000 per annum.)

Chancellor McGill, LL.D., was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., about forty-nine years ago. He came to New Jersey in 1854, when his father accepted a professorship in the Theological Seminary of the College of New Jersey. The Chancellor graduated from that college in 1864, which has since conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D., and from Columbia Law School, New York, in 1866. He continued the study of the law with the late Supreme Court Justice Edward W. Scudder, at Trenton, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1867, and as a counselor in 1870. He was counsel for the city of Bayonne for two years, in 1874 and 1875, when he also represented the then First District of Hudson county in the House of Assembly. He served on leading committees and took a very active part in legislation. He was at one time a law partner of ex-Attorney General Gilchrist. He served one term as Prosecutor of the Pleas

of Hudson county, succeeding A. Q. Garretson, who was appointed Law Judge, and when the latter resigned that office Mr. McGill again succeeded him as Judge, an office he held when he was appointed Chancellor by Governor Green, on March 29th, 1887. He was unanimously confirmed by the Senate the 31st of the same month. His term expires on May 1st, 1894.

Vice Chancellors.

(Term, seven years. Salary, $9,000 a year.)

Abraham V. Van Fleet, Newark.

Vice Chancellor Van Fleet was born in Hillsboro, Somerset county, January 6th, 1831. He was admitted to the bar in November term, 1852, and made counselor in 1858. He commenced the practice of his profession in Flemington, where he soon built up a large and lucrative business. He was appointed Vice Chancellor by Chancellor Runyon, and commissioned by Governor Bedle, in 1875, for a term of seven years. He was re-appointed in 1882, for another term, but tendered his resignation to Chancellor McGill in 1887, which was accepted, and he was re-appointed for another full term. He is considered one of the finest Chancery lawyers in the State. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1894.

John T. Bird, Trenton.

Vice Chancellor Bird was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, August 16th, 1829. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and spent three years at a classical academy at Hackettstown. He studied law with Hon. A. G. Richey, then residing at Asbury, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in November term, 1855. For three years he practiced at Bloomsbury, this State. In 1863 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hunterdon county by Governor Parker. He then removed to Clinton and remained there till 1865, when he changed his residence to Flemington. He served one term of five years as Prosecutor of the Pleas. In 1868 he was elected by the Democratic party to Congress, and in 1870 he was re-elected. In 1882 he was appointed Vice Chancellor, to succeed Hon. Amzi Dodd, who had resigned, and in 1889 he was re-appointed for another term of seven years. His term expires in 1896.

Henry C. Pitney, Morristown.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, LL.D., was born at Mendham, Morris county, N. J., January 17th, 1827. He was graduated from Princeton College, in the Class of '48, which has since conferred on him the honorary degree of LL D. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in July, 1851, and as a counselor in November, 1854. He is regarded as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in New Jersey. He was appointed Vice Chancellor for a term of seven years, in the spring of 1889. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1896.

Robert Stockton Green, Elizabeth.

Vice Chancellor Green, LL.D., was born at Princeton, N. J., March 25th, 1831. He is the son of James S. Green, a lawyer and a sturdy Jerseyman, whose father, Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, was President of Princeton College. The Vice Chancellor's great-grandfather, Rev. Jacob Green, of Hanover, Morris county, N. J., was chairman of the committee which prepared the first Constitution for the State of New Jersey at the Provincial Congress, held at Burlington in 1776.

The Vice Chancellor was graduated from Nassau Hall in 1850, and since then it has conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and became a counselor in 1856. He removed to Elizabeth in 1856, and at once became interested in the movement then on foot for the creation of Union county. He was largely instrumental in the passage of the act of 1857, which designated Elizabeth as the county seat. During 1857 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Borough Courts by Governor Newell, and the following year became City Attorney of Elizabeth. In 1868 he was elected to the City Council from a strong Republican ward, and so great was his popularity that he continued to hold the office by successive re-elections until 1873, when he retired. He was elected Surrogate of Union county in 1862, and appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and County Courts in 1868. During the succeeding year he was appointed by Governor Randolph to the Commercial Convention at Louisville as a representative of New Jersey. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Parker, and confirmed by the Senate, as one of the Commissioners to suggest amendments to the Constitution of the State. In 1884 he was elected to Congress from the Third District of New Jersey by a majority of 1,848 over John Kean, Jr.

The Vice Chancellor was one of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention of 1860, which nominated Stephen A. Douglass for the Presidency; was a delegate to the National Convention of 1880, which nominated General Hancock, and also to the St. Louis Convention in 1888, which nominated Grover Cleveland. In January, 1874, he became a member of the bar of New York as a partner of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, which afterwards became changed to Vanderpoel, Green & Cumming. He has been very successful in his profession, and is ranked as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the State.

In 1886 he was elected Governor, after a very exciting canvass, by a plurality of 8,020 over the late ex-Congressman Benjamin F. Howey, Rep., of Warren county.

He was appointed Vice Chancellor in 1890 for a term of seven years. His term will expire in the spring of 1897.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Term of office, seven years. The salary of the Chief Justice is $10,000 a year, and that of each Associate Justice $9,000)

Chief Justice.

MERCER BEASLEY, Trenton.

Chief Justice Beasley, LL.D., was born in Mercer county, N. J., in 1815. His father was Rev. Frederick Beasley, for many years President of the University of Pennsylvania, and at one time rector of St. Michael's Church, in Trenton. His mother was Maria Williamson, daughter of Mathias Williamson, who was a brother of ex-Governor Isaac Williamson. He entered the Junior Class of Princeton College when a lad, and after remaining a year came to Trenton to study with his father, at the same time reading law under the tutelage of Samuel L. Southard, and later in the office of ex-Chancellor Isaac H. Williamson, at Elizabeth. He was admitted to practice at the September term of the Supreme Court in 1833, and became a counselor in February, 1842. As a young man at the bar, he was noted as a special pleader. He was particularly accomplished in the preparation of pleadings and famous for his accuracy and discernment. Upon his elevation to the bench, the advocates lost from among their number one of the very brightest in the

whole State, and the Judiciary gained a member whose name is now known in all the courts of the land; who is excelled in knowledge of the law by few, if any, of the eminent jurists of America, and whose decisions are quoted constantly before foreign as well as home tribunals. Mr. Beasley, in his younger days, served as City Solicitor of Trenton, when that office paid only $15 a year. In 1851 he was the Whig candidate for Mayor of Trenton, when he was defeated by William Napton, Dem., by a vote of 783 to 491. He was a member of the Trenton Common Council, and served as President of that body in 1850. Of those who were admitted to the bar at the same time the Chief Justice was, but few are still in the land of the living. Barker Gummere, ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson, Judge Depue and a host of others, well known to the bench and bar, are younger members of the profession. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Parker Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was re-appointed by Governor Randolph in 1871, by Governor McClellan in 1878, and by Governor Abbett in 1885 and 1892. In politics he is a Democrat. His term expires March 8th, 1899.

His circuit comprises the counties of Monmouth and Middlesex. Total population, 130,882.

Associate Justices.

(Eight altogether. Salary $9,000 a year.)

David Ayres Depue, Newark.

Justice Depue, LL.D., was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., October 27th, 1826. He is of Huguenot descent, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Pahaquarry, Warren county, N. J. The family moved in 1840 to Belvidere, Warren county. The Justice entered Princeton College in 1843, and he was graduated three years later. He studied law under John M. Sherrard, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In the same year he began practice in Belvidere. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Ward a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Haines, and was assigned to the Essex and Union circuit, when he removed to Newark, where he has since resided. Union county was detached from this district when two additional Judicial districts were created by the act of April 6th, 1875. He was re-appointed by Governor Parker in 1873. In 1880 he was re-appointed by Governor Mc-

Clellan for another term of seven years, and again in 1887 by Governor Green. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College in 1874, and also from Princeton College, his alma mater, in 1880. In politics he is a Republican. His present term expires in 1894.

His circuit comprises Essex county. Population, 256,098.

Bennet Van Syckel, Trenton.

Justice Van Syckel was born April 17th, 1830, in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N. J. He was prepared for college at Easton, Pa., entered Princeton College in 1843, and was graduated in 1846, in the same class with David A. Depue, now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Immediately after graduating he entered the law office of Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, in which he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1851. He at once began the practice of his profession at Flemington. In 1869 he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and was re-appointed in 1876, again in 1883, and again in 1890. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires February 15th, 1897.

His circuit comprises the counties of Union and Ocean. Total population, 88,441.

Jonathan Dixon, Jersey City.

Justice Dixon was born in the city of Liverpool, England, July 6th, 1839. He remained there until his eighth year, having attended the public schools for two or three years. His family then removed to Marypont, Cumberland county, in the same country, where his education was continued. His father came to the United States in 1848, and his family followed him two years later, and settled in New Brunswick, N. J. Jonathan became an inmate of the home of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, a lawyer, who suffered from blindness, and to him the lad acted as attendant and amanuensis for nearly five years, or until September, 1855. In that year he entered Rutgers College, and graduated from that institution in 1859. He then entered the law office of his former tutor, Warren Hardenbergh, and studied there for twelve months. Upon Mr. Hardenbergh removing to New York, Mr. Dixon then entered the office of George R. Dutton, and subsequently that of Robert Adrain, both of these gentle-

men being members of the bar of New Brunswick. While studying law, he taught school as a means of livelihood. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1862, and three years later as a counselor. After being admitted as an attorney, he moved to Jersey City and entered the law office of E. B. Wakeman, in a clerical capacity, and in the spring of 1864 he formed a copartnership with his employer, which lasted one year. For five years he practiced by himself, and then formed a copartnership with Gilbert Collins. In April, 1875, he was appointed as Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Bedle, in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, and in 1889 by Governor Green. He is a Republican in politics, and was the candidate of his party for Governor in 1883, when he was defeated by Governor Abbett. His present term expires in 1896.

His circuit comprises the counties of Passaic and Bergen. Total population, 152,272.

Alfred Reed, Trenton.

Justice Reed was born December 23d, 1839, in Ewing township, Mercer county. He attended the Lawrenceville High School in 1856, and the Model School, at Trenton, in 1857–58, and entered Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he was matriculated at the State and Normal Law School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in the summer of 1862 admitted to the practice of the law in New York. He returned to Trenton and renewed his study of law, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June term, 1864. In the spring of 1865 he was elected to the Common Council of Trenton, of which body he was made President. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1867, serving for one year, and in the spring of 1869 he was appointed Law Judge of Mercer county, a position he held for a full term of five years. On April 8th, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Bedle a Justice of the Supreme Court; in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, and in 1889 by Governor Green. In politics he is a Democrat. His present term expires in 1896.

His circuit comprises the counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Total population, 110,693.

William J. Magie, Elizabeth.

Justice Magie was born at Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., December 9th, 1832. His father, David Magie, was

for nearly forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and was also a native of the same town. He entered Princeton College in 1852, and grduated in 1855. He studied law with the late Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, was admitted as an attorney in 1856, and as a counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with Mr. Chetwood, and after practicing alone for some time he formed another copartnership with Mr. Joseph Cross. From 1866 to 1871 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union county. He has been connected with the banks of Elizabeth, and has acted as counsel to several corporations. He was elected to the State Senate from Union county in 1875, for a term of three years, and in 1880 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor McClellan. He was reappointed by Governor Green in 1887. His term expires in 1894. In politics he is a Republican.

His circuit consists of Morris, Sussex and Somerset counties. Total population, 104,671.

Charles Grant Garrison, Camden.

Justice Garrison was born in Swedesboro, Gloucester county, N. J., August 3d, 1849. He is a son of Rev. Joseph Fithian Garrison, D.D., a well known divine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who is now a professor in a Philadelphia college. The Judge was educated at Edgehill School, Princeton, at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated as a physician in 1872. He practiced that profession until 1876 at Swedesboro, and then entered the law office of Samuel H. Grey, of Camden, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1878. He was made Judge-Advocate General of New Jersey in 1884, and in 1882 he was made Chancellor of the Southern Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Jersey. He was appointed to the Supreme Court bench in January, 1888, in the place of the late ex-Governor Joel Parker, for a full term of seven years. He is the youngest member of the court. In politics he is a Democrat. His term expires in 1895.

His circuit consists of the counties of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester. Total population, 174,864.

Job H. Lippincott, Jersey City.

Justice Lippincott was born near Mount Holly, N. J., November 12th, 1842. He was reared on his father's farm at Vincentown, N. J., and received a common school

education. When eighteen years of age he attended a private academy at Vincentown, conducted by John G. Herbert, for one year. Afterward he attended the Mount Holly Institute, under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Aaron, for about a year. He entered as a law student the law office of Ewan Merritt, Esq., at Mount Holly, January 1st, 1863. During his period of service as a law student he attended the Dane Law School of Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., and in July, 1865, he graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and at the February term, 1867, of the Supreme Court, he was admitted to the bar of this State.

In May, 1867, he located in Hudson county, and opened a law office at the court house in what was then the City of Hudson. He was a member and President of the Board of Education of the City of Hudson from 1868 to 1871, when the three cities of Bergen, Jersey City and the City of Hudson were consolidated into one city. In 1874 he was elected counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Hudson, which office he held, by annual election, for thirteen successive years. In 1886 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, which office he held one year, and then resigned to accept the position of Law Judge of the county of Hudson, to which he was appointed by ex-Governor Green, to fill the unexpired term of Chancellor McGill, who held that office at the time of his appointment as Chancellor.

In 1888 he was re-appointed as Law Judge by ex-Governor Green for a full term of five years. In January, 1893, he resigned this position, and was appointed by Governor Werts one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court for the full term of seven years. In politics he is a Democrat. His circuit consists of Hudson county. Population, 275,126.

Leon Abbett, Jersey City.

Justice Abbett was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 8th, 1836. In 1853 he was graduated from the High School of Philadelphia, and the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts were conferred on him by that institution. Princeton College has conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. When he left the High School he entered the law office of Hon. John W. Ashmead, at that time United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Immediately after becoming of age he began the practice of law on his own

account. In 1862 he removed to Hoboken, N. J., and entered into a law partnership with William J. A. Fuller, of New York City, which lasted for nearly thirty years, and until the death of Mr. Fuller.

In 1863 Mr. Abbett was appointed Corporation Attorney of Hoboken, and in the fall of 1864 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly. He was re-elected the following year. Shortly afterward he took up his residence in Jersey City. In 1868 he was elected to the Assembly from that city and was made Speaker of the House. The following year he was re elected and again chosen as Speaker. He also served as Corporation Attorney for Bayonne City and the town of Union. In 1874 he was elected Senator from Hudson county and in 1877 he served as President of the Senate. He was Corporation Counsel for Jersey City from 1876 and until he was elected Governor in 1883. He was re-elected Governor in 1889. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872; to the St. Louis Convention in 1876, and to the three National Conventions which nominated Grover Cleveland for President. In the convention of 1892, Governor Abbett nominated Mr. Cleveland. He served as a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1873, and as a member of the Commission appointed by Governor Ludlow to devise means for a more just mode of taxation. Governor Werts nominated the ex-Governor for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed the late Justice Scudder, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on March 7th, 1893. His term will expire in 1900. His circuit is composed of the counties of Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Total population, 151,886.

Circuit Court Judges.

(Term of office, seven years. Salary, $7,500.)

Richard T. Miller, Camden.

Judge Miller was born in Cape May City, N. J., December 16th, 1845. He studied law with the late Thomas P. Carpenter, who was a Justice of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1867 and as a counselor in 1870. He was City Solicitor of Cape May during 1869 and 1870; District Court Judge of the city of Camden from March 3d, 1877, until July 11th, 1888. He was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Cape May county April 19th, 1889, and resigned that office on March 30th, 1892. He was appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Camden county April 1st,

1892, and resigned on March 11th, 1893. Governor Werts appointed Judge Miller a Circuit Court Judge of New Jersey March 11th, 1893, for a term of seven years. In politics he is a Democrat.

FRANCIS CHILD, Montclair.

Judge Child is a native of New Jersey and about fifty years of age. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1866, and as a counselor in February, 1877. He filled the office of President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Morris county from April 1st, 1878, and until he was appointed Circuit Court Judge on March 11th, 1893.

Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

(Term of office, six years. Compensation, $3 for each day's attendance, and $1.00 for every ten miles going and returning.)

JOHN CLEMENT, Haddonfield.

Judge Clement was born in Haddonfield, Camden county, November 8th, 1818, where he has ever since resided. The son of one of the most distinguished citizens of West Jersey, John Clement, Sr., Judge Clement has ever sustained the high reputation of his father. By profession Judge Clement, as was the elder, is a practical surveyor and conveyancer, and his thorough acquaintance with colonial land titles in the Jerseys has given him much more than a State reputation. Upon the first of May, 1851, the subject of this sketch was elected a member of the Council of Proprietors of West New Jersey, and in 1885 was elected president of that ancient body. In January, 1854, he was appointed Judge of the several courts of Camden county, and was re-appointed in 1860. In 1864 Judge Clement was selected by Governor Parker as Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and has been since re-appointed by Governors Randolph, Bedle, Ludlow and Green. His term will expire in March of this year.

In 1877 Judge Clement was selected as one of the Commissioners to examine into the prison system of New Jersey, and in 1879 was chosen as a member of a commission to prepare a system of general laws for the government of municipalities. In 1885 he settled a disputed boundary line between Burlington and Atlantic (old Gloucester) counties. As a historian and in the field of

literature Judge Clement is an unquestioned authority. Among a few of his notable contributions have been articles in the proceedings of the Surveyors' Association of West New Jersey, his valuable "First Settlers in Newton Township, N. J.," contributions to the "History of Camden County," "The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," "Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society," of which organization he is president, and to the local press of South Jersey. Taking a hearty interest in antiquarian research, and yet a man distinctively in sympathy with modern life, he enjoys the reputation of being one of the most popular of prominent West Jerseymen.

Hendrick H. Brown, Browntown.

Judge Brown was born at Browntown, Middlesex county, upon the 23d day of June, 1833, where he now resides and where he has, since boyhood, followed the occupation of farming. His ancestors were John and Susannah Brown, and in the family Bible, under date of January 24th, 1737, appears a sketch of their nine sons and three daughters. One of this large family was Peter Brown, a great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The grandfather of Judge Brown was Whitehead Brown, who had one son, Abram W. Brown, who, like his ancestors, was a large plantation owner. Abram Brown was an active Democrat and held the office of Freeholder and Sheriff, and in 1843-1844 represented his party in the New Jersey Senate.

Judge Brown was educated at Matawan Institute. He early entered into the political arena—after the death of his father, in 1854—and became a pronounced Democrat. After serving as Freeholder, he was for ten years Law Judge of Middlesex county. In 1884 Governor Abbett appointed him one of the Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals and he was re-appointed in 1890.

Abraham Carpenter Smith, Bloomsbury.

Judge Smith was born in Greenwich township, Warren county, December 11th, 1832. At an early age he was placed under the care of John S. Labar, Principal of the Stewartsville Classical School, where he fitted himself to enter Layfayette College. He continued in college until the middle of his Junior year, when he entered the office of the late Doctor J. P. B. Sloan. In 1851 he graduated from the medical department of the University of

Pennsylvania before attaining his majority. In 1856 the Trustees of Lafayette College conferred on him the honorary degrge of A. M. Whilst a student at college he received an appointment as a cadet at West Point on the recommendation of the Hon. Richard Brodhead, the then Senator from Pennsylvania. Being the only son, his father and mother interposed and he declined the appointment. After receiving the degree of M.D. he spent one year as one of the resident physicians in the Long Island Hospital, in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1853 he located at Durham, Bucks county, Pa., and in 1854 was elected as a member of the Board of Control, and acted as its president for six years. In 1862 he moved to Mauch Chunk, and in 1866 until 1869 was U. S. Pension Examining Surgeon. In 1872 his father died, and having left him executor of his estate he removed to New Jersey. In the organization of the Bloomsbury National Bank in 1875 he was one of its prime movers, and was elected its teller and book-keeper, which position he held until 1880 when, on account of close confinement and impairment of health, he resigned. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Robert S. Green Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals. He is a member of the Hunterdon County Medical Society, the Medical Society of New Jersey, the American Medical Association and the Medico-Legal Society.

John W. Bogert, Hohokus.

Judge Bogert was born at Hohokus, Bergen county, September 3d, 1839. His ancestors settled in that locality some time before the Revolution. He has held several township offices and was Collector of Bergen county for fourteen years. He was a member of the House of Assembly from the Second District of Bergen county in the sessions of 1874-75, and he served as State Senator for four years. He is an executor and administrator for several large estates. He was appointed by Governor Abbett Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals in 1891, and his term will expire in 1897.

Gottfried Krueger, Newark.

Judge Krueger was born in Baden, Germany, November 4th, 1837, and came to this country February 13th, 1852, when he settled in Newark, where he has resided ever since. He is extensively engaged in the brewing business. He served as an apprentice with Adams &

Laible, Newark, and when that firm dissolved Mr. Laible built a new brewery for himself, and made Mr. Krueger foreman, a position he filled until 1865. He then formed a copartnership with Gottlieb Hill, and they purchased the old brewery in which Mr. Krueger had served his time, and also adjoining property. The business rapidly increased, and several additions were from time to time made to their brewery. In 1875 Mr. Hill, owing to ill health, was forced to retire from business, and Mr. Krueger became the sole proprietor. The brewery is now one of the most extensive in the State. The Judge served as a member of Assembly in 1877 and 1880. In 1872 he served as a member of the Essex County Board of Freeholders. In 1880 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and he, together with the other Electors from New Jersey, cast their votes for Hancock and English, the Presidential nominees of the Democratic party. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals in 1891 by Governor Abbett, to succeed the late Judge John McGregor. His term will expire in 1897.

William Walter Phelps, Englewood.

Judge Phelps, only son of John J. Phelps, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and direct in descent from the family distinguished in the history of the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, was born in New York city, August 24th, 1839. He was graduated from Yale, holding high honors, in 1860, and was valedictorian of the Class of '63, in Columbia Law School. Ere thirty years of age he became counsel for the Rock Island and D., L. and W. Railroads, the United States Trust Company, City Bank and other influential corporations, and was at once offered a Judgeship in New York State, which he refused. In 1869, upon the death of his father, Judge Phelps established himself in New Jersey, at a charming home in Teaneck, Bergen county, and in 1872 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from the Fifth District of New Jersey. In Washington, he soon became a Republican leader and he sprang into more than national prominence, not only as a debater, but as an honest and an independent statesman —worthy of the old school of Congressmen. He was sent as one of a committee to investigate the "White League," in Louisiana, and the Legislature of that State was organized according to the committee's report. His opposition to the "Civil Rights" bill cost him a re-election, but his independence of a party caucus had its reward in 1881,

when President Garfield sent Judge Phelps as Minister to Austria, where, in Vienna, his thorough knowledge of European life and conditions made him a telling factor in diplomatic circles. Prior to his acceptance of the Austrian mission he had been a warm supporter of James G. Blaine, for President, in the conventions of 1876 and 1880. Upon his return to America, Judge Phelps was re-elected to the 48th, 49th and 50th Congresses, where he served with the highest credit to himself and his constituency. President Harrison selected Judge Phelps as Minister to the Court of Berlin, where he enjoyed the friendship of the Emperor of Germany and Prince Bismarck, and numbered among his friends the diplomats of all Europe.

In literary life, Judge Phelps has been for twenty years a Trustee of Yale University, a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, Vice-President of the Yale Alumni Association, President of the Columbia Law School Alumni and a founder of the Union League and University Clubs of New York city. In 1893 Governor Werts appointed Mr. Phelps as a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals for a term of six years. It will expire in 1899.

U. S. OFFICERS FOR NEW JERSEY.

U. S. District Attorney.

HENRY SIMMONS WHITE, Jersey City and Red Bank,

Mr. White was born at Red Bank, Monmouth county, New Jersey, July 13th, 1844. He studied medicine and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, taking the degree of M.D. in March, 1866. He passed his examination, however, in 1864, but being under age did not receive his degree, and entered the U. S. Army as an assistant surgeon. At the close of the war he located at Red Bank and practiced medicine for two years. He then studied law at Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1870, and also with Hon. William A. Lewis, of Jersey City. He was admitted to the bar of New York in June, 1870, as an attorney in New Jersey in November, 1872, and as counselor in November, 1875, since which time he has practiced the profession of the law in New Jersey and in New York. He has offices, in Jersey City and New York, and lives at Red Bank, N. J.

He was appointed United States District Attorney for New Jersey in 1890, to succeed George S. Duryee, who had resigned the posititon. Salary, fees.

Clerk U. S. Circuit Court.

S. DUNCAN OLIPHANT, Trenton.

General Oliphant was born at Franklin Forge, on the Youghiogheny river, Fayette county. Pa., in 1824. He was graduated from Jefferson College, Washington county, Pa., in September, 1844; from Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., in July, 1847, and was admitted to practice in Fayette county, Pa., in September of the same year. In the fall of 1849 he entered into partnership with the Hon. Thomas Williams, of the Pittsburgh bar, and practiced law there until the spring of 1852, and then, on account of the health of his family, returned to Vincentown, and resumed and continued in the practice of law there until April, 1861.

On the 19th of April, 1861, he recruited a volunteer company of one hundred men, entered the military service of the United States with the rank of Captain, and was, from time to time, promoted to the rank of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and near the close of the war to the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet, "for faithful and meritorious services," and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the garrison of Washington, and was honorably discharged and mustered out of service in September, 1866.

In the spring of 1867 he moved from Fayette county, Pa., to Princeton, and was admitted to practice law at the bar of New Jersey. In September, 1870, he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, by the late Hon. William McKennan, which position he continues to hold. In the spring of 1874 he removed from Princeton to Trenton, where he now resides. Salary, fees.

Clerk U. S. District Court.

GEORGE T. CRANMER, Trenton.

Mr. Cranmer was born at Barnegat, N. J., December 6th, 1848. He was formerly engaged in the banking and brokerage, real estate and insurance business. He has been an active member of the State National Guard for a number of years, and, since 1875, Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment. In 1878 he was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly, but was defeated by Hon. Rufus Blodgett, since a United States Senator. In September, 1879, without his solicitation, he was ap-

pointed, by President Hayes, Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., which office he resigned July 1st, 1880. In 1882 he was again nominated for member of Assembly, and elected over William J. Harrison by a majority of 477. In 1883 he was unanimously nominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 36. In 1886 he was renominated for Senator, and elected over Judge Richard H. Conover by a plurality of 743. In 1889 he was again unanimously renominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 272. He always took an active part in the proceedings of the Senate, and for many years was Chairman of the Senate Republican Caucus, and also of the Joint Republican Caucus. In 1889 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican Caucus for President of the Senate. He was an Alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888, and also to the Minneapolis Convention in 1892. In October, 1891, at a convention of the State League of Republican Clubs, he was elected an Alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Convention of Republican Clubs. He was appointed to his present office by Judge Green, in January, 1893, to succeed Linsly Rowe, who had resigned.

U. S. Marshal.

GEORGE PFEIFFER, Camden.

Colonel Pfeiffer was born in Camden, N. J., March 16th, 1856, and for a number of years was a member of the firm of George Pfeiffer & Son, dealers in lumber, brick, coal, &c., of Camden. He was elected to the Camden City Council in March, 1883, and served as a member of the House of Assembly in the session of 1886 from a Republican district. He was elected Senator from Camden county in 1887 by a plurality of 477 over Richard N. Herring, Republican. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. As soon as he was inaugurated, Governor Werts appointed Mr. Pfeiffer as a member of his personal staff. The Colonel is also one of the Fish and Game Commissioners for New Jersey. He was appointed United States Marshal in 1893, to succeed W. Budd Deacon.

STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

HENRY COOPER KELSEY, Trenton.

Mr. Kelsey was born at Sparta, Sussex county, in the year 1837. He was educated and brought up in that town. At one time he was editor of the *Jersey Herald;* was Postmaster at Newton, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex county for four years. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Randolph to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. N. Congar, and took possession of the office July 1st, 1870. His term expired in 1871, and Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Randolph, and confirmed by a Republican Senate for a full term, which expired in 1876. Again Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by a Republican Senate for another full term, which expired April 6th, 1881. Governor Ludlow nominated him for another term of five years, and, the Senate refusing to confirm the nomination, the Governor appointed Mr. Kelsey to fill the vacancy for one year. In 1882 Governor Ludlow again nominated him for another term of five years, and he was confirmed by a Republican Senate. In 1887 he was again renominated by Governor Green for another full term, and was unanimously confirmed by a Republican Senate, and again in 1892 by Governor Abbett, when he was confirmed by a unanimous vote of the Senate.

His salary is $6,000 per year, and his present term expires April 1st, 1897.

By virtue of his office, Mr. Kelsey is Clerk of the Board of State Canvassers; Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Impeachment; Clerk of the Court of Pardons; Clerk of the Prerogative Court; Commissioner of the State Library and of the Scientific School. In 1885 the Legislature appointed him a member of the State House Rebuilding Commission.

Mr. Kelsey is also a member of other boards, and the duties of his office in other respects are multifarious.

Assistant Secretary of State.

ALEXANDER H. RICKEY, Trenton.

Mr. Rickey was born in Trenton in 1847. He received a public school education and graduated from Eastman's

Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He studied law with Hon. Alfred Reed, now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He has held several municipal offices, and was a member of the Common Council of the city of Trenton from 1871 to 1875. He has been an attaché of the office of the Secretary of State since 1866, and for many years chief clerk in the department. He was commissioned Assistant Secretary of State January 1st, 1890, and recommissioned April 1st, 1892. His powers and duties defined by statutes are: He "shall, during the absence or inability, through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform all the duties which are now imposed by law upon the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

GEORGE R. GRAY, Newark.

Mr. Gray was born in Newton, Sussex County, N. J., April 25th, 1842, which was his home until 1860, when he removed to Newark, N. J. He was engaged as a bookkeeper for the firm of William Wright and Company, then manufacturers of carriage springs on New Jersey Railroad avenue. In 1863 the business was removed to Passaic street, and the firm re-organized under the name of Passaic Spring Works. In 1867 Mr. Gray was taken into the firm as a partner and continued as such until January, 1875, when he was elected to the office of City Treasurer of Newark by the Common Council, which was that year Democratic. The Republicans were returned to power in 1876, when he was superseded, but was at once elected Secretary of the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes. In 1881 he was elected Superintendent of the Newark Aqueduct Board, and held that office until he resigned to accept the position of State Treasurer in March, 1891. In 1892 Mr. Gray was appointed by Governor Abbett as a member of the State Board of Commissioners of Electrical Subways to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Smith, Jr. He was appointed for a full term of five years by Governor Werts in 1893. His term of office as State Treasurer is three years and his salary is $6,000 a year. It will expire in March, 1894.

State Comptroller.

WILLIAM C. HEPPENHEIMER, Jersey City.

General Heppenheimer was born in New York city, March 27th, 1860, and is a lawyer by profession, practicing in New York and New Jersey, having been admitted to the bar of both States. He was educated at Heidelberg, Germany, and graduated from the Columbia College and Harvard Law Schools. In May, 1887, Governor Green appointed him an Aide-de-Camp on his personal Military Staff, with the rank of Colonel, and in 1889 he was appointed by Governor Green as Inspector-General of the National Guard. General Heppenheimer served four years successively in the House of Assembly from the Fourth district of Hudson county, and in 1890 he was elected Speaker of the House, having received a unanimous nomination for that office in the caucus of his party. In 1889 he won distinction as the leader of his party on the floor of the House, when he served as chairman of the Committees on Judiciary, Militia and Treasurer's Accounts. The General was elected State Comptroller in 1891, to succeed Major Anderson, after having received the unanimous nomination of his party for that office.

By virtue of his office the State Comptroller is a member of the following boards: Trustees of the Fund for the Support of Public Schools, State Board of Education, Commissioners of the State Library and Commissioners of the Agricultural College Fund. His term of office, which is three years, will expire in March, 1894, and his salary is $6,000 a year.

Attorney-General.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Trenton.

John Potter Stockton was born at Princeton, August 2d, 1826, and is a son of the late Commodore Stockton, U. S. N. He graduated from Princeton College in the Class of 1843, and studied law with the late Judge R. S. Field. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the April term, 1847, of the Supreme Court, and was called to the bar as counselor in 1850, and practiced law in New Jersey until 1857, when he was appointed U. S. Minister to Rome by President Buchanan. He held that position until 1861, when he returned to his native land, and

recommenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, for the term commencing March 4th, 1865, to succeed Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, but was unseated after serving one year. He was, however, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4th, 1869, and served the full term, when he returned to Trenton and recommenced the practice of law.

Senator Stockton was appointed, with Judges Ryerson and Randolph, as Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law, and made a report to the Legislature, which was adopted.

He has been a delegate to several National Democratic Conventions, including that of 1884, in Chicago, which nominated President Cleveland.

He was appointed Attorney-General of the State for a term of five years, on April 8th, 1877, and in 1882, 1887 and 1892, he was re-appointed. His salary is $7,000 per year, and an annual allowance of $1,500 for clerical assistants. His present term expires April 5th, 1897.

Commander of the National Guard.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH W. PLUME, Newark.

General Plume was born in Troy, N. Y., on the 23d of August, 1839. His grandfather was William Turk, M.D., of the United States Navy, a descendant of Antonie Janssen Salers, a wealthy Hollander, who settled in Gravesend (now a part of Brooklyn, L. I.), in 1631.

On his father's side, General Plume is a lineal descendant of Samuel Plum, one of the colony from Bradford, Connecticut, which settled Newark in 1666.

General Plume has been a resident of Newark since 1843. In early life he entered the banking business, which calling he has followed during the greater part of his career. He is now the cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, having held that office since the establishment of the institution, in 1871.

In 1857 he entered the ranks of Company C of the "City Battalion" of Newark and remained a private therein for four years. On the 29th of May, 1861, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, holding this position until February 15th, 1862, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier-General William H. French, the commander of the Third Brigade of Sum-

ner's Division. On the 1st of June, 1862, he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of this brigade, and on the 8th of September next succeeding he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Third Division of the Second Corps. He resigned the latter appointment on the 19th of December, 1862, with a view to accepting the position of Assistant Adjutant-General, the resignation being accepted on the 20th of January, 1863. When, on January 31st, 1863, a commission as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General was offered to him, he declined the same and retired from the service, as he deemed himself entitled to the rank, at least, of Major. While connected with the army of the Potomac, however, he participated in the battles of First Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oaks Bridge, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

On the 4th of November, 1863, he was appointed Major and Brigade Inspector of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey. In the organization of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, he was elected its Colonel, but declined the compliment on account of the regiment being enlisted for only one hundred days' service. On the 6th of July, 1865, he was commissioned Colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps; and on April 26th, 1869, he was elected Colonel of the Second Regiment, N. G. N.J.; on the 8th of May, 1869, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of the First Brigade, N. G. N. J., and on the tenth anniversary of the date of his commission he was also commissioned Brevet Major-General, by General (then Governor) George B. McClellan. On the 4th of April, 1885, he was commissioned Major-General of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, to succeed the late General Gershom Mott.

Adjutant-General.

William S. Stryker, Trenton.

General Stryker was born at Trenton, N. J., June 6th, 1838. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduating there in the year 1858. He commenced the study of law, and had nearly completed the course when the war broke out. As stated in "New Jersey and the Rebellion," he entered the military service of the country, in response to the first call for troops. He then as-

sisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and A. D. C. to Major-General Gilmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently, he was transferred to the North, on account of illness, and placed in charge of the Pay Department, U. S. Army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious service during the war, and resigning in June, 1866, was soon after placed on the staff of the Executive of New Jersey. On April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General of New Jersey, which position he holds at the present time. He was brevetted Major-General, for long and meritorious service, February 9th, 1874. He has compiled officially and published a "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War," a "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and several works on historical subjects relating to New Jersey. He was made a counselor-at-law of the State of Ohio in the year 1866, was at one time President of the Trenton Banking Company, is a member of a large number of State and county historical societies, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He is now President of the Trenton Saving Fund Society. His salary is $1,200 per year.

Quartermaster-General.

RICHARD GRANT AUGUSTUS DONNELLY, Trenton.

General Donnelly was born at Richmond, Staten Island, in the year 1841, of an Irish father and an American mother of Scotch descent. He was educated in the district school of Richmond, and at a select boarding school near Belleville, Essex county, N. J. In 1854 he removed to Hoboken, N. J., and entered the law office of Hon. J. Dunn Littell, remaining there until the decease of his instructor, which occurred in 1857. He then entered into mercantile pursuits as a clerk. He began his military career in February, 1860, as a private in Company B, First Regiment, Hudson Brigade. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in Company I, First New Jersey Volunteers, attached to Kearny's Brigade, Army of the Potomac, and was advanced to the grades of Corporal and Sergeant

respectively, pasing a creditable examination for promotion just previous to the battle of Gaines' Mills. At this engagement he was twice wounded, slightly in the left arm during the early part, and severely during the latter part of the fight. Left on the field of battle, he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison until exchanged. He was discharged from the United States service at McKim's Mansion Hospital, Baltimore, Md., by reason of physical disability caused by gun-shot wounds received in battle. He returned home, and, after a period of four months, was capable of resuming his position in New York city as a salesman.

In the year 1867 he removed to Trenton, and embarked in the hosiery and furnishing goods business, which he still carries on with the addition of that of ready-made clothing. General Donnelly re-entered the military service of New Jersey, March 18th, 1879, as paymaster of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. He was promoted Major, January 20th, 1881 ; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 31st, 1882, and Colonel, September 7th, 1882. He was appointed Quartermaster-General by Governor Green, January 13th, 1890, which appointment was sent to the Senate by Governor Abbett, and unanimously confirmed by that body, March 5th, 1890.

General Donnelly was selected by Governor Ludlow as the Major of the provisional battalion which distinguished itself at Yorktown, at the centennial celebration in 1881, and was proffered by Governor Green the command of the veteran camp at Gettysburg, during the ceremonies of the unveiling of the monuments, in 1888, to the New Jersey heroes of the battle of Gettysburg, which he was obliged to decline in consequence of other engagements. He was chairman of the Board of Commissioners to select grounds and erect buildings for the new Soldiers' Home at Kearny, which was completed a few years ago. He was appointed a Trustee of the New Jersey State Reform School at Jamesburg, by Governor Abbett, in 1885. He was re-appointed by the Joint Meeting of the Legislature, in 1888. He is one of the Managers of the Home for Disabled Soldiers, having been appointed by Governor Green, on the recommendation of the Chief Justice, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Rynear H. Veghte. In addition to the management of a large mercantile business, General Donnelly is interested in several stock companies and land associations as a director, notwithstanding which, he gives time to many beneficial and social societies to which he is

attached, and indulges in a fair amount of healthful outdoor recreations, which receive his encouragement. Taking the statement of the press throughout, the appointment of General Donnelly as Quartermaster-general gave much satisfaction, especially to the National Guard and the Grand Army of the Republic, of which latter organization he is also an active member, being a Past Commander of Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23. In 1892 he was chosen Commander of the G. A. R., Department of New Jersey.

The office of Quartermaster-General carries with it the responsible position of Commissary-General, Paymaster-General and Chief of Ordnance. Salary, $1,200.

General Donnelly is a Democrat in politics. He was twice elected to the House of Assembly, and has served two terms as Mayor of the city of Trenton.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, Trenton.

Mr. Lee was born in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, N. J., in 1828. His father, Hon. Thomas Lee, was a prominent public man, having served several terms in Congress and the State Legislature, and been a successful merchant in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856. The Hon. Thomas Lee was a brother of Colonel Francis Lee, of the Regular Army, and a graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and the father of Dr. Thomas Lee, a surgeon in the Regular Army, who died in 1838 from disease contracted in the Florida war. This branch of the Lee family are descendants of the Lees and Alexanders (Scotch and Irish) who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch finished a thorough English education under the tutorship of John Gummere, at Burlington, in 1845, and immediately entered his father's store, at Port Elizabeth, as partner. In time he succeeded the firm of Thomas and Benjamin F. Lee, and finally, in 1860, retired from the business altogether. In 1863 he was elected Treasurer of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 Treasurer of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, which position he resigned upon entering on the duties of Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was for several years a Director of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey.

Like his father, he was always an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic doctrine, and took an active part in politics. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector, and had served a term on the State Central Committee. In 1858 his friends of the First District presented his name in convention for nomination for Congress, and he received thirty-nine of the forty-one votes necessary to a choice. He was afterwards nominated for the Legislature from this district, which was largely Republican, and after an exciting contest, was defeated by only three votes. In 1870 Mr. Lee was nominated for Congress in the First District. The district usually gave 3,700 Republican majority, and that year about 1,500 colored voters were added, making nearly 6,000 to overcome, but he was defeated by only 1,800 votes. This was the first inroad made upon the large Republican majority in the district. In the Gubernatorial Convention that nominated Hon. Joel Parker, in 1871, Mr. Lee received 118 votes as a candidate for Governor—the entire strength of his district. In 1872 he was appointed, by Governor Parker, Clerk of the Supreme Court, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. on 1877 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and his appointment had the singular and unusual compliment If a confirmation by the Senate without the customary reference to a committee; and again in 1882, he was similarly honored by Governor Ludlow and the Senate, thus giving him a third term. And again in 1887, he was re-appointed by Governor Green and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, and in 1892 by Governor Abbett, and the Senate paid him a similar compliment. He is at present Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. His present term expires November 2d, 1897.

Clerk in Chancery.

ALLAN LANGDON MCDERMOTT, Jersey City.

Mr. McDermott was born in South Boston, Mass., March 30th, 1854, and has lived in New Jersey since 1856. He served his apprenticeship as a "typo," leaving his trade in 1871 to enter the law office of Hon. Leon Abbett. In 1872 he concluded to "see the country," and for two years traveled through the West and South as a newspaper correspondent. Returning in 1874, he resumed his legal studies with Hon. A. B. Dayton; graduated from the Law School of the New York University in May, and was admitted to the bar of that State in

June, 1877; as an attorney in New Jersey in November of the same year, and as counselor three years later. In April, 1879, Mr McDermott was appointed Corporation Attorney of Jersey City, which position he resigned in 1883, having been appointed District Court Judge by Governor Ludlow. In 1884 Governor Abbett appointed him a member of the State Board of Assessors, and in 1886 to his present office, Clerk in Chancery. In 1891 he was re-appointed by Governor Abbett, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1883 Mayor Taussig appointed Mr. McDermott a member of the Board of Finance and Taxation of Jersey City, and he acted as President of that body for nearly two years. The reforms inaugurated under his recommendations while in this position won for him the high esteem of the people of Jersey City. Upon his retirement from the board, in 1885, the Jersey City *Argus* paid Mr. McDermott the following compliment: "The withdrawal of Allan L. McDermott from the management of our municipal finances is a public calamity. His clear head, his honesty of purpose and untiring energy have rendered him of inestimable value to our city. He was conspicuously the right man in the right place. By his efforts, mainly, the assessments upon corporate property have been re-adjusted as to yield annually an increased revenue of $217,000 to Jersey City. This service alone would be sufficient to merit for him the gratitude of the community. But he has done much more. He has introduced and enforced rigid principles of economy in our local expenditures, and has, with the aid of his colleagues, established an admirable financial system which has placed our credit above cavil or suspicion. In his retirement from this station, which he has so much honored, he will carry with him the respect and esteem of the people, who, so far as he is concerned, will accord to him the approbation due to the good and faithful servant who has done well."

Mr. McDermott was elected from the Fourth District of Hudson county to the Assembly in 1879 and 1880, and in 1881 was the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House. He was Temporary Chairman of the State Convention which nominated Governor Abbett, and Permanent Chairman of the Convention which nominated Governor Green. He is now Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. To his services in that capacity is due, in no small measure, the extraordinary majority given for Governor Green in Hudson county; for Grover Cleveland, for President, in 1888 and 1892; for Governor

Abbett, in 1889, and for Governor Werts, in 1892, and, also, for the marvelous success of his party in the legislative campaigns of 1890, 1891 and 1892. His term expires March 29th, 1896.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ADDISON B. POLAND, Jersey City.

Dr. Poland was originally a New England man. He was born at Winchendon, Worcester county, Massachusetts, March 26th, 1851. His boyhood was divided between the farm and the "district school" where his studies began. After leaving the village High School of his native place he was prepared for college at the Wilbraham Academy, and was admitted to Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, at the early age of 17. After leaving college he was made principal of the Ashburnham, Massachusetts, High School. From the above place he was called to the principalship of the Salisbury, Massachusetts, High School. He resigned the latter position to take up the study of the law with the Hon. George F. Verry, Mayor of Worcester, Massachusetts, but the following year a tempting offer caused him to return to teaching and take the principalship of the Day Street Grammar School of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. From this position he was soon promoted to the principalship of the High School at Ilion, New York, whence he was appointed to the principalship of the Jersey City High School. After holding this position for nearly three years with the same marked ability and success, he was appointed to the Superintendency of the Jersey City public schools in 1887.

In the latter position he showed a force and tact which, combined with his large educational experience and study, enabled him to carry forward the work of that city in a manner that won the highest compliments of the Board of Education and the people. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan University in 1876, and that of Ph. D. by the University of the City of New York in 1890. He is at present an associate editor of the "Educational Review," the leading school publication of America. He has always taken a great interest in the educational work of the State. He is an active member of the New Jersey Council of Education, and was unanimously elected President of the State Teachers' Association for the year 1892. He enjoys the confidence of educational men throughout the country, and his ap-

pointment to and acceptance of his present office were asked for by nearly every prominent educational man in the State, he himself not seeking the position. His term will expire on March 1st, 1895.

State Prison Keeper.

John H. Patterson, Trenton.

Mr. Patterson was born in the township of Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J., March 12th, 1834, on the farm that had been owned and occupied by his ancestors almost from the first settlement of the country. His grandfather was surveyor and one of the commissioners that located the Delaware and Raritan canal, was a member of the Assembly and Council (now Senate), and was one of the Judges of the Monmouth County Court for thirty-two years. His father, James Patterson, was an active business man. He was Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Monmouth county for seventeen years, was a member of the Assembly and Council, and President of the Council during the administration of Governor Pennington. Four of the Prison Keeper's brothers were graduates of college, one from Princeton, one from Madison University, of New York, and two from Columbia. The old people, in former years, did not consider it necessary for their children to have a collegiate education, except to enter a profession, as they termed it, and they believed a common school education was all that was necessary for a farmer. Consequently, John H. was sent to a district school until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to work on the farm. In the summer he learned all kinds of farm work, and attended school in the winter. Before he was twenty years of age he caught the gold fever, then raging in California, and, much against the wishes of his people, he determined to migrate, and left New York in April, 1853, on the old ship "Illinois," commanded by Capt. Herndon, for San Francisco, and arrived there about May 1st. He started at once for Northern California, and, arriving in Shasta, engaged in mining and shipping goods from that place to the different mining camps. He returned home in the winter of 1856, at the earnest solicitation of his father, who was growing old, and located on the homestead of his ancestors on the north bank of the Shrewsbury river, Monmouth county, where he has since been engaged in farming, oystering, and the lime and vessel

business. His grandfather and father were both Jeffersonian Democrats. The first vote Mr. Patterson cast was for John Bigler, the second time he ran for Governor of California, when he was defeated by Neilly Johnson, the Know-Nothing candidate; and for Joseph McKibben, who was elected to Congress, and who at one time was one of the proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia. Mr. Patterson was a member of the State Convention of California that selected delegates to the Baltimore Convention which nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency. He was always active in politics in his own county, and was nominated for Sheriff in 1868, was elected for one year, and re-elected for two years. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress over Robert S. Green, late Governor, and Hon. Miles Ross, who were candidates before the Convention. This was during the celebrated Greeley campaign, and owing to dissension in the party, caused by the nomination of Mr. Greeley, there was then only one Democrat elected to Congress in the State. Mr. Patterson was badly defeated, and he has often wished that either of his competitors had carried off the honors. When the Democrats gained the ascendancy in the Forty-fourth Congress, Mr. Fitzhugh, of Texas, was elected Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. He was very soon removed, and Mr. Patterson was appointed to the position. He was a candidate for re-election, but, in the distribution of the patronage, this office was conceded to the South, and Colonel Polk, nephew of ex-President Polk, and a conspicuous Confederate Army officer, was chosen in his stead, but was removed two months afterwards for irregularities in office. Mr. Patterson returned to his farm and business, which engrossed his attention until he received the appointment of Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison from Governor Abbett, which was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He was re-appointed in 1891.

His salary is $3,500 per year, and his term expires April 22d, 1896.

State Librarian.

MORRIS R. HAMILTON, Trenton.

Col. Hamilton was born at Oxford Furnace, Sussex county, N. J., May 24th, 1820, and is the son of the late Gen. Samuel R. Hamilton, of Trenton, who was Quartermaster-General of the State for twenty-five years, being the immediate predecessor of General Lewis Perrine in

that office. He was of Scotch descent, Col. Hamilton being a great-grandson of John Hamilton, Provincial Governor of New Jersey from 1736 to 1747, and of Andrew Robeson, Surveyor-General of the Province at the same time—both being Scotch emigrants. The State Librarian was educated at the old Trenton Academy, Lawrenceville High School, and Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1839. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He practiced in Camden two years, and in Philadelphia two years, in addition to being employed in the Philadelphia Post Office, from 1844 to 1849, when he resigned to take editorial charge of the Trenton *True American*, which he conducted until 1853, when it was sold to Judge Naar. Since that time he has been professionally connected with the press of New Jersey, New York, Missouri and Pennsylvania, having occupied editorial positions upon the *New York National Democrat*, the *Sussex Herald*, the *Camden Democrat*, *Newark Journal*, *Sussex Record*, *Kansas City News*, *Elizabeth Herald* and *Philadelphia Record*, during a period of thirty-five years. He obtained the title of Colonel by serving upon Governor Fort's staff from 1851 to 1854. He was elected State Librarian by the Commissioners, February 27th, 1884, for a term of five years, and was re-elected for another term in 1889, which expires this year. His salary is $2,000 a year.

State Board of Assessors.

BIRD W. SPENCER, President, Passaic.

General Spencer was born in New Jersey, in 1845. He entered the service of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company January 1st, 1860, where he remained for twenty-five years. During that period he served as clerk, division superintendent, paymaster, cashier, assistant treasurer and treasurer. In 1863 he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, N. Y., and has served continuously in the militia from that year until the present time. On May 4th, 1876, he was appointed Colonel and Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Bedle; June 4th, 1878, Major and Deputy Quartermaster, and on May 23d, 1881, Brigadier-General and Inspector-General of Rifle Practice.

He is now a member of the firm of Campbell, Morrell & Co., merchants, Passaic, and he is also president of the People's Bank and Trust Company. He has been Mayor of the city of Passaic three terms, or six years altogether,

from 1879 to 1885. He was a member of Common Council for five years prior to his election as Mayor and he has also held that office since 1885. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Green, in May, 1889, for a term of four years, and was re-appointed by Governor Werts in 1893. His term will expire in May, 1897.

Ferdinand H. Wismer, Newark.

Mr. Wismer was born in Berlin, Germany, July 27th, 1833. He was educated in the common school, and is a tailor by trade. He came to the United States in 1851 and to Newark in 1852, where he has since resided. In 1856 he cast his first vote for James Buchanan. In 1857 he engaged in the wholesale manufacture of clothing. He was elected twice a member of the Aqueduct Board of Newark, and was a Director of the German National Bank from 1876 until 1890, when he withdrew. He has been President since its organization (1881) of the Newark German Building and Loan Association. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Green in 1887, and again by Governor Abbett in 1891. His term expires in 1895.

Oliver Kelly, Metuchen.

Mr. Kelly was born near Metuchen, Middlesex county, N. J., in 1847. His father, Christian Kelly, was a prominent citizen of New Jersey and is now dead. Mr. Kelly's mother still lives and resides with him at his home in Metuchen. He received a good common school education and afterwards entered the real estate business, which he conducted successfully for twenty years, both in New Jersey and New York. He was appointed Collector of the Port of Perth Amboy by President Cleveland and held the office throughout his administration. Mr. Kelly has always been an active and influential Democrat, and his skill in politics has a State reputation. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Abbett in April, 1891, for a term of four years. His term expires in 1895.

Anthony R. Kuser, Trenton.

Colonel Kuser was born in Newark, N. J., May 12th, 1862, but has resided a greater part of his lifetime on the

old homestead of his parents near Trenton. He is extensively engaged in manufacturing pursuits, and is well and favorably known in business and social circles throughout the State and also in New York. He was appointed by Governor Abbett soon after his inauguration in 1890, as a member of his personal staff, and in 1892 the Colonel was appointed as a member of the State Board of Assessors and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. Governor Werts appointed the Colonel a member of his personal staff soon after his inauguration in 1893. His term will expire in 1896.

COLONEL JOHN T. VAN CLEEF, Secretary, Trenton.

Col. Van Cleef was born at Coxsackie, New York, July 9th, 1849, but the family removed their residence to Jersey City when he was less than one year of age. His father, Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, has been pastor of the Wayne Street Reformed Church, Jersey City, for over forty-one years, and is also a trustee of Rutgers College. The Colonel's early education was derived at Dr. Hasbrouck's Institute, in Jersey City, and when twenty years of age he was graduated from Rutgers. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar, and later on he became a member of the firm of Fleming, Van Cleef & Van Horn, who had an extensive practice, making a specialty of corporation laws. In 1874–75 he represented the Sixth District of Jersey City in the Board of Aldermen. He was appointed on Governor Green's personal staff in 1888, and was re-appointed by Governor Abbett and Governor Werts. To Colonel Van Cleef belongs the credit of having formulated the blanks upon which the railroads make their tax returns. They are not only thoroughly legal, but are convenient and easily understood. He has also compiled, with the assistance of Mr. J. Brognard Betts, the most thorough railroad map of the State ever issued. The Colonel has been Secretary of the State Board of Assessors ever since it came into existence in 1884. This position was extended to him at the personal solicitation of Governor Abbett, who had known him for ten years as the Secretary of the Board of Finance in Jersey City. Since his departure from Jersey City he resided in Somerville for some years, where he has been conspicuous as a party leader, and in 1893 he removed to Trenton.

Superintendent of the Capitol.

BERNARD J. FORD, Trenton.

Mr. Ford was born in Ireland, August 27th, 1835, and came to this country at the age of eight with his parents. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the hat finishing business with the old-established firm of Rankin, Duryee & Co., of Newark, N. J. Mr. Rankin was the grandfather and Mr. Duryee the father of Hon. George S. Duryee. Mr. Ford has been identified with the hat-finishing trade union and took an active part in its organization. He was president for three years, and a delegate to the National Convention. He was elected treasurer of the National Association, but declined the office, and was unanimously elected a director of that body for four years. He has taken an active part in politics, and has been a delegate to the Democratic State Conventions for twenty-five consecutive years. In 1860 he was appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures by the Common Council of Newark, but after three months' service resigned. He was appointed Sergeant of Police in Newark, which office he held for one year and resigned, because police duty was not agreeable to him. In 1876 he was appointed Excise Commissioner of Newark by the late Mayor Perry, was re-appointed in 1880 by Mayor Henry J. Yates, and in 1883 was again appointed by Mayor Joseph E. Haynes. In 1885 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue by Mr. Samuel Klotz, which office he held until appointed by Governor Green to the position he now holds. He was a strong advocate of Grover Cleveland in 1884, and went to the Chicago Convention to do what he could for his nomination. He has attended every Democratic National Convention since 1864, and knows every prominent man in the State of both parties. Among his warm personal friends were the late Governor Randolph, Governor Parker, Francis S. Lathrop, and ex-U. S. Senator William Wright; also, ex-Governor Bedle, and the late Lewis C. Grover. He was identified with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. and the New Jersey Central Railroad for fifteen years, whose interests he looked after in the Legislature. In 1893 Governor Werts appointed him for a new term of five years, and the nomination was confirmed unanimously and without reference by the Senate, every member being present and voting. Both Houses, by a unanimous vote, passed the bill extending the term of office to five years and fixing the salary at $3,000 a year. His term will expire on February 21st, 1898.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.

GEORGE S. DURYEE, Newark.

Mr. Duryee was born in the city of Newark, in 1850, and is a son of the late Peter S. Duryee, of that city. After a three years' business engagement in his native city, Mr. Duryee entered Rutgers College, New Brunswick, at which institution he was graduated in 1872. He then entered the law office of McCarter & Keen, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1875, and as a counselor in 1878. He began the practice of his profession in Newark, where he has continued it ever since. In 1878 and '79 he served as a member of the House of Assembly from the then Fourth District of Essex county, and in the latter year he was the Democratic nominee for Speaker. In 1881 he was nominated by Governor Ludlow for the office of Clerk in Chancery for a term of five years, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Newark Common Council, from the Fourth ward, for a term of two years, and in 1888 he was appointed by President Cleveland U. S. District Attorney for New Jersey, and resigned that office in 1890. In 1891 he was appointed by Governor Abbett to the office of Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel G. B. M. Harvey, and in 1892 he was appointed for a full term, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire on February 9th, 1895.

Private Secretary to the Governor.

JOHN STEVENSON MCMASTER.

Mr. McMaster was born at Pocomoke City, Worcester county, Maryland, on December 29th, 1859. He is the son of the late Dr. John T. B. McMaster, who was a Union Democrat during the war. Dr. McMaster served one term in the Maryland Senate, beside holding various Federal appointments, and was the first President of the railroad to Pocomoke City, which has since been extended to Cape Charles, Virginia. He was actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Pocomoke City for forty years prior to his death in 1889.

Rev. Samuel McMaster, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was from Scotland, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Lewes, Del., in 1774. For

thirty-five years, and until his death in 1811, the reverend gentleman was pastor of several churches on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia.

On his mother's side Mr. McMaster is distantly related to Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, which branch of the Stevenson family emigrated to America from Ireland in the later part of the seventeenth century. His maternal grandfather, John S. Stevenson, was a prominent merchant, farmer and stump speaker, and during the late war was a staunch Confederate.

Private Secretary McMaster was educated at the Pocomoke City High School; attended Delaware College, at Newark, for one year, and for two years afterward taught school at his native home. He then attended Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., where he graduated in 1883 as Latin Salutatorian, with the degree of A.B.

After graduating he located at Morristown, N. J., and for the next five years taught mathematics and the natural sciences in the Morris Academy at that place; a boys' preparatory school. While in Morristown he studied law with Vice-Chancellor Pitney and later at University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1888 as an attorney at law and in three years as a counselor at law. For a short while he practiced law with Mahlon Pitney, at Dover, N. J., before going to Jersey City in the fall of 1889. Among his first cases in Jersey City he was one of the counsel for Mayor Cleveland, in the celebrated contested election case of Perkins *vs.* Cleveland. On April 1st, 1892, he became a member of the law firm of Dickinson, Thompson & McMaster, of No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Mr. McMaster served as Private Secretary to President Werts, of the Senate, in 1889, and in a similar capacity to Speaker Heppenheimer, of the House, in 1890, and to President Adrain, of the Senate, in 1891 and '92. Governor Werts, as soon as he took the oath of office appointed Mr. McMaster his Private Secretary.

Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.

CHARLES H. SIMMERMAN, Trenton.

Mr. Simmerman was born in the year 1836 on a farm near Pitman Grove, Gloucester county, N. J. His father died when Mr. Simmerman was only six years of age, leaving his mother with five children to care for. Before

the subject of this sketch was eight years old he was put to work on a farm in Salem county, and from that early age until he was twelve he earned his living by the labor of his hands. When he was fourteen years of age he went to work as a tending-boy in the glassworks at Glassboro, where he afterward became an apprentice at glass-blowing and worked at the trade for twenty-five years. His opportunities for education were limited to a quarter's schooling in the winter season while he lived on the farm, and about two months in the summer in the public school at Glassboro while he remained a tending-boy; but he does not remember the time when he could not read and write, for his mother taught him these rudiments, so that when he was separated from her at eight years of age he was able to carry on a correspondence with her.

In 1867 he was elected a member of the Board of School Trustees of Salem. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Board of City Assessors in Camden by 256 majority. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District of New Jersey in 1876, when he received 800 more votes than Mr. Tilden, who ran for President of the United States. In 1878 he was instrumental in having the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries instituted; three years afterward he became Secretary of the Bureau, and in 1893 he was appointed Chief by Governor Werts. He was a member of the first union ever instituted in his trade, and when he was an apprentice and only twenty years of age, and from that time until the present he has taken an active interest in labor matters.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

1894.

A Chancellor, in place of Alexander T. McGill, May 1st.

A Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, in place of John Clement, March 19th.

Two Justices of the Supreme Court, in the places of William J. Magie, February 28th, and David A. Depue, November 15th.

One Circuit Court Judge.

A Supervisor of the State Prison, in place of James M. Seymour, March 17th.

Commissioner of Pilotage, in place of Robert Simonson, deceased.

An Inspector of Factories and Workshops, in the place of Lawrence T. Fell, April 22d.

Inspectors of the State Prison, in the places of Herman Schalk, John P. Flanagan, Thomas P. Curley and Charles H. Mickle, April 20th.

Law Judge—Cumberland, Jas. R. Hoagland; April 1st.

Lay Judges—Bergen, Aaron G. Garrison; Burlington, Stacy H. Scott; Camden, John Gaunt; Cape May, Stephen H. Bennett; Essex, Carl Buttner; Gloucester, Edward L Stratton; Hudson, Albert, Hoffman; Hunterdon, Henry P. Cullen; Ocean, Enoch H. Jones; Salem, Robert M. Hitchner; Somerset, Arthur S. Ten Eyck; Sussex, Samuel T. Smith; Union, James T. Wiley; Warren, William H. Dawes; all on April 1st.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Camden, Wilson H. Jenkins, March 27th; Cumberland, William A. Logue, April 20th; Essex, Elvin W. Crane, February 27th; Gloucester, Belmont Perry, March 27th; Somerset, William V. Steele, April 20th.

Trustees Reform School for Boys—James M. Parsons, Nathaniel S. Rue, Moses Bigelow, Patrick J. Ryan, March 17th.

Trustees Industrial School for Girls—Aaron Carter, George C. Maddock, February 2d; Edward H. Stokes, March 19th; Patrick J. FitzGibbon, April 18th.

Managers for the Home of Feeble-Minded Women—Alexander G. Cattell, Benjamin F. Lee, Belmont Perry, March 28th.

Harbor Master for Elizabeth—John Driscoll, March 25th.

WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE:

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis, May 2d.

State Board of Pharmacy—August Drescher, June 1st.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Anthony H. Worthington, Henry G. Wagoner, Aaron K. Baldwin, July 8th.

State Board of Dentistry—Edward M. Beesley.

Inspectors of Steamboats—Thomas Bodell, Charles Edwards, John MacCormack, June 1st.

1895.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Charles G. Garrison, February 1st.

A Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, in the place of George S. Duryee, February 9th.

A Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, in the place of Abraham C. Smith, March 13th.

A Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the place of Addison B. Poland, March 1st.

Deputy Inspectors of Factories and Workshops—John D'Arcy, Patrick Callan, May 31st; James Keys, June 8th; Joseph S. Weinthal, William J. McCloud, June 20th; William W. Johnson, July 5th.

State Board of Assessors—Ferdinand H. Wismer, Oliver Kelly, April 6th.

Commissioner of Mines—Robert O'Hara, March 2d.

Law Judges—Essex, Andrew Kirkpatrick; Mercer, Robert S. Woodruff, Jr.; Middlesex, J. Kearney Rice; Monmouth, J. Clarence Conover; Somerset, John D. Bartine; all April 1st, except Bartine, April 4th.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Bergen, Abraham D. Campbell, March 18th; Burlington, Eckard P. Budd, April 4th; Salem, Jonathan W. Acton, April 21st.

Trustees for the Reform School for Boys—Thomas R. Kenny, Joseph Wills, April 19th.

Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls—Lewis Parker, E. Rezeau Cook, April 20th.

Commissioners of Pilotage—Daniel C. Chase, Thomas S. Negus, Robert Simonson, April 19th.

Fish and Game Commissioner — Parker W. Page, March 11th.

Harbor Master for Hudson County—Peter H. Daly, February 27th.

Port Warden for Elizabeth—William C. Scudder, May 23d.

WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

State Board of Health—Cyrus F. Brackett, May 3d.

State Board of Pharmacy—Albert S. Elwell, July 7th.

State Board of Medical Examiners—William L. Newell, Eugene Tiessler, William Perry Watson, August 2d.

State Board of Dentistry—G. Carleton Brown.

Joint Meeting of the Legislature.

A Joint Meeting of the Legislature may be held every year to elect Commissioners of Deeds for the various counties and a State Director of Railroads and Canals.

One will be held in 1894 to elect successors to State Treasurer George R. Gray and State Comptroller William C. Heppenheimer, each for a term of three years.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—Grover Cleveland, of New York. Salary, $50,000.

Vice-President—Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois. Salary, $10,000.

PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

Secretary of State—Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Treasury—John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

Secretary of War—Daniel S. Lamont, of New York.

Secretary of the Navy—Hiliary A. Herbert, of Alabama.

Secretary of the Interior—Hoke Smith, of Georgia.

Postmaster-General—Wilson S. Bissel, of New York.

Attorney-General—Richard Olney, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of Agriculture—Julius Sterling Morton, of Minnesota.

The salary of each Cabinet officer is $8,000.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois. Salary, $10,500.

Associate Justices—Stephen J. Field, of California; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Horace Gray, of Massachusetts; David J. Brewer, of Kansas; Henry B. Brown, of Michigan; George Shiras, Jr., of Pennsylvania; Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee. The nomination of William B Hornblower, of New York, to fill a vacancy was pending when the Manual went to press. Salary of each, $10,000.

U. S. COURT OFFICIALS.

The United States District Court was organized at New Brunswick, on Tuesday, December 22d, 1789.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

David Brearley	1789	Philemon Dickerson	1841
Robert Morris	1790	Richard S. Field	1863
William S. Pennington	1817	John T. Nixon	1870
William Rossell	1826	Edward T. Green	1889
Mahlon Dickerson	1840		

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton	1789	Andrew Dutcher	1862
Andrew Kirkpatrick	1790	Ralph H. Shreve	1863
Robert Boggs	1791	E Mercer Shreve	1868
William Pennington	1817	Robert C. Belville	1871
Joseph C. Potts	1840	William S. Belville	1875
Edward N. Dickerson	1844	Linsly Rowe	1882
Philemon Dickerson, Jr	1853	George T. Cranmer	1893

MARSHALS

Thomas Lowrey	1789	W. Budd Deacon	1868
John Heard	1802	Samuel Plummer	1869
Oliver Barnett	1802	Robert L. Hutchinson	1877
Oliver W. Ogden	1808	W Budd Deacon	1882
Robert S. Kennedy	1849	A. E. Gordon	1886
George H. Nelden	1853	W. Budd Deacon	1889
Benijah Deacon	1866	George Pfeiffer	1893

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton	1789	James S. Green	1837
Abraham Ogden	1792	Wiliiam Halstead	1849
Lucius H. Stockton	1798	Garritt S. Cannon	1853
George C. Maxwell	1802	Anthony Q. Keasbey	1861
Joseph McIlvaine	1804	Job H. Lippincott	1886
Lucius Q C. Elmer	1824	Samuel F. Bigelow	1887
Garret D. Wall	1828	George S. Duryee	1888

Henry S. White, 1890.

U. S. OFFICIALS, 1894.

Circuit Judge	Marcus W. Acheson.
District Judge	Edward T. Green.
District Attorney	Henry S. White.
Assistant District Attorney	Vacancy.
Marshal	George Pfeiffer.
Clerk of District Court	George T. Cranmer.
Deputy Clerk of District Court	Frank R. Brandt.
Clerk of Circuit Court	S Duncan Oliphant.
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court	Henry D. Oliphant.
Postmaster at Trenton	——— ———
Internal Revenue Collector—First District	James Butcher.
" " " Second District	——— ———

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor—George T. Werts; term expires 1896.
Private Secretary to the Governor—John S. McMaster.
Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey, 1897.
Assistant Secretary of State—Alexander H. Rickey, 1897.
Treasurer—George R. Gray, 1894.
Comptroller—William C. Heppenheimer, 1894.
Attorney-General—John P. Stockton, 1897.
Adjutant-General—William S. Stryker
Assistant Adjutant-General—Henry P. Perrine.
Quartermaster-General—Richard A. Donnelly.
Inspector-General—William C. Heppenheimer.
Judge Advocate-General—Edward P. Meany.
Major-General—Joseph W. Plume.
Chancellor—Alexander T. McGill, 1894.
Vice-Chancellors—Abraham V. Van Fleet, 1894.
John T. Bird, 1896.
Henry C. Pitney, 1896.
Robert S. Green, 1897.
Vice Ordinary and Vice Surrogate-General—Abraham V. Van Fleet, 1894.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mercer Beasley, 1899.
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Bennett Van Syckel, 1897; David A. Depue, 1894; Alfred Reed, 1896; Jonathan Dixon, 1896; William J. Magie, 1894; Charles G. Garrison, 1895; Job H. Lippincott, 1900; Leon Abbett, 1900.
Court of Errors and Appeals—The Chancellor, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and Lay Judges Hendrick H. Brown, 1896; John Clement, 1894; John W. Bogert, 1897; Gottfried Krueger, 1897; Abraham C. Smith, 1895; William Walter Phelps, 1899. Clerk, Secretary of State.
Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk, Secretary of State.
Circuit Court Judges—Francis Child and Richard T. Miller, 1900. (Vacancy.)
District Court Judges—Camden, Howard Carrow; Elizabeth, Patrick H. Gilhooly; Hoboken, Elijah T. Paxton; Jersey City, John A. McGrath and Henry Puster; New-

ark, Thomas S. Henry and John G. Truesdell; Paterson, John F. Kerr; Trenton, Chauncy H. Beasley; Bayonne, Thomas F. Noonan, Jr. Terms, five years each; all expire in 1896, except that of Judge Noonan, in 1897, and E. T. Paxton, in 1898.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Benjamin F. Lee, 1897.

Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court—Alfred Lawshe, 1897.

Clerk in Chancery—Allan L. McDermott, 1896.

Chancery Reporter—S. Meredith Dickinson, 1895.

Law Reporter—Garrett D. W. Vroom, 1898.

State Librarian—Morris R. Hamilton, 1894.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Addison B. Poland, 1895.

Keeper of the State Prison—John H. Patterson, 1896.

Supervisor of the State Prison—Jas. M. Seymour, 1894.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance—George S. Duryee, 1895; Deputy, Thomas K. Johnston.

Chief of State Police—John P. Feeney, at pleasure of Governor, Jersey City.

State Geologist—John C. Smock.

Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics—Charles H. Simmerman, 1898. Secretary, James T. Morgan.

Superintendent of the State House and Public Grounds—Bernard J. Ford, 1898.

Janitor of the State House—Charles Foster.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney-General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly; Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville; J. Bingham Woodward, Bordentown; James Deshler, New Brunswick; John P. Brothers, White House Station; Nicholas M. Butler, Paterson; James L. Hays, Newark; William W. Varick, Jersey City; William R. Barricklo, Jersey City. All their terms expire in 1896, except J. Bingham Woodward, in 1898. President—Governor George T. Werts; Secretary, A. B. Poland, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Treasurer, State Treasurer.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Board of Managers of the State Hospitals—David Schleimer, Elizabeth; Jeremiah O'Rourke, Newark; Jas. N. Pidcock, President, White House Station, Hunterdon; George Richards, Dover; Ferdinand Heintze, Jersey City; Frederick Walter, Trenton; James W. Smith, Paterson. Secretary, James E. Moon, Phillipsburg. All their terms expire in 1896.

Commissioners of State Library—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Commissioner to Revise the Laws Relating to Villages, &c.—George Pace, Abram D. Campbell, Jacob C. Hendrickson.

New Jersey Commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition—Walter S. Lenox, Trenton, Secretary and Treasurer; Peter Hauck, Harrison; Edward Bettle, Camden; Millard F. Ross, New Brunswick; Peter E. Swartsweller, Belvidere; Frederick A. Canfield, Dover; Stephen J. Meeker, Newark.

Riparian Commissioners—The Governor; Willard C. Fisk, Jersey City, 1897; Miles Ross, New Brunswick, 1897; Gustavus A. Seide, Jersey City, 1897; Alvin P. Hildreth, Cape May, 1897.

Commissioners of Pilotage—Thomas S. Negus, Jersey City, 1895; vacancy; William Jeffrey, Bayville, 1896; Daniel C. Chase, South Amboy, 1895; Elias A. Newell, Haleyville, 1896; Secretary, R. C. Bacot, Jersey City.

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis, 1894, Newark; Franklin Gaunt, 1896, Burlington; Ezra M. Hunt, 1898, Trenton; Edward J. O'Reilly, 1900, Elizabeth; Cyrus F. Brackett, President, 1895, Princeton; Albert R. Leeds, 1897, Hoboken; John A. Githens, 1899, Asbury Park. The Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, and the State Geologist are members *ex officio.*

Secretary of State Board of Health—Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., 1898.

State Board of Assessors—Ferdinand H. Wismer, 1895; Bird W. Spencer, 1897; Oliver Kelly, 1895; Anthony R. Kuser, 1896. Secretary, John T. Van Cleef.

State Board of Electrical Subways—Allan L. McDermott, President, 1897; Miles Ross, 1897, and George R. Gray, 1898. Secretary, Irvine E. Maguire, Trenton.

State Board of Taxation—Charles C. Black, Jersey City; Albert H. Slape, Salem; Theodore C. Hopler, Belvidere. Secretary, Thomas B. Usher. All their terms expire in 1896.

State Board of Agriculture—President, Edward Burrough, Merchantville; Vice-President, E. B. Voorhees, New Brunswick; Treasurer, D. D. Denise, Freehold; Secretary, Franklin Dye, Trenton.

State Director of the Weather Service—Edward W. McGann, New Brunswick, 1894.

Inspectors of Steamboats—Thomas Bodell, Camden; Charles Edwards, Lake Hopatcong; John MacCormack, Bayonne, 1894.

State Dairy Commissioner — George W. McGuire, Trenton.

Commissioner of Mines—Robert O'Hara, Phillipsburg, 1895.

Inspector of Factories and Workshops—Lawrence T. Fell, Orange, 1894. Deputies—John D'Arcy, James Keys, Patrick Callan, Joseph S. Weinthal, William J. McCloud, William W. Johnson, all in 1895.

Inspectors of State Prison—Hermann Schalk, 1894, Newark; John P. Flanagan, 1894, New Brunswick; Thomas P. Curley, 1894, Camden; Charles H. Mickel, 1894, Bridgeton; Markham E. Staples, 1897, Jersey City.

Trustees of State Industrial School for Girls—George C. Maddock, 1894, Trenton; Edward H. Stokes, 1894, Trenton; Aaron Carter, 1894, Newark; Lewis Parker, 1895, Trenton; Ephraim R. Cook, 1895, Trenton; Patrick J. FitzGibbon, 1894, Trenton.

Trustees of Reform School for Boys—Moses Bigelow, 1894, Newark; Patrick J. Ryan, 1894, Elizabeth; James M. Parsons, 1894, New Brunswick; Nathanial S. Rue, 1894, Cream Ridge; Joseph Wills, Beverly, 1895; Thomas R. Kenny, New Brunswick, 1895. Superintendent, Ira Otterson.

Counsel of State Charities and Correction—Governor Werts, President; Martin V. B. Searing, Morris, 1897; Frank P. McDermott, Freehold, 1896; Benjamin Edge, Jersey City, 1898; Henry Frederick, Camden, 1896; Aaron K. Baldwin, Newark, 1896; Robert A. Haley, Paterson, 1899.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Aaron K. Baldwin, Newark; Henry G. Wagoner, Somerville; Anthony H. Worthington, Trenton; all in 1894; William L. Newell, Millville; Eugene Tiessler, Orange; William Perry Watson, Jersey City; all in 1895; Armin Uebelacker, Morristown; George W. Brown, Long Branch; Edwin DeBaun, Passaic; 1896.

State Board of Dentistry—Edward M. Beasley, Belvidere, 1894; George Emory Adams, 1896; Frederick C. Barlow, Jersey City, 1898; G. Carlton Brown, Elizabeth, 1895.

State Board of Pharmacy—William C. Alpers, Bayonne, 1897; Albert P. Brown, Camden, 1893 (holding over);

August Drescher, Newark, 1894; Albert S. Elwell, Bridgeton, 1895; Geo. W. C. Phillips, Jersey City, 1898.

State Board of Arbitration—Lewis D. Roberson, Frenchtown; Patrick F. Doyle, Jersey City; Joseph P. McDonnel, Paterson, all in 1897. Secretary, John W. Romaine, Paterson.

New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers—Managers, Colonel Edward H. Wright, Newark; Amzi Dodd, Newark; Marcus L. Ward, Newark; James E. Fleming, Newark; General E. Burd Grubb, Edgewater Park; General Richard A. Donnelly, Trenton. Officers—Superintendent, Major Peter F. Rogers; Surgeon, Dr. Archibald Mercer; Adjutant, Bishop W. Mains; Chaplain, Rev. Isaac Tuttle; Matron, Mrs. Peter F. Rogers.

State Director of Joint Companies—E. F. C. Young, Jersey City. (Yearly.)

Fish and Game Commissioners—Robert D. Foote, Morristown, 1897; George Pfeiffer, Camden, 1896; Parker W. Page, Summit, 1895.

Fish and Game Protector—Thomas Maskell, Morristown.

Fish Wardens—Atlantic, Henry Schneider, Samuel E. Tilton; Bergen, Abram Terhune, George Ricardo; Burlington, Charles H. Vansciver, Levi French; Camden, William Guthridge, John McCormack; Cape May, Zebulon S. York; Cumberland, James M. Elkinton, Harry Dare; Essex, John N. Ackerman; Gloucester, Charles B. Platt; Hudson, James E. Malloy, B. J. Riley; Hunterdon, A. C. Hulsizer, Holden Hewitt; Mercer, Lewis Mathes, Henry Fahrenbach, Jr.; Middlesex, Vanderbilt S. Voorhees, James M. Parsons; Monmouth, John Borden, William I. Conover; Morris, Howard P. Frothingham, Stephen A. Guerin; Ocean, John E. Loveland, Henry L. Sprague; Passaic, Charles A. Shriner, George Waldron; Salem, William Lawrence, H. W. D. White; Somerset, Cornelius L. Honeyman; Sussex, David Couse, Jr., Warren H. Vansickel; Union, David Riley, William L. Force; Warren, Lewis C. Weller, Edward Hill.

State Board of Visitors to the Agricultural College—First district, Henry Frederick, 1895, Camden; Daniel W. Horner, Camden, *ad interim;* Second district, Joshua Forsyth, 1895, Burlington; Ralph Ege, 1895, Mercer; Third district, James Neilson, 1895, New Brunswick; David D. Denise, 1895, Monmouth; Fourth district, Benjamin F. Tine, 1895, Hunterdon; William H. Green, 1895, Morris; Fifth district, Samuel R. Demarest, 1895, Bergen; Abram W. Duryee, 1895, Hudson; Sixth district, Jesse

B. Rogers, 1895, Essex; Charles L. Jones, 1895, Essex; Seventh district, James Stevens, 1895, Hudson; James McCarty, 1895, Hudson; Eighth district, George W. Doty, 1895, Union; William R. Ward, 1895, Essex.

New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station—Board of Managers, First district, Henry Frederick, Camden; Daniel W. Horner, Merchantville; Second district, Joshua Forsyth, Pemberton; Ralph Ege, Hopewell; Third district, David D. Denise, Freehold; James Neilson, New Brunswick; Fourth district, William H. Green, Succasunna; Benjamin F. Tine, Stanton; Fifth district, Abraham W. Duryee, president, New Durham; Samuel R. Demarest, Jr., Hackensack; Sixth district, Jesse B. Roberts, Newark; Charles L. Jones, Newark; Seventh district, James Stevens, Jersey City; James McCarty, Jersey City; Eighth district, William R. Ward, secretary, Newark; George W. Doty, Union. Station staff—Prof. Edward B. Voorhees, director; Louis A. Voorhees, chemist; John P. Street, chemist; Irving S. Upson, chief clerk and treasurer; Mary Whitaker, stenographer; Richard Titus, laboratory attendant.

Board of Managers of the New Jersey Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Women—Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville, 1894; Belmont Perry, Woodbury, 1894; Benjamin F. Lee, Trenton, 1894; Philip P. Baker, Vineland, 1898; Mrs. Emily H. Williamson, Elizabeth, 1898; Mrs. Annie E. Gile, Orange, 1896; Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, Hoboken, 1896.

New Jersey Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, Vineland—Directors, John M. Moore, Clayton, 1895; Daniel Thackara, Woodbury, 1896; William H. Nicholson, Vice-President, Haddonfield, 1895; T. W. Synnott, Wenonah, 1896; B. D. Maxham, Vineland, 1896; Benjamin C. Reeve, Camden, 1897; William Graham Tyler, Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa., 1897; Charles Keighley, Vineland, 1897; Stephen H. Plum, Newark, 1894; Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville, 1894; P. P. Baker, President, Vineland, 1894; Thomas J. Smith, Bridgeton, 1895; Rev. H. H. Beadle, Bridgeton; S. Olin Garrison, Secretary; Belmont Perry, Woodbury, and W. W. Benthall, Vineland, Solicitors.

Geological Survey—Board of Managers, Governor Werts; First District, John Clement, Haddonfield; Clement H. Sinnickson, Salem. Second District, Emmor Roberts, Moorestown; H. S. Little, Trenton. Third District, M. D. Valentine, Woodbridge; William H. Hendrickson, Middletown. Fourth District, Augustus W.

Cutler, Morristown; Geo. W. Richards, Dover. Fifth District, William Frank Hall, George W. Wheeler. Sixth District, Thos. T. Kinney, Newark; Frederick W. Stevens, Newark. Seventh District, Samuel B. Dod, Hoboken; Lebbeus B. Ward, Jersey City. Eighth District, Henry Aitken, Elizabeth; Wendel P. Garrison.

State Geologist, John C. Smock, Trenton.

Police Justices—Camden, Henry B. Paul, 1897; Trenton, John Caminade, 1897; Paterson, Frank Van Cleef, 1897; Newark, Leonard Kalisch, Redmond P. Conlon and Frederick C. Preisel, all 1896; Jersey City, Michael J. O'Donnell, Frank H. Kimmerly, 1896; Charles Birdsall, 1897.

Principal of the State Normal and Model Schools, Trenton—James M. Green.

Superintendent of the Trenton State Hospital—John W. Ward, M.D.; Warden, William H. Earley.

Medical Director of the Morris Plains State Hospital—H. C. Harris, M.D.; Warden, Moses K. Everitt.

Superintendent of the Jamesburg Reform School—Ira Otterson.

Superintendent of the Deaf-Mute School, Trenton—Weston Jenkins.

County Superintendents of Public Instruction—Atlantic, John R. Wilson, Atlantic City; Bergen, John Terhune, Hackensack; Burlington, Edgar Haas, Bordentown; Camden, Charles S. Albertson, Magnolia; Cape May, Vincent O. Miller, South Dennis; Cumberland, Charles G. Hampton, Bridgeton; Essex, Dr. M. H. C. Vail, Newark; Gloucester, William H. Eldridge, Williamstown; Hudson, Rev. George C. Houghton, Hoboken; Hunterdon, E. M. Heath, Locktown; Mercer, John S. Van Dike, Hopewell; Middlesex, H. Brewster Willis, New Brunswick; Monmouth, Prof. Samuel Lockwood, Freehold; Morris, Martin Luther Cox, Dover; Ocean, Capt. E. M. Lonan, Toms River; Passic, Alexander Elliott, Jr., Paterson; Salem, Robert Gwynne, Jr., Salem; Somerset, John L. Anderson, Somerville; Sussex, Luther Hill, Andover; Union, B. Holmes, Elizabeth; Warren, Robert S. Price, Hackettstown.

City Superintendents of Public Instruction—Atlantic City, Wm. A. Loundenslager; Bayonne, Charles M. Davis; Bridgeton, John S. Turner; Camden, Martin V. Bergen; Egg Harbor City, John Schuester; Elizabeth, J. Augustus Dix; Gloucester City, J. C. Stinson; Hoboken, David E. Rue; Jersey City, Henry Snyder; Millville, E. C. Stokes; Morristown, W. L. R. Haven; Newark, Wm. N. Bar-

ringer; New Brunswick, George G. Ryan; Orange, V. W. Cutts; Passaic, H. H. Hutton; Paterson, J. A. Reinhart; Perth Amboy, James S. Wight; Phillipsburg, H. Budd Howell; Plainfield, H. M. Maxson; Rahway, D. B. Corson; Salem, Morris H. Stratton; Trenton, Frank H. Lalor.

United States Senators—John R. McPherson, 1895; James Smith, Jr., 1899.

Representatives in Fifty-third Congress—1st District, Henry C. Loudenslager; 2d, John J. Gardner; 3d, Jacob A. Geissenhainer; 4th, Johnston Cornish; 5th, Cornelius A. Cadmus; 6th, Thomas Dunn English; 7th, George B. Fielder; 8th, John T. Dunn.

MILITARY.

Roster of Officers of the National Guard.

Commander-in-Chief—Governor George T. Werts.

Staff—Adjutant-General, Brevet Major-General William S. Stryker; Quartermaster General, Brigadier-General Richard A. Donnelly; Surgeon-General, Brigadier-General John D. McGill; Inspector-General, Brigadier-General William C. Heppenheimer; Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer; Judge Advocate-General, Brigadier-General Edward P. Meany; Aides-de-Camp, Colonel Robert Adrain, Colonel Michael T. Barrett, Colonel Anthony R. Kuser, Colonel George Pfeiffer, Jr., Colonel Leon Abbett, Jr., Colonel Joseph D. Bedle, Jr., Colonel Asa W. Dickinson, Colonel John T. Van Cleef, Colonel J. S. Henry Clark, Colonel Charles A. Sterling.

Department Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Henry P. Perrine; Deputy Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel James S. Kiger; Deputy Quartermaster-Generals, Lieutenant-Colonel Cyrus F. Loutrel, Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Earley, Lieutenant-Colonel George G. Felton; Military Storekeeper, Captain Charles F. Snowden; Medical Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund L. B Godfrey; Assistant Inspector-Generals of Rifle Practice, Colonel John C. Owens, Colonel William F. Decker.

Division—Major-General Joseph W. Plume, commanding.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Marvin Dodd; Inspector, Colonel Alexander C. Oliphant; Surgeon, Colonel George W. Terriberry; Quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel William Strange; Paymaster, Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Righter; Judge Advocate, Lieutenant Colonel John A. Miller; Chief of Artillery, Colonel A. Judson Clark; Aides-de-Camp, Major James W. Howard, Major Charles A. Gifford, Major Harry P. Fairchild.

First Brigade—Brigadier-General P. Farmer Wanser, commanding.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Parker; Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Boltwood; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. W. Myers; Quartermaster, Major Thomas F. Bedle; Paymaster, Major Enos Runyon; Judge Advocate, Major Robert I. Hopper; Engineer, Major Lewis H. Broome; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Allen B. Wallace, Captain S. Wood McClave.

Second Brigade—Brevet Major-General William J. Sewell, commanding.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas S. Chambers; Inspector, Brevet Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Gauntt; Quartermaster, Major William M. Palmer; Paymaster, Major Kenneth J. Duncan; Judge Advocate, Major E. Ambler Armstrong; Engineer, Major Hamilton Markley; Aides-de-Camp, Captain J. Blanchard Edgar, Captain William H. Skirm, Jr.

First Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Newark—Colonel, Edward A. Campbell; Adjutant, Captain James L. Marsh.

Second Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Paterson—Colonel, Samuel V. S. Muzzy; Adjutant, Captain John T. Hilton.

Third Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Elizabeth—Colonel, Benjamin A. Lee; Adjutant, First Lieutenant Louis J. McVicker.

Fourth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Jersey City—Colonel, Hugh H. Abernethy; Adjutant, Captain Benjamin M. Gerardin.

Sixth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Camden—Colonel, William H. Cooper; Adjutant, Captain Christopher S. Magrath.

Seventh Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Trenton—Colonel, William H. Skirm; Adjutant, Captain Charles H. W. Van Sciver.

Gatling Gun Company B, Camden—Captain, John R. Jones.

Cavalry Company A, Newark—Captain, James E. Fleming.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES, CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

COUNTIES.

(See Act of February 7th, 1883.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 150,000. Hudson, 275,126; Essex, 256,098

Second Class—Having a population between 50,000 and 150,000. Passaic, 105,046; Camden, 87,687; Mercer, 79,978; Union, 72,467; Monmouth, 69,128; Middlesex, 61,754; *Burlington, 58,528; Morris, 54,101.

Third Class—Having a population between 20,000 and 50,000. Bergen, 47,226; Cumberland, 45,438; Warren, 36,553; Hunterdon, 35,355; Atlantic, 28,836; Gloucester, 28,649; Somerset, 28,311; Salem, 25,151; Sussex, 22,250.

Fourth Class—*Ocean, 15,974; Cape May, 11,268.

CITIES.

(See Act of March 4th, 1882.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 100,000. Newark, 181,830; Jersey City, 163,003.

Second Class—Having a population between 12,000 and 100,000. Paterson, 78,347; Camden, 58,313; Trenton, 57,458; Hoboken, 43,648; Elizabeth, 37,764; Bayonne, 19,033; Orange, 18,844; New Brunswick, 18,603; Passaic, City, 13,028.

Third Class—All cities not embraced in the first and second classes, except cities lying on the Atlantic Ocean, and having sea side or summer resorts. Bridgeton, 11,424; Plainfield, 11,267; Town of Union, 10,643; Millville, 10,002; Perth Amboy, 9,512; Phillipsburg, 8,644; Harrison, 8,338; Morristown, 8,156; Burlington, 7,264; Rahway, 7,105; Gloucester City, 6,564; Salem, 5,516; Bordentown, 4,232; Lambertville, 4,142; also Dover, Boonton, Woodbury, Hammonton, Hackettstown, Belvidere, Beverly, Egg Harbor, Guttenberg.

Fourth Class—All those cities lying on the Atlantic ocean and being sea side and summer resorts.

*Since this United States census was taken the township of Little Egg Harbor, in Burlington county, and having a population of 1,771, was annexed to Ocean county. The census figures, however, have not been changed in this compilation.

BOROUGHS.

(See Act of March 23d, 1883, and Supreme Court decision, State, Borough of Hightstown, Pros., vs. James Glenn, 18 Vr. page 105.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 3,000.

Second Class—Having a population between 1,500 and 3,000.

Third Class—All boroughs and incorporated villages not contained in the first and second classes.

The following is a list of the boroughs and villages of New Jersey: Allentown, Anglesea, Asbury Park, Atlantic Highlands, Bayhead, Beach Haven, Belmar, Belleville, Bloomington, Bound Brook, Brigantine, Cape May Point, Chesilhurst, Clayton, Clinton, Collingswood, Deckertown, Dunellen, East Millstone, Englishtown, Freehold, Flemington, Frenchtown, Hackensack, Haddonfield, Hightstown, Holly Beach, Irvington, Island Heights, Jamesburg, Keyport, Lavallette, Linden, Linwood, Long Branch, Madison, Manasquan, Matawan, Merchantville, Milltown, Mount Arlington, Newton, North Plainfield, Ocean City, Ocean Grove, Pemberton, Pennington, Pleasantville, Point Pleasant Beach, Princeton, Raritan, Red Bank, Rocky Hill, Rutherford, Sea Bright, Sea Isle City, Somers' Point, Somerville, South Amboy, South Atlantic City, South Bound Brook, Springfield, Swedesboro, Vineland, Washington (Warren county), Washington (Middlesex county), Wenonah, West Cape May, Wilbur, Woodstown.

Incorporated Village—South Orange.

CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHS

WITH POPULATION AND THE NAMES OF THE MAYORS AND THEIR POLITICS

Allentown, Monmouth; Albert K. Ely, D.

Anglesea, 161, Cape May; E. M. Shivers, D.

Asbury Park, 5,500*, Monmouth; Frank L. Ten Broeck, R.

Atlantic City, 13,055, Atlantic; Willard Wright, D.

Atlantic Highlands, 945, Monmouth; T. H. Leonard, R.

Avalon, Cape May; Thomas Bray.

Bayhead, Ocean; B. F. Haner.

Bayonne, 19,033, Hudson; W. C. Farr, D.

Beach Haven, Ocean; S. Cowperthwaite.

Belmar, Monmouth; Charles H. Thompson, R.

Belvidere, 1,768, Warren; Frank Joiner, R.
Beverly, Burlington; J. D. Fish, D.
Bloomington, 801, Somerset.
Boonton, 4,200*, Morris; Charles A. Norris.
Bordentown, 4,232, Burlington; J. O. Hudson, D.
Bound Brook, 1,462, Somerset; C. Howard Perry.
Bradley Beach, Benjamin Bennett.
Bridgeton, 11,424, Cumberland; J. DuBois, R.
Brigantine, A. B. Smith, R.
Burlington, 7,264, Burlington; J. Parrish Woolman, D.
Camden, 58,313, Camden; J. L. Wescott, R.
Cape May City, 2,136, Cape May; James M. E. Hildreth, R.
Cape May Point, 167, Cape May; John W. Bailey.
Clayton, 1,807, Gloucester; H. R. Sparks, R.
Clinton, 1,975, Hunterdon; William H. Johnson.
Collingswood, 539, Camden.
Deckertown, Sussex.
Dover, 3,200, Morris; George H. McCracken, D.
Dunellen, 1,060, Middlesex.
Egg Harbor, 1,439, Atlantic; Fred. Schuhardt, D.
Elizabeth, 37,764, Union; J. C. Rankin, R
Elmer, Salem; Frank Geckel, D.
Englishtown, Monmouth; J. H. Laird, D.
Freehold, 2,932, Monmouth; J. S. Yard, D.
Frenchtown, 1,023, Hunterdon; L. D. Hagaman, R.
Garfield, Bergen; —— Bogart.
Gloucester City, 6,564, Camden; J. R. Jackson, D.
Guttenburg, 1,947, Hudson; Frederick Prosser.
Hackettstown, 2,672, Warren; G. W. Smith.
Haddonfield, 2,502, Camden.
Harrison City, 8,328, Hudson.
Hightstown, 1,875, Mercer; Elmer E. Anderson, R.
Hoboken, 43,648, Hudson; Lawrence Fagan, D.
Holly Beach, 217, Cape May; Frank Smith, R.
Irvington, Essex; James M. Moreland.
Island Heights, 250, Ocean; J. Montieth.
Jersey City, 163,003, Hudson; Peter F. Wanser, R.
Jamesburg, Middlesex.
Keyport, Monmouth, 3,411; John G. Schanck.
Lambertville, 4,142, Hunterdon; Torbett Corryell, D.
Lavalette, Ocean; James G. Bryan.
Linwood, 536, Atlantic; Israel G. Adams, R
Long Branch, 7,231, Monmouth; Rufus Blodgett, D.
Madison, Morris; James P. Albright, D.
Manasquan, 1,506, Monmouth; George Bailey, D.

* Estimated.

Matawan, Monmouth, D. E. Van Wickle, R.
Merchantville, 1,225, Camden; Herbert W. Johnson.
Millville, 10,002, Cumberland; Thos. Whitaker, D.
Morristown, 8,156, Morris; John E. Taylor, R.
Mount Arlington, Morris; Howard P. Frothingham.
Newark, 181,830, Essex; J. E. Haynes, D.
Newton, 3,003, Sussex; A. B. Brickner, Chairman.
New Brunswick, 18,603, Middlesex; J. H. Van Cleef, D.
North Plainfield, Somerset; William L. Saunders, D.
North Spring Lake, Monmouth; Oliver H. Brown.
Ocean City, 452, Cape May; Garnee P. Moore.
Ocean Grove, Monmouth; Rev. E. H. Stokes.
Orange, 18,844, Essex; Lawrence T. Fell, D.
Passaic City, 13,028, Passaic; John J. Slater, R.
Paterson, 78,347, Passaic; Christian Braun, D.
Pemberton, 834, Burlington; A. Earley, Chief Burgess.
Pennington, Mercer; D. A. Clarkson.
Perth Amboy, 9,512, Middlesex; E. R. Pierce, D.
Phillipsburg, 8,644, Warren; Samuel V. Davis, D.
Plainfield, 11,267, Union; A. Gilbert.
Pleasantville, Atlantic; Joseph C. Farr, R.
Point Pleasant, Ocean; William Segoine, D.
Princeton, 3,422, Mercer; James L. Briner, R.
Rahway, 7,105, Union; J. J. Daly, R.
Raritan, 2,556, Somerset; Daniel Smith.
Red Bank, 4,145, Monmouth; Charles D. Warner.
Rutherford, 2,293, Bergen; Luther Shafer, R.
Salem, 5,516, Salem; J. W. Acton, D.
Sea Bright, Monmouth; Charles L. Walters, R.
Sea Isle City, 766, Cape May; T. E Ludlam, D.
Somerville, 3,861, Somerset; J. J. Bergen.
Somers Point, 250, Atlantic; George Keates, D.
South Amboy, 4,330, Middlesex; D. C. Chase, D.
South Atlantic City, Atlantic; P. J Gilligan, D.
South Orange, 3,106, Essex; ——— ———.
Springfield town, 959, Union.
Spring Lake, Monmouth; E. V. Patterson.
Swedesboro town, 2,035, Gloucester.
Trenton, 57,458, Mercer; Joseph B. Shaw, D.
Union, Town of, 10,643, Hudson; Moritz Klump.
Vineland, 3,822, Cumberland; ——— Lord, R.
Washington, 2,834, Warren; Nathan Dilts.
West Cape May, 757, Cape May; George H. Reeve.
West Hoboken, Hudson; Charles J. Chandless.
Wilbur, Mercer; Henry Barlow, R.
Woodbury, 3,911, Gloucester; Daniel T. Hendrickson.
Woodstown, 556, Salem; C. H. Richman, R.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS, WITH THE DATE OF THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR TERM OF OFFICE, TIME OF HOLDING COURTS, &C.

Atlantic County.

County Seat—Mays Landing. Population, about 1,000.

Sheriff—Smith E. Johnson, 1896.
Coroners—Robert H Ingersoll, 1895; George F. Breder, 1894; Charles B. Creasey, 1896.
County Clerk—Lewis Evans, 1895.
Surrogate—John S. Risley, 1897.
County Collector—Allen B. Endicott, Atlantic City.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.
Law Judge—Joseph Thompson, 1898.
Lay Judges—Wilson Senseman, 1897; Richard J. Byrnes, 1896.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Samuel E. Perry, 1898.
County Board of Registry—Henry S. Scull, John T. French, Dems.; James D. Southwick, Joseph E. P. Abbott, Reps.
Terms of Court—April, September and December—second Tuesday.

Bergen County.

County Seat—Hackensack. Population, about 6,004.

Sheriff—Albert Bogert, 1895.
Corners—Alexander Cass, 1895; John J. May, 1895; Jacob H. Ullman, 1896.
County Clerk—Samuel Taylor, 1895.
Surrogate—Teunis A. Haring, 1898.
County Collector—Isaac A. Hopper, Fair Lawn.
President Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1896.
Law Judge—James M. Van Valen, 1898.

Lay Judges—Peter Bogert, Jr., 1897; Aaron G. Garrison, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—A. D. Campbell, 1895.
County Board of Registry—John O. Grode, William Ely, Dems.; Elisha H. Pratt, A. E. Holdrum, Reps.
Terms of Court—April, first Tuesday; September, second Tuesday; and December, second Tuesday.

Burlington County.

County Seat—Mount Holly.

Sheriff—William A. Townsend, 1896.
Coroners—Albert V. Horner, Walter E. Borden, 1896; Louis R. Hibbard, 1895.
County Clerk—William W. Worrell, 1898.
Surrogate—Charles B. Ballinger, 1896.
Auditor—Samuel A. Atkinson.
County Collector—Joseph Powell, Mount Holly.
President Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1895.
Lay Judges—Stacy H. Scott, 1894; James O. Glasgow, 1897; William R. Lippincott, 1898.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Eckard P. Budd, 1895.
County Board of Registry—John W. Harris, James L. Young, Dems.; Nathan Haines, Amos P. Gibbs, Reps.
Terms of Court—April and December, third Tuesday; September, fourth Tuesday.

Camden County.

County Seat—Camden. Population, 58,313.

Sheriff—George Barrett, 1896.
Coroners—Jacob S. Justice, Seaver C. Ross, 1896; William J. Hopper, 1895.
County Clerk—Robert L. Barber, 1896.
Register of Deeds—Jacob Sickler, 1895.
Surrogate—George S. West, 1897.
County Collector—Joseph R. Whittington, Camden.
President Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1895.
Law Judge—George A. Vroom, 1897.
Lay Judges—Thomas McDowell, 1898; John Gaunt, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Wilson H. Jenkins, 1894.
Assistant Prosecutor—Richard S. Ridgway.
Port Warden—William C. Scudder, 1895.

County Board of License Commissioners—Joseph I. Morris, 1896; Claudius W. Bradshaw, 1896; Henry M. Harley, 1896.

County Board of Registry—John Hood, Christopher H. McGrath, Dems.; Edward Bettle, Christopher J. Mines, Jr., Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Cape May County.

County Seat—Cape May Court House. Population, 1,610.

Sheriff—Robert E. Hand, 1895.

Coroners—R. Curtis Robinson, Francis K. Duke, Julius Way, 1896.

County Clerk—Edward L. Rice, 1895.

Surrogate—William Hildreth, 1897.

County Collector—Edmund L. Ross, Cape May Court House.

President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.

Lay Judges—Jesse D. Ludlam, 1897; Joseph E. Hughes, 1898; Stephen H. Bennett, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Jonas S. Miller, 1898.

County Board of Registry—Samuel E. Ewing, Ephraim Errickson, Dems.; Alfred Cooper, John W. Reeves, Reps.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April and September, third Tuesday in December.

Cumberland County.

County Seat—Bridgeton. Population, 11,423.

Sheriff—Allen R. Shinn, 1896.

Coroners—Waldo F. Sawyer, 1894; Gabriel Robbins, 1895; Ellsmere Stiles, 1896.

County Clerk—William B. Trenchard, 1894.

Surrogate—Samuel P. Fithian, 1898.

County Collector—William O. Garrison, Bridgeton.

President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.

Law Judge—James R. Hoagland, 1894.

Lay Judges—Mulford Ludlam, 1898; Eli B. Hendee, 1897.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William A. Logue, 1894.

County Board of License Commissioners—Jacob Richman, 1896; Charles R. Kirby, 1896; Norton Wescott, 1897.

County Board of Registry—John Ogden, Cuno Becker, Dems.; Eli E. Rogers, Harry O. Newcomb, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Essex County.

County Seat—Newark. Population, 181,830.

Sheriff—Herman Lehlbach, 1896.
Coroners—James H. Cummins, Gustave J. Wolber, Francis A. Gile, 1896.
County Clerk—James T. Wrightson, 1897.
Surrogate—John B. Dusenbury, 1894.
County Collector—Thomas J. Regan, Newark.
Register of Deeds—William Riker, Jr., 1898.
President Judge—David A. Depue, 1894.
Law Judge—Andrew Kirkpatrick, 1895.
Lay Judges—Carl Buttner, 1894; Michael J. Ledwith, 1897.
Prosecutor of Pleas—Elvin W. Crane, 1894.
Assistant Prosecutor—Louis Hood.
County Board of Registry—Leonard Kalisch, Edwin A. Raynor, Dems.; William R. Williams, Edward W. Jackson, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September, and second Tuesday in December.

Gloucester County.

County Seat—Woodbury. Population, 3,911.

Sheriff—Franklin D. Springer, 1896.
Coroners—George W. Smith, 1895; Samuel H. Ledden, 1895; John B. Carey, 1896.
County Clerk—Frank B. Ridgway, 1897.
Surrogate—Milliard F. Du Bois, 1899.
County Collector—Henry S. Talman, Woodbury.
President Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1895.
Law Judge—Robert S. Clymer, 1897.
Lay Judges—Edmund Jones, 1898; Edward L. Stratton, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Belmont Perry, 1894.
County Board of Registry—Thomas W. Hurff, Bowman S. Cox, Dems.; George E. Pierson, William J. Adamson, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and December.

Hudson County.

County Seat—Jersey City. Population, 163,003.

Sheriff—John J. Toffey, 1896.
Coroners—Anthony J. Volk, 1896; Gustav Beyer, 1894; John Faherty, 1894.
County Clerk—Dennis McLaughlin, 1895.
Surrogate—James H. O'Neil, 1896.
County Collector—Hugh Dugan, Jersey City.
Register of Deeds—George B. Fielder, 1895.
President Judge—Job H. Lippincott, 1900.
Law Judge—Robert S. Hudspeth, 1898.
Lay Judges—John Kenney, 1897; Albert Hoffman, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles H. Winfield, 1898.
Assistant Prosecutor—Joseph M. Noonan.
Port Warden—James P. Laverty, 1898.
Harbor Masters—James H. Moore, 1896; Peter H. Daly, 1895.
County Board of Registry—Charles C. Black, James F. Minturn, Dems.; Frederick Frambach, Jr., Michael Schultz, Jr., Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Hunterdon County.

County Seat—Flemington. Population, 1,909.

Sheriff—William J. Poulson, 1896.
Coroners—Edward W. Closson, Moses D. Knight, Peter D. Rockafellar, 1896.
County Clerk—H. Eugene Park, 1898.
Surrogate—Isaac S. Cramer, 1894.
County Collector—Andrew R. Dilts, Flemington.
President Judge—Leon Abbett, 1900.
Law Judge—Octavius P. Chamberlain, 1896.
Lay Judges—John Kugler, 1898; Henry P. Cullen, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Harlem G. Chamberlain, 1896.
County Board of License Commissioners—William W. Sweasey, Wilson Robeson, Peter Parker, 1897.
County Board of Registry—William H. Parker, Oliver I. Blackwell, Dems.; Gervas Ely, John H. Nunn, Reps.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Mercer County.

County Seat—Trenton. Population, 57,458.

Sheriff—Augustus T. Ege, 1896.
Coroners—Richard C. Towers, John R. D. Bower, John E. Lloyd, 1896.
County Clerk—Barker Gummere, Jr., 1898.
Surrogate—John W. Cornell, 1894.
County Collector—Mahlon R. Margerum, Trenton.
President Judge—Leon Abbett, 1900.
Law Judge—Robert S. Woodruff, 1895.
Lay Judges—Josiah W. Wright, 1897; William S. Yard, 1898.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Bayard Stockton, 1898.
Assistant Prosecutor—W. Holt Apgar.
County Board of Registry—William Rodgers, Howell C. Stull, Dems.; Joseph H. Mount, George R. Whittaker, Reps.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Middlesex County.

County Seat—New Brunswick. Population, 18,603.

Sheriff—Richard Serviss, 1896.
Coroners—Thomas F. Burke, 1894; William J. McDede, George Kohlhepp, 1896.
County Clerk—Patrick Convery, 1894.
Surrogate—Leonard Furman, 1897.
County Collector—Richard Servis, New Brunswick.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1899.
Law Judge—J. Kearny Rice, 1895.
Lay Judges—Matthew O'Gorman, 1897; Manning Freeman, 1898.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Robert Adrain, by appointment of Court.
County Board of Registry—Hendrick H. Brown, Oliver Kelly, Dems.; Woodbridge Strong, Bernard Roddy, Reps.
County Board of License Commissioners—Edwin Furman, William H. Price, John P. Flanagan, 1896.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Monmouth County.

County Seat—Freehold. Population, 2,932.

Sheriff—Matthias Woolley, 1896.
Coroners—Benjamin L. Herbert, Joseph L. Cliver, John S. Sickles, 1896.
County Clerk—Theodore Aumack, 1898.
Surrogate—David S. Crater, 1898.
County Collector—William S. Throckmorton, Freehold.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1899.
Law Judge—J. Clarence Conover, 1895.
Lay Judges—Charles Morris, 1897; Archibald A. Higgins, 1898.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles H. Ivins, 1897.
County Board of Registry—John P. Walker, William R. Joline, Dems.; A. Van Wickle, H. E. Treat, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

Morris County.

County Seat—Morristown. Population, about 8,156.

Sheriff—Edmund A. Backer, 1896.
Coroners—James Douglas, George C. Coates, Henry Collins, 1896.
County Clerk—Elias B. Mott, 1898.
Surrogate—George Pierson, 1898.
County Collector—George McCracken, Dover.
President Judge—William J. Magee, 1894.
Law Judge—Willard W. Cutler, 1898.
Lay Judges—William R. Wilson, 1897; Charles Hardin, 1898.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Joshua S. Salmon, 1898.
County Board of Registry—John R. Pitney, Thomas Hoagland, Dems.; Carnot B. Meeker, John B. Vreeland, Reps.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Ocean County.

County Seat—Toms River. Population, about 1,300.

Sheriff—Frank M. Chambers, 1896.
Coroners—Stephen F. Irons, Harry C. Shoemaker, R Augustus Crane, 1896.
County Clerk—Abram C. B. Havens, 1898.
Surrogate—Charles H. Wardell, 1897.

County Collector—George L. Shinn, New Egypt.
President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1897.
Lay Judges—Ephraim P. Emson, 1897; James E. Otis, 1898; Enoch H. Jones, 1894.
Prosecutor of Pleas—Thomas W. Middleton, 1897.
County Board of Registry—Ephraim P. Emson, Thomas W. Middleton, Dems; George W. Copperthwaite, Jonathan Goble, Reps.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Passaic County.

County Seat—Paterson. Population, 78,347.

Sheriff—James Johnstone, 1896.
Coroners—Sylvester F. Wiley, 1895; John D. S. Goodridge, William N. Carroll, 1896.
County Clerk—Albert D. Winfield, 1896.
Surrogate—Charles M. King, 1895.
County Collector—P. Henry Shields, Paterson.
President Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1896.
Law Judge—John Hopper, 1897.
Lay Judges—James Inglis, Jr., 1898; Alfred Van Hovenberg, 1897.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William B. Gourley, 1896.
Assistant Prosecutor—Munson Force.
County Board of License Commissioners—S. Cyrus Townsend, Patrick S Galvin, John E. McCarty, 1897.
County Board of Registry—Abel Horton, Henry Milnes, Dems; John H. Cook, Alfred G. Booth, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, fourth Tuesday in April and September.

Salem County.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 5,516.

Sheriff—Oliver H. Wriggins, 1896.
Coroners—Wilbert Christy, Lewis Hoelzel, James D. Torton, 1896.
County Clerk—Clinton Kelty, 1894.
Surrogate—George R. Morrison, 1897.
County Collector—Richman Coles, Woodstown.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.
Lay Judges—William A. Wood, 1897; William Plummer, 1898; Robert M. Hitchner, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Jonathan W. Acton, 1895.
County Board of Registry—John P. Flynn, Millard F. Riley, Dems.; Edward R. Davis, Henry Combs, Reps.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, May and October.

Somerset County.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 3,861.

Sheriff—George A. Dilts, 1895.
Coroners—John F. Brady, 1895; Frederick C. Jones, 1896: Henry C. Adair, 1895.
County Clerk—Matthew H. Vanderveer, 1895.
Surrogate—Abraham T. Huff, 1898.
County Collector—E. B. Allen, Plainfield.
President Judge—William J. Magie, 1894.
Law Judge—John D. Bartine, 1895.
Lay Judges—Charles M. Jemison, 1897; Arthur S. Ten Eyck, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William V. Steele, 1894.
County Board of Registry—Elisha Coriel, John H. Mattison, Dems.; C. H. Bateman, William H. Long, Reps.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in December.

Sussex County.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 3,003.

Sheriff—Peter S. Gunderman, 1896.
Coroners—Joseph L. Hetzel, Charles R. Nelden, Theophilus H. Andress, 1896.
County Clerk—Ora C. Simpson, 1897.
Surrogate—Samuel Johnson, 1898.
County Collector—Theodore Morford, Newton.
President Judge—William J. Magie, 1894.
Law Judge—Lewis J. Martin, 1896.
Lay Judges—Job J. Decker, 1898; Samuel T. Smith, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Theodore Simonson, 1898.
County Board of Registry—James L. Decker, John B. Swarts, Dems; Obadiah P. Armstrong, William H. Palmer, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Union County.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 37,764.

Sheriff—George Kyte, 1896
Coroners—Morris Hatfield, 1894; Charles B. Holmes, 1896; George H. Horning, 1895.
County Clerk—William M. Oliver *ad interim*.
Surrogate—George T. Parrot, 1897.
County Collector—William H. Hicks, Elizabeth.
President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1897.
Law Judge—Thomas F. McCormick, 1898.
Lay Judges—Lewis S. Hyer, 1897; James J. Wiley, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Frederick C. Marsh, 1898.
Harbor Master for Elizabeth and Elizabeth Creek—John Driscoll, 1894.
County Board of Registry—James T. Wiley, Elmore B. Moffett, Dems.; Edward C. Woodruff, William Chamberlain, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Warren County.

County Seat—Belvidere. Population, 1,768.

Sheriff—Benjamin Swarts, 1896.
Coroners—Jacob J. Burke, 1894; Edward W. Sharps, Peter H. Hagerty, 1896.
County Clerk—John A. Wildrick, 1895.
Surrogate—William O'Neil, 1894.
County Collector—Louis Merrill, Vienna.
President Judge—Leon Abbett, 1900.
Law Judge—William H. Morrow, 1898.
Lay Judges—William H. Dawes, 1894; Hiram D. White, 1896.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William A. Stryker, 1896.
County Board of Registry—Stephen Larrison, Robert M. Petty, Dems.; A. Blair Kelsey, William R. Laire, Reps.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in December.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

The Court of Chancery meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

The Supreme Court meets on the third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in November.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November.

The Court of Pardons meets on the same days as the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The Prerogative Court meets on the same days as the Court of Chancery.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets on the Fourth Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

The U. S. District Court meets on the third Tuesday in January, April, June and September.

The Circuits of New Jersey are divided as follows:

1st District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Justice Reed.

2d District—Gloucester, Camden and Burlington. Justice Garrison.

3d District—Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Justice Abbett.

4th District—Middlesex and Monmouth. Chief Justice Beasley.

5th District—Somerset, Morris and Sussex. Justice Magie.

6th District—Bergen and Passaic. Justice Dixon.

7th District—Essex. Justice Depue.

8th District—Hudson. Justice Lippincott.

9th District—Union and Ocean. Justice Van Syckel.

For the time of holding county courts, see County Directory.

NEW JERSEY STATE ELECTION RETURNS.

OFFICIAL, 1893.

Atlantic County.

	ASSEMBLY.		
	Schuchardt, Dem.	Baake, Rep.	Brown, Pro.
Absecon,	81	27	13
Atlantic City, 1st Ward,	235	238	14
2d Ward, 1st District,	125	104	8
2d Ward, 2d District,	159	137	10
	284	241	18
3d Ward, 1st District,	174	167	8
3d Ward, 2d District,	179	175	12
	353	342	20
4th Ward, 1st District,	117	195	15
4th Ward, 2d District,	156	144	30
	273	339	45
	910	922	83
Brigantine,	14	12	2
Buena Vista,	149	14	18
Egg Harbor City,	183	128	2
Egg Harbor Township,	67	61	28
Galloway, 1st District,	101	97	22
2d District,	93	41	2
Hamilton,	158	103	38
Hammonton,	308	34	62
Linwood,	45	26	5
Mullica,	56	66	22
Pleasantville,	100	167	30
Somers Point,	47	14	1
South Atlantic Borough,	11	6	..
Weymouth,	42	17	17
	2600	1973	359
Majority in county,	627		

Bergen County.

1st District.	Assembly. Dewsnap, Dem.	Halsted, Rep.	Mowbray, Pro.
Englewood, East District,	113	159	11
West District,	205	107	15
Harrington, 1st District,	126	89	9
2d District,	97	49	3
Hohokus,	151	181	8
Orvil,	163	216	12
Palisades, 1st District,	102	98	1
2d District,	98	65	1
Ridgefield, 1st District,	130	136	12
2d District,	72	85	. .
3d District,	78	105	4
	280	326	16
Ridgefield Borough,	22	46	1
Washington, 1st District,	123	79	6
2d District,	129	80	9
	1609	1495	92
Majority,	114		

2d District.	Assembly. Demarest, Dem.	Zabriskie, David D., Rep.	Zabriskie, Peter H., Pro.
Bergen,	256	288	3
Boiling Springs,	121	135	9
Franklin,	103	108	15
Lodi, 1st District,	76	122	1
2d Disrrict,	81	28	1
Midland,	81	164	8
New Barbadoes, 1st District,	147	46	10
2d District,	103	115	8
3d District,	56	115	5
4th District,	79	151	10
	385	427	33
Ridgewood,	102	260	9
Rutherford, 1st District,	76	172	6
2d District,	89	168	14
Saddle River,	212	204	8
Union,	128	92	7
	1710	2168	114
Majority,		458	

Burlington County.

1st District.	Assembly. Bramall, Jr., Dem.	Stecher, Rep.	Hammell, Pro.
Beverly City,	107	208	51
Beverly Township,	112	140	69
Burlington, 1st District,	193	185	21
2d District,	243	273	26
3d District,	223	249	29
4th District,	203	257	32
	862	964	108
Cinnaminson, 2d District,	108	85	10
Delran,	262	286	34
Eastampton,	49	99	2
Florence,	159	229	44
Mansfield,	189	179	27
Springfield,	182	148	11
Willingborough,	102	52	7
	2132	2390	363
Majority,		258	

2d District.	Assembly. Naylor, Dem.	Matlack, Rep.	Stiles, Pro.
Bass River,	126	42	9
Bordentown, 1st District,	142	257	11
2d District,	185	232	16
3d District,	78	88	3
	405	577	30
Chester, East District,	109	206	39
West District,	157	232	38
Chesterfield,	58	188	6
Cinnaminson, 1st District,	141	242	19
3d District,	82	152	13
Evesham,	144	200	9
Lumberton,	96	240	10
Medford,	180	243	17
Mount Laurel,	123	164	17
New Hanover,	194	199	9
Northampton, 1st District,	154	274	14
2d District,	127	213	10
3d District,	167	351	16
	448	838	40
Pemberton, East District,	183	215	9
West District,	85	91	4
Shamong,	129	116	3
Southampton, East District,	125	109	2
West District,	125	147	4
Washington,	23	69	5
Westhampton,	32	102	. .
Woodland,	48	43	. .
	3013	4415	283
Majority,		1402	

Camden County.

1ST DISTRICT.	SENATE. Dickinson, Dem.	Rogers, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Cooper, C. L.	ASSEMBLY. Eastlack, Dem.	Stafford, Rep.	Frazier, Pro.	Cramer, C. L.
Camden City—								
1st Ward, 1st Dist., . .	63	177	4	16	67	176	4	17
1st Ward, 2d Dist., . .	102	118	2	5	102	118	3	5
1st Ward, 3d Dist., . .	99	229	5	30	92	235	5	30
1st Ward, 4th Dist., . .	129	196	9	19	128	194	8	20
1st Ward, 5th Dist., . .	113	178	4	12	103	186	4	13
1st Ward, 6th Dist., . .	120	124	6	10	106	143	6	. .
2d Ward, 1st Dist., . .	32	123	4	14	33	125	4	11
2d Ward, 2d Dist., . .	55	150	5	22	58	146	6	22
2d Ward, 5th Dist., . .	68	177	7	9	70	174	7	12
2d Ward, 6th Dist , . .	120	250	18	22	119	253	18	23
2d Ward, 7th Dist., . .	163	274	20	15	158	277	22	15
3d Ward, 1st Dist., . .	183	165	9	13	188	160	9	12
3d Ward, 2d Dist , . .	153	199	13	16	151	198	14	18
3d Ward, 3d Dist , . .	171	183	13	8	173	180	13	11
4th Ward, 1st Dist., . .	194	293	24	27	194	293	23	27
4th Ward, 2d Dist., . .	126	205	14	19	137	195	16	19
4th Ward, 3d Dist., . .	118	161	9	16	119	156	10	18
5th Ward, 1st Dist., . .	160	143	2	2	160	137	2	3
5th Ward, 2d Dist., . .	149	144	3	6	151	140	3	7
5th Ward, 3d Dist., . .	123	153	3	5	122	150	4	7
5th Ward, 6th Dist., . .	156	89	5	6	156	90	5	6
6th Ward, 5th Dist., . .	67	95	5	4	71	91	5	3
6th Ward, 6th Dist., . .	60	105	5	5	61	104	5	5
7th Ward, 1st Dist., . .	111	153	5	11	114	152	5	8
7th Ward, 2d Dist., . .	108	152	5	7	109	150	6	7
7th Ward, 3d Dist , . .	164	194	7	11	164	190	9	11
7th Ward, 4th Dist., . .	168	247	2	5	167	248	2	5
7th Ward, 5th Dist., . .	82	76	1	1	82	76	1	1
8th Ward, 1st Dist., . .	170	159	2	7	174	155	2	7
8th Ward, 2d Dist., . .	111	120	5	1	114	117	5	1
8th Ward, 3d Dist , . .	81	71	. .	2	82	70	. .	2
8th Ward, 4th Dist., . .	109	129	10	1	110	128	10	1
8th Ward, 5th Dist., . .	71	92	3	1	72	92	3	1
8th Ward, 6th Dist , . .	73	155	1	7	73	154	1	7
9th Ward, 1st Dist., . .	85	214	21	13	82	213	22	13
9th Ward, 2d Dist., . .	85	222	12	23	88	219	13	21
Centre, 2d Dist., ...	32	143	. .	1	32	141	. .	1
Delaware, ...	89	198	3	2	87	199	2	1
Haddon, 1st Dist., ...	134	433	38	14	127	443	33	15
2d Dist., ...	60	145	5	5	60	147	5	5
Merchantville, ...	54	185	5	8	59	183	3	6
Pennsauken, 1st Dist , . .	84	226	9	26	84	226	9	27
2d Dist , . .	39	156	8	12	38	157	8	11
Stockton, 3d Dist., ...	133	232	22	26	132	220	19	37
Waterford, ...	203	270	11	3	205	269	11	2
Winslow, ...	139	226	4	3	132	235	3	2
	5109	8129	368	491	5106	8105	368	496
Majority, ...		3020				2999		

2d District.	Senate. Dickinson, Dem.	Rogers, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Cooper, C. L.	Assembly. Fetters, Dem.	Watson, Rep., C. L.	Wood, Pro.
Camden City—							
2d Ward, 3d District,	123	175	5	21	119	189	6
2d Ward, 4th District,	160	97	9	10	156	111	9
5th Ward, 4th District,	203	144	7	6	197	150	11
5th Ward, 5th District,	175	195	6	9	174	205	4
6th Ward, 1st District,	114	134	1	10	103	155	1
6th Ward, 2d District,	89	126	1	6	88	131	1
6th Ward, 3d District,	81	72	5	9	78	82	7
6th Ward, 4th District,	86	74	2	1	85	76	2
6th Ward, 7th District,	163	178	5	12	158	195	5
6th Ward, 8th District,	125	130	2	13	123	145	2
9th Ward, 3d District,	90	153	11	11	84	170	11
9th Ward, 4th District,	177	89	2	4	174	96	2
Stockton, 1st District,	241	198	5	10	242	207	5
2d District,	281	218	24	9	279	228	24
	2108	1983	85	131	2060	2140	90
Majority,	125					80	

3d District.	Senate. Dickinson, Dem.	Rogers, Rep.	Nicholson, Pro.	Cooper, C. L.	Assembly. Thompson, Dem.	Lippincott, Rep., C. L. & Ind. D.	Budd, Pro.
Centre, 1st District,	117	124	7	10	103	141	8
Gloucester City—							
1st Ward,	481	219	2	. .	500	199	2
2d Ward, 1st District,	375	144	5	1	376	139	5
2d Ward, 2d District,	967	108	5	9	966	112	5
	1823	471	12	10	1842	450	12
Gloucester Township—							
1st District,	170	210	14	7	154	225	14
2d District,	89	156	4	14	52	199	3
	2199	961	37	41	2151	1015	37
Majority,	1238				1136		
	9416	11073	490	663			
Majority in county,		1657					

VOTE IN CAMDEN CITY.

	Senate.				Assembly.			
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	C. L.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	C. L.
Camden City, 1st Ward, .	626	1022	30	92	598	1052	30	85
2d Ward, .	721	1246	68	113	713	1275	72	83
3d Ward, .	507	547	35	37	512	538	36	41
4th Ward, .	438	659	47	62	450	644	49	64
5th Ward, .	966	868	26	34	960	872	29	23
6th Ward, .	785	914	26	60	767	979	28	8
7th Ward, .	633	822	20	35	636	816	23	32
8th Ward, .	615	726	21	19	625	716	21	19
9th Ward, .	437	678	46	51	428	698	48	34
	5728	7482	319	503	5689	7590	336	389
Majority, ...		1754				1901		

Cape May County.

	Assembly.		
	Parker, Dem.	Ross, Rep.	Conver, Pro.
Anglesea, ...	15	27	2
Avalon, ...	6	18	. .
Cape May City, ...	136	161	39
Cape May Point, ...	6	19	. .
Dennis, 1st Precinct, ...	96	76	4
2d Precinct, ...	58	91	25
Holly Beach, ...	14	35	1
Lower, ...	69	127	8
Middle, 1st District, ...	83	210	9
2d District, ...	77	102	2
Ocean City, ...	20	78	24
Sea Isle City, ...	15	65	4
Upper, ...	41	175	20
West Cape May, ...	30	69	26
	666	1253	164
Majority in county, ...		587	

Cumberland County.

1st District.	Assembly. Hislop, Dem.	Austin, Rep.	Dixon, Pro.
Bridgeton, 1st Ward, 1st Precinct,	136	166	28
1st Ward, 2d Precinct,	176	211	38
2d Ward, 1st Precinct,	111	156	10
2d Ward, 2d Precinct,	99	157	16
3d Ward, 1st Precinct,	136	199	18
3d Ward, 2d Precinct,	91	160	23
Deerfield, 1st District,	169	80	9
2d District,	75	98	10
Hopewell,	154	164	22
Landis, 1st District,	36	23	8
2d District,	84	113	25
3d District,	91	108	24
4th District,	62	70	9
	273	314	66
Millville, 3d Ward, 1st District,	145	169	25
3d Ward, 2d District,	100	157	15
Stoe Creek,	53	81	12
Vineland, 1st District,	89	221	38
2d District,	156	222	36
	1963	2555	366
Majority,		592	

2d District.	Assembly. Glaspell, Rep.	Butler, Pro.	Nichols, Ind.
Bridgeton, 4th Ward, 1st Precinct,	119	20	200
4th Ward, 2d Precinct,	68	14	151
Commercial, 1st District,	216	12	28
2d District,	79	9	55
Downe, 1st District,	69	10	36
2d District,	50	22	66
Fairfield,	109	27	90
Greenwich,	161	8	74
Lawrence,	79	48	127
Maurice River, 1st District,	46	10	53
2d District,	74	. .	83
Millville, 1st Ward, 1st District,	218	16	34
1st Ward, 2d District,	169	25	38
2d Ward,	264	30	99
4th Ward,	215	22	195
	1936	273	1329
Majority,	607		

VOTE IN BRIDGETON.

	Assembly.			
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Ind.
1st Ward,	312	377	66	. .
2d Ward,	210	313	26	. .
3d Ward,	227	359	41	. .
4th Ward,	. .	187	34	351
	749	1236	167	351
Majority,		487		

VOTE IN MILLVILLE.

	Assembly.			
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Ind.
1st Ward,	. .	387	41	72
2d Ward,	. .	264	30	99
3d Ward,	245	326	40	. .
4th Ward,	. .	215	22	195
	245	1192	133	366
Majority,		826		

Essex County.

	Senate.				Assembly.			
1st District. Newark—	Barrett, Dem.	Ketcham, Rep.	Jones, Pro.	Scheer, Soc.	Harrigan, Dem.	Deleot, Rep.	Teas, Pro.	Schneler, Soc.
1st Ward, 1st Dist.,	316	145	2	3	298	159	2	3
1st Ward, 2d Dist.,	540	149	4	7	523	161	4	6
1st Ward, 3d Dist.,	421	154	. .	4	377	198	. .	4
1st Ward, 4th Dist,	199	194	3	13	197	197	3	13
1st Ward, 5th Dist.,	222	206	3	4	205	218	3	4
1st Ward, 6th Dist.,	268	255	1	5	249	263	4	5
	1966	1103	13	36	1849	1196	16	35
Majority,	863				653			

2d District. Newark—	Senate. Barrett, Dem.	Ketcham, Rep.	Jones, Pro.	Scheer, Soc.	Assembly. Armitage, Dem.	Duncan, Rep.	Selleck, Pro.	Baumgarten Soc.
2d Ward, 1st Dist., . .	182	310	5	5	148	349	1	5
2d Ward, 2d Dist., . .	265	317	8	7	284	344	8	7
2d Ward, 3d Dist , . .	190	302	1	13	162	328	1	14
2d Ward, 4th Dist , . .	268	181	3	3	235	205	3	3
2d Ward, 5th Dist., . .	346	238	6	4	300	275	6	4
2d Ward, 6th Dist , . .	463	144	2	2	202	412	2	2
	1714	1492	25	34	1331	1913	21	35
Majority, ...	222					582		

3d District. Newark—	Senate. Barrett, Dem.	Ketcham, Rep.	Jones, Pro.	Scheer, Soc.	Assembly. Clarke, Dem.	Kieb, Rep.	Maxwell, Pro.
3d Ward, 1st District, ...	436	243	3	4	428	251	
3d Ward, 2d District, ...	697	213	4	1	686	223	4
3d Ward, 3d District, ...	260	156	4	3	256	161	4
3d Ward, 4th District, ...	446	209	5	2	439	216	5
3d Ward, 5th District, ...	305	299	5	3	302	303	5
	2144	1120	21	13	2111	1154	21
Majority, ...	1024				957		

4th District. Newark—	Senate. Barrett, Dem.	Ketcham, Rep.	Jones, Pro.	Scheer, Soc.	Assembly. Byrne, Dem.	Jackson, Rep.	Sellick, Pro.
4th Ward, 1st District, ...	535	138	3	6	531	143	3
4th Ward, 2d District, ...	220	258	4	1	210	260	4
4th Ward, 3d District, ...	339	248	5	3	304	278	6
4th Ward, 4th District, ...	237	196	3	. .	232	197	3
4th Ward, 5th District, ...	178	143	4	1	165	153	4
4th Ward, 6th District, ...	221	241	4	. .	210	251	4
4th Ward, 7th District, ...	130	95	5	1	127	100	5
4th Ward, 8th District, ...	425	187	5	1	423	186	6
4th Ward, 9th District, ...	393	227	7	3	389	225	7
	2678	1733	40	16	2591	1793	42
Majority, ...	945				798		

5th District. Newark—	Senate. Barrett, Dem.	Senate. Ketcham, Rep.	Senate. Jones, Pro.	Senate. Scheer, Soc.	Assembly. Lambert, Dem.	Assembly. Murphy, Rep.	Assembly. Tompkins Pro.
5th Ward, 1st District,	243	277	19	1	239	281	20
5th Ward, 2d District,	413	299	5	5	413	302	4
5th Ward, 3d District,	287	703	32	3	274	719	32
5th Ward, 4th District,	212	534	15	1	206	538	15
5th Ward, 5th District,	374	498	14	3	374	498	14
5th Ward, 6th District,	298	428	8	1	284	442	8
5th Ward, 7th District,	220	592	20	2	227	593	21
5th Ward, 8th District,	223	598	9	1	227	585	12
	2270	3929	122	17	2244	3958	126
Majority,		1659				1714	

6th District. Newark—	Senate. Barrett, Dem.	Senate. Ketcham, Rep.	Senate. Jones, Pro.	Senate. Scheer, Soc.	Assembly. Olvaney, Dem.	Assembly. Van Duyne, Rep.	Assembly. Wylie, Pro.	Assembly. Wœrner, Soc.
6th Ward, 1st District,	327	321	7	4	310	340	7	5
6th Ward, 2d District,	340	300	3	13	329	309	3	13
6th Ward, 3d District,	285	310	1	2	267	330	1	2
6th Ward, 4th District,	475	234	4	.	459	249	5	. .
6th Ward, 5th District,	544	175	4	1	536	183	4	1
	1971	1340	19	20	1901	1411	20	21
Majority,	631				490			

7th District. Newark—	Senate. Barrett, Dem.	Senate. Ketcham, Rep.	Senate. Jones, Pro.	Senate. Scheer, Soc.	Assembly. Kearns, Dem.	Assembly. Edwards, Rep.	Assembly. Posten, Pro.	Assembly. Ost, Soc.
7th Ward, 1st District,	385	440	7	9	354	457	10	9
7th Ward, 2d District,	349	154	2	18	344	155	2	18
7th Ward, 3d District,	553	290	3	26	534	296	3	25
7th Ward, 4th District,	301	328	7	11	282	344	7	12
7th Ward, 5th District,	321	355	2	34	307	368	2	34
7th Ward, 6th District,	272	409	2	28	253	425	2	30
7th Ward, 7th District,	250	277	9	10	231	289	8	4
7th Ward, 8th District,	281	246	4	10	266	261	4	10
7th Ward, 9th District,	351	176	6	6	343	183	6	6
7th Ward, 10th District,	262	348	3	2	223	383	2	2
	3325	3023	45	154	3137	3161	46	150
Majority,	302					24		

8th District.	Senate.				Assembly.			
Newark—	Barrett, Dem.	Ketcham, Rep.	Jones, Pro.	Scheer, Soc.	Ulrich, Dem.	Eisele, Rep.	Talmage, Pro.	Kurz, Soc.
8th Ward, 1st District, .	275	306	5	11	246	332	5	12
8th Ward, 2d District, .	270	275	2	24	261	286	2	24
8th Ward, 3d District, .	233	170	2	41	225	176	2	42
8th Ward, 4th District, .	321	244	3	25	296	272	3	25
8th Ward, 5th District, .	271	315	2	18	257	327	2	17
8th Ward, 6th District, .	341	551	5	35	287	602	6	34
8th Ward, 7th District, .	311	281	6	15	302	285	6	17
8th Ward, 8th District, .	237	248	3	20	212	270	3	23
	2259	2390	28	189	2086	2550	29	194
Majority, ...		131				464		

9th District.	Senate.				Assembly.			
	Barrett, Dem.	Ketcham, Rep.	Jones, Pro.	Scheer, Soc.	Caffrey, Dem.	Woolsey, Rep.	Ogden, Pro.	Leske, Soc.
Clinton, 1st District, . . .	222	548	12	3	221	554	14	3
2d District, . . .	47	79	. .	. .	45	81	. .	. .
Newark—								
9th Ward, 1st District, .	169	347	7	1	161	355	7	1
9th Ward, 2d District, .	137	369	4	2	129	376	4	2
9th Ward, 3d District, .	137	415	4	3	127	420	4	3
9th Ward, 4th District, .	117	411	12	. .	116	406	14	. .
9th Ward, 5th District, .	143	474	9	1	133	485	9	1
9th Ward, 6th District, .	87	217	7	2	84	214	13	2
9th Ward, 7th District, .	142	270	5	8	141	272	6	8
9th Ward, 8th District, .	116	282	3	4	117	287	3	4
9th Ward, 9th Di trict, .	111	289	4	2	107	295	4	1
9th Ward, 10th District, .	145	307	4	3	137	313	4	3
	1573	4008	71	29	1518	4058	82	28
Majority, ...		2435				2540		

10TH DISTRICT.	SENATE.				ASSEMBLY.		
Orange—	Barrett, Dem.	Ketcham, Rep.	Jones, Pro.	Scheer, Soc.	Barrett, Dem.	Storrs, Rep.	Berryman Pro.
1st Ward, 1st District,	133	259	5	4	130	262	5
1st Ward, 2d District,	365	254	4	3	347	261	4
2d Ward,	337	370	7	..	349	359	7
3d Ward, 1st District,	336	231	6	4	336	224	6
3d Ward, 2d District,	199	207	7	1	199	206	7
4th Ward, 1st District,	275	281	3	4	272	279	4
4th Ward, 2d District,	226	169	2	6	226	168	2
5th Ward,	187	285	9	..	185	283	8
	2058	2056	43	22	2044	2042	43
South Orange—							
1st District,	199	151	6	..	194	143	6
2d District,	129	149	2	3	132	143	1
3d District,	99	103	11	..	101	102	9
4th District,	91	96	5	..	92	95	5
	518	499	24	3	519	483	21
West Orange—							
1st District,	173	217	6	1	167	221	6
2d District,	155	202	3	1	161	196	1
	2904	2974	76	27	2891	2942	71
Majority,		70				51	

11TH DISTRICT.	SENATE. Barrett, Dem.	Ketcham, Rep.	Jones, Pro.	Scheer, Soc.	ASSEMBLY. Cleveland Dem.	Olcott, Rep.	May, Pro.	Moenrke, Soc.
Belleville, 1st District,	150	235	5	1	143	243	4	1
2d District,	294	159	7	5	280	171	7	5
Bloomfield—								
1st Ward, 1st District,	132	310	8	5	121	318	11	5
2d Ward, 1st District,	116	279	14	14	112	283	14	14
3d Ward, 1st District,	109	238	6	3	102	254	6	3
3d Ward, 2d District,	97	193	7	5	99	190	7	5
	454	1020	35	27	434	1045	38	27
Caldwell,	106	151	11	. .	109	151	10	. .
Caldwell Borough,	89	98	12	1	89	99	10	1
East Orange—								
1st Ward,	113	325	14	2	109	325	12	2
2d Ward, 1st District,	91	346	5	1	80	338	4	. .
2d Ward, 2d District,	53	183	5	. .	43	189	5	. .
3d Ward, 1st District,	126	295	6	. .	113	305	7	. .
3d Ward, 2d District,	60	177	9	. .	58	181	8	. .
4th Ward,	107	375	12	. .	98	382	11	. .
5th Ward,	88	322	7	3	79	328	7	3
	638	2023	58	6	580	2068	54	5
Franklin,	188	277	10	2	171	293	9	2
Livingston,	58	189	10	. .	59	189	10	. .
Milburn,	213	245	8	1	208	250	8	1
Montclair, 1st District,	47	103	2	. .	40	109	3	. .
2d District,	191	83	2	4	184	90	2	4
3d District,	125	223	20	2	114	230	23	2
4th District,	102	190	9	. .	93	199	9	. .
5th District,	145	315	8	. .	115	346	6	. .
	610	914	41	6	546	974	43	6
Verona,	142	119	6	1	134	127	6	1
	2942	5430	203	50	2753	5610	199	49
Majority,		2488				2857		
	25746	28542	663	585				
Majority in county,		2796						

VOTE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK.

	Senate.				Assembly.			
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	S. L.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	S. L.
Newark, 1st Ward,	1966	1103	13	36	1849	1196	16	35
2d Ward,	1714	1492	25	34	1331	1913	21	35
3d Ward,	2144	1120	21	13	2111	1154	21	. .
4th Ward,	2678	1733	40	16	2591	1793	42	. .
5th Ward,	2270	3929	122	17	2244	3958	126	. .
6th Ward,	1971	1340	19	20	1901	1411	20	21
7th Ward,	3325	3023	45	154	3137	3161	46	150
8th Ward,	2259	2390	28	189	2086	2550	29	194
9th Ward,	1304	3381	59	26	1252	3423	68	25
	19631	19511	372	505	18502	20559	389	460
Majority,	120					2057		

Gloucester County.

	Senate.			Assembly.		
	Barker, Dem.	Packer, Rep.	Morgan, Sr., Pro.	Bermender, Dem.	Stanger, Rep.	Pettengill, Pro.
Clayton,	174	279	16	186	261	14
Deptford,	197	271	15	188	285	14
East Greenwich,	128	169	18	130	172	16
Elk,	131	119	2	118	136	2
Franklin,	259	196	17	246	202	21
Glassboro, 1st District,	116	171	15	82	203	9
2d District,	125	126	11	112	143	7
Greenwich,	246	261	11	245	260	13
Harrison,	159	241	12	152	249	10
Logan,	208	144	16	216	141	15
Mantua	240	200	19	234	209	17
Monroe,	254	250	29	202	306	23
South Harrison,	57	110	11	59	109	11
Washington	157	134	8	124	167	8
West Deptford,	149	208	8	144	213	8
Woodbury, 1st Ward,	80	131	6	70	141	8
2d Ward,	130	226	10	124	237	10
3d Ward,	139	185	7	135	189	8
	349	542	23	329	567	26
Woolwich,	206	314	12	181	336	13
	3145	3735	243	2948	3955	227
Majority in county,		590			1007	

Hudson County.

1st District.	Assembly. Fagan, Dem.	Berry, Rep.	Ferree, Pro.	Fortmann, S. L.
Bayonne, 1st Ward,	229	270	6	1
2d Ward, 1st District,	179	219	2	4
2d Ward, 2d District,	75	344	10	1
2d Ward, 3d District,	144	91	5	1
3d Ward, 1st District,	58	293	2	2
3d Ward, 2d District,	99	203	7	2
4th Ward,	303	142	7	3
5th Ward,	329	101	4	8
	1416	1663	43	22
Jersey City, 1st Precinct,	167	168	1	15
2d Precinct,	164	325	2	15
3d Precinct,	135	254	. .	15
4th Precinct,	124	194	4	2
5th Precinct,	140	285	2	1
	2146	2889	52	70
Majority,		743		

2d District.	Assembly. Kelleger, Dem.	Sallinger, Rep.	Clemens, Jr. Pro.	Lerche, Soc.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct,	147	239	. .	4
2d Precinct,	119	233	3	2
3d Precinct,	143	299	4	4
4th Precinct,	130	212	3	2
5th Precinct,	110	238	1	4
6th Precinct,	152	321	2	. .
7th Precinct,	204	341	2	2
8th Precinct,	148	409	10	1
9th Precinct,	127	305	10	1
10th Precinct,	137	304	4	1
11th Precinct,	130	480	9	1
12th Precinct,	79	220	1	. .
13th Precinct,	57	267	3	. .
14th Precinct,	140	372	7	1
15th Precinct,	107	237	1	1
	1930	4477	60	24
Majority,		2547		

3d District.	Assembly. Egan, Dem.	Holmes, Rep.	Schwenk, S. L.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct,	180	314	2
2d Precinct,	123	265	2
3d Precinct,	236	212	1
4th Precinct,	275	143	3
5th Precinct,	344	174	7
6th Precinct,	214	193	. .
7th Precinct,	124	219	2
8th Precinct,	97	144	2
9th Precinct,	151	117	2
10th Precinct,	227	154	4
	1971	1935	25
Majority,	36		

4th District.	Assembly. Kelly, Dem.	Hooker, Rep.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct,	171	110
2d Precinct,	197	93
3d Precinct,	146	125
4th Precinct,	134	128
5th Precinct,	121	102
6th Precinct,	167	114
7th Precinct,	203	109
8th Precinct,	148	62
9th Precinct,	235	189
10th Precinct,	119	208
11th Precinct,	181	244
	1822	1484
Majority,	338	

5th District.	Assembly. Krieg, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Hughes, S. L.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct,	250	107	4
2d Precinct,	396	216	2
3d Precinct,	153	173	2
4th Precinct,	168	101	. .
5th Precinct,	196	237	. .
6th Precinct,	151	188	2
7th Precinct,	110	174	2
8th Precinct,	163	412	. .
9th Precinct,	190	229	5
10th Precinct,	309	415	2
11th Precinct,	217	66	. .
12th Precinct,	91	118	. .
13th Precinct,	95	208	1
	2489	2644	20
Majority,		155	

—Assembly.—

6th District.	Carroll, Dem.	Moran, Rep.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct.	286	75
2d Precinct,	311	79
3d Precinct,	314	193
4th Precinct,	203	310
5th Precinct,	319	143
6th Precinct,	235	107
7th Precinct,	286	87
	1954	994
Majority,	960	

—— Assembly. ——

7th District.	Carney, Dem.	Kerr, Rep.	Williams, S. L.
Harrison, 1st Ward,	262	97	11
2d Ward,	125	56	8
3d Ward,	184	233	4
4th Ward,	316	232	9
	887	618	32
Jersey City, 1st Precinct,	274	281	. .
2d Precinct,	97	114	9
3d Precinct,	80	57	1
4th Precinct,	247	115	2
5th Precinct,	91	187	1
6th Precinct,	77	176	2
	866	930	15
Kearney, 1st District,	175	197	1
2d District,	152	332	1
3d District	80	176	5
4th District,	110	409	2
	517	1114	9
	2270	2662	56
Majority,		392	

8th District.	Assembly. Stout, Dem.	McEwan, Jr., Rep.	McKelvey, Pro.	Boremann, I. C. A.	Meyer, Socialist.
Jersey City, 1st Precinct,	224	225	3	18	2
2d Precinct,	95	189	5	31	2
3d Precinct,	114	193	. .	59	13
4th Precinct,	142	203	. .	86	9
5th Precinct,	113	233	2	36	3
6th Precinct,	171	263	1	64	12
7th Precinct,	121	295	7	16	6
8th Precinct,	164	166	1	19	18
9th Precinct,	117	264	. .	31	14
10th Precinct,	235	268	4	31	12
11th Precinct,	218	228	1	96	16
12th Precinct,	101	103	. .	17	17
	1815	2630	24	504	124
Majority,		815			

9th District.	Assembly. Coyle, Dem.	Leonard, Rep.	Davy, Pro.	Schneider, I. C. Asso.	Spiegel, Soc. Labor.
Hoboken, 1st Ward, 1st District,	290	187	3	20	1
1st Ward, 2d District,	150	183	2	7	4
1st Ward, 3d District,	119	134	2	10	. .
1st Ward, 4th District,	207	180	. .	4	9
2d Ward, 1st District,	177	230	1	19	6
3d Ward, 3d District,	93	227	1	17	2
4th Ward, 1st District,	114	58	. .	7	3
4th Ward, 2d District,	200	91	. .	5	5
4th Ward, 3d District,	208	164	1	8	7
4th Ward, 4th District,	178	166	. .	22	17
4th Ward, 5th District,	258	97	3	7	9
4th Ward, 6th District,	156	132	. .	12	8
	2150	1849	13	138	71
Majority,	302				

10TH DISTRICT.	ASSEMBLY. Meyer, Jr., Dem.	Erlenkotter, Rep.	Donohue, Pro.	Pfersch, I. C. Asso.	Schlueter, Soc.
Hoboken, 2d Ward, 2d Precinct,	244	451	5	15	6
3d Ward, 1st Precinct,	160	254	1	4	3
3d Ward, 2d Precinct,	345	374	2	9	9
3d Ward, 4th Precinct,	265	465	4	21	4
3d Ward, 5th Precinct,	245	302	10	1	. .
Weehawken, South District,	227	104	1	6	3
	1486	1950	23	56	25
Majority,		464			

11TH DISTRICT.	ASSEMBLY. Usher, Dem.	Christie, Rep. & C. R. A.	Lampa, Ind. C. A.	Mann, S. L.
Guttenburg,	276	201	3	30
North Bergen, North District,	306	130	4	4
South District,	153	195	3	5
Town of Union, 1st District,	338	166	7	21
2d District,	252	114	23	20
3d District,	270	144	19	22
4th District,	216	207	17	24
	1076	631	66	87
Union Township	269	156	3	22
Weehawken, North District,	63	54	1	. .
West Hoboken, 1st Ward, 1st District,	143	211	12	10
1st Ward, 2d District,	168	200	8	43
2d Ward, 1st District,	183	250	12	14
2d Ward, 2d District,	115	101	7	13
3d Ward, 1st District,	149	91	3	16
3d Ward, 2d District,	264	95	13	11
	1022	948	55	107
	3165	2315	135	255
Majority,	850			

VOTE IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.

	Assembly				
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	I. C. A.	S. L.
Hoboken, 1st Ward,	766	684	7	41	14
2d Ward,	421	681	6	34	12
3d Ward,	1108	1622	18	52	18
4th Ward,	1114	708	4	61	49
	3409	3695	35	188	93
Majority,		286			

VOTE IN THE CITY OF JERSEY CITY.

	Assembly.				
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	I. C. A.	S. L.
Jersey City, 1st District,	730	1226	9	. .	48
2d District,	1930	4477	60	. .	24
3d District,	1971	1935	. .	. .	25
4th District,	1822	1484	. .	. .	. .
5th District,	2489	2644	. .	. .	20
6th District,	1954	994	. .	. .	. .
7th District,	866	930	. .	. .	15
8th District,	1815	2630	24	504	124
	13577	16320	93	504	256
Majority,		2743			

Hunterdon County.

	Assembly.		
1st District.	Chamberlin, Dem.	Reading, Rep.	Rittenhouse, Pro.
Delaware, North District,	144	75	116
South District,	116	145	43
East Amwell,	124	110	34
Franklin,	104	93	71
Frenchtown,	71	177	31
Kingwood,	124	154	63
Lambertville, 1st Ward,	110	139	6
2d Ward,	85	175	8
3d Ward,	100	275	16
	295	589	30
Raritan, East District,	170	112	139
West District,	217	103	163
West Amwell,	71	55	7
	1436	1613	697
Majority,		177	

2d District.	Assembly. Alpaugh, Dem.	Honness, Rep.	Shepherd, Pro.
Alexandria,	134	50	18
Bethlehem, East District,	90	56	23
West District,	138	35	12
Clinton, Town of,	57	121	9
Clinton Township,	169	98	63
High Bridge,	167	162	46
Holland,	181	115	8
Lebanon, East District,	89	36	16
West District,	125	87	12
Readington, North District,	211	131	28
South District,	103	75	30
Tewksbury, East District,	139	48	21
West District,	133	40	35
Union,	118	48	13
	1854	1102	334
Majority,	752		

Mercer County.

1st District.	Martinett, Dem.	Wilbur, Rep.	Joslin, Pro.
East Windsor, North District,	62	223	27
South District,	76	182	22
Ewing,	120	267	12
Hamilton, North District,	64	226	18
South District,	86	168	12
West District,	54	198	5
	204	592	35
Hopewell, Central District,	119	246	27
East District,	197	197	6
West District,	64	147	17
	380	590	50
Lawrence,	69	200	10
Princeton, 1st District,	93	241	9
2d District,	111	288	15
Trenton, 1st Ward, 1st District,	106	261	13
1st Ward, 2d District,	60	203	12
1st Ward, 3d District,	112	247	19
7th Ward, 4th District,	126	256	47
9th Ward, 1st District,	68	224	11
9th Ward, 4th District,	50	138	6
10th Ward, 1st District,	91	375	11
10th Ward, 2d District,	104	229	14
Washington,	73	149	8
West Windsor,	111	162	9
	2016	4827	330
Majority,		2811	

2d District.	Assembly. Burgner, Dem.	Reading, Dem.	Ginder, Rep.	Bothers, Pro.
Trenton, 5th Ward, 1st District,	52	77	161	12
5th Ward, 2d District,	125	34	222	14
5th Ward, 3d District,	131	28	105	5
5th Ward, 4th District,	148	59	140	5
7th Ward, 1st District,	157	94	183	19
7th Ward, 2d District,	91	67	151	14
7th Ward, 3d District,	158	53	234	10
7th Ward, 5th District,	124	31	134	9
8th Ward, 1st District,	262	44	180	6
8th Ward, 2d District,	138	42	150	8
	1386	529	1660	102
Majority,			274	

3d District.	Assembly. Douress, Dem.	Jamieson, Dem.	Exton, Rep.	Watson, Pro.
Trenton, 2d Ward, 1st District,	33	67	240	11
2d Ward, 2d District,	42	70	278	15
3d Ward, 1st District,	55	67	203	5
3d Ward, 2d District,	33	43	233	7
3d Ward, 3d District,	67	68	111	3
3d Ward, 4th District,	42	55	87	2
3d Ward, 5th District,	97	75	162	4
4th Ward, 1st District,	37	116	181	5
4th Ward, 2d District,	88	117	121	. .
4th Ward, 3d District,	104	83	97	2
6th Ward, 1st District,	27	65	171	8
6th Ward, 2d District,	72	97	99	6
9th Ward, 2d District,	45	55	201	5
9th Ward, 3d District,	42	101	163	5
11th Ward, 1st District,	40	86	211	14
11th Ward, 2d District,	28	60	186	6
11th Ward, 3d District,	53	73	151	3
	905	1298	2895	101
Majority,			1597	

VOTE IN THE CITY OF TRENTON

	Assembly.		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Trenton, 1st Ward,	278	711	44
2d Ward,	212	518	26
3d Ward,	601	796	21
4th Ward,	545	399	7
5th Ward,	654	628	36
6th Ward,	261	270	14
7th Ward,	901	958	99
8th Ward,	486	330	14
9th Ward,	361	726	27
10th Ward,	195	604	25
11th Ward,	340	548	23
	4835	6488	336
Majority,		1653	

Middlesex County.

	Assembly.		
1st District.	Beekman, Dem	Garretson, Rep.	Oxenford, Pro.
Perth Amboy, 1st Ward,	113	109	42
2d Ward,	123	116	25
3d Ward,	136	138	53
4th Ward,	74	78	26
5th Ward,	154	38	20
6th Ward,	134	67	37
	734	546	203
Piscataway, 1st District,	82	205	10
2d District,	129	194	31
Raritan, 1st District,	268	187	34
2d District,	141	90	15
Woodbridge, 1st District,	151	191	12
2d District,	108	124	4
3d District,	184	28	7
	443	343	23
	1797	1565	316
Majority,	232		

2d District.	Assembly. Harkins, Dem.	Cronk, R. & I. D	Titus, Pro.
New Brunswick, 1st Ward, 1st District,	154	119	1
1st Ward, 2d District,	126	184	3
2d Ward, 1st District,	294	280	4
2d Ward, 2d District,	198	195	1
3d Ward,	266	152	3
4th Ward,	107	134	.
5th Ward, 1st District,	261	331	6
5th Ward, 2d District,	251	376	2
6th Ward, 1st District,	436	176	. .
6th Ward, 2d District,	307	190	7
	2400	2137	27
Majority,	263		

3d District.	Assembly. Scully, Dem.	Slover, Rep.	Garrison, P. & I. D.
Cranbury,	86	224	24
East Brunswick, 1st District,	191	194	3
2d District,	81	180	5
3d District,	119	127	1
	391	501	9
Madison,	118	237	5
Monroe, 1st District,	43	144	4
2d District,	105	195	8
North Brunswick,	74	201	8
Sayreville,	235	260	3
South Amboy, 1st District,	167	230	15
2d District,	324	309	9
South Brunswick, 1st District,	126	170	4
2d District,	77	94	9
	1746	2565	98
Majority,		819	

Monmouth County.

1st District.	—Senate.— Terhune, D. & J. D.	Bradley, P., R. & C. L.	—Assembly.— Arrowsmith, D. & J. D.	Denise, P., R. & C. L.
Freehold, 1st District,	200	222	209	213
2d District,	179	232	178	231
3d District,	244	310	250	302
	623	764	637	746
Howell, East District,	238	244	240	241
West District,	125	202	130	196
Manalapan,	211	302	204	313
Millstone,	230	232	233	229
Shrewsbury, Macedonia District,	67	44	22	90
Upper Freehold, 1st District,	207	146	207	147
2d District,	115	227	115	227
	1816	2161	1788	2189
Majority,		345		401

2d District	—Senate.— Terhune, D & J. D.	Bradley, P., R. & C. L.	——Assembly.—— Fay, D. & J. D.	Walters, R & C. L.	Woodfield, Pro.
Atlantic,	196	164	193	151	12
Eatontown, 1st District,	153	123	88	180	3
2d District,	176	139	141	168	6
Marlboro,	336	154	335	142	7
Matawan,	459	254	352	326	13
Neptune, 1st District,	157	547	188	485	23
2d District,	138	510	154	436	55
3d District,	116	200	113	193	8
4th District,	150	326	162	290	26
	561	1583	617	1404	112
Ocean, 1st District,	212	71	203	72	5
2d District,	128	113	119	108	13
3d District,	222	315	158	352	13
4th District,	197	248	131	290	21
5th District,	290	180	229	221	12
6th District,	290	151	229	178	9
	1339	1078	1069	1221	73
Wall, 1st District,	231	243	211	223	26
2d District,	181	164	155	161	23
Manasquan Borough,	124	194	98	187	27
	3756	4096	3259	4163	302
Majority,		340		904	

3d District.	—Senate.— Terhune, D. & J. D.	Bradley, P., R. & C. L.	——Assembly.—— Borden, D. & J. D.	Leonard, R. & C. L.	Morehouse, Pro.
Holmdel,	243	86	244	81	5
Middletown, 1st District,	199	121	197	117	6
2d District,	244	309	243	282	34
3d District,	130	167	138	137	25
4th District,	143	43	140	42	7
	716	640	718	578	72
Raritan, 1st District,	276	215	285	185	23
2d District,	271	221	263	205	31
Shrewsbury, East District,	228	131	237	113	14
Middle District,	171	234	210	194	14
South District,	194	136	203	118	10
West District,	233	251	258	202	24
	2332	1914	2418	1676	193
Majority,	418		742		
	7904	8171			
Majority in county,		267			

Morris County.

1st District.	O'Brien, Dem.	Baker, Rep.	Lunger, Pro.	Potter, Peo.
	——Assembly.——			
Chatham, East District,	109	185	10	2
North District,	166	163	11	. .
South District,	169	181	13	. .
	444	529	34	2
Chester,	226	123	7	4
Mendham,	147	137	25	. .
Morris, East District,	208	349	11	1
North District,	264	355	17	4
South District,	211	207	5	1
West District,	192	270	26	1
	875	1181	59	7
Mount Olive,	117	108	37	. .
Passaic,	187	138	5	. .
Randolph, Central District,	115	174	37	6
North District,	129	268	60	12
South District,	166	114	19	22
West District,	69	73	17	101
	475	629	133	141
Roxbury, Port Morris District,	65	103	13	. .
Succasunna,	114	157	12	7
Bor. Mt. Arlington,	14	44	2	. .
Washington, North District,	97	87	16	. .
South District,	182	72	18	. .
	2947	3308	361	161
Majority,		361		

2d District.	Smith, Dem.	Bates, Rep.	Kitchel, Pro.
	——Assembly.——		
Boonton, East District,	98	244	23
West District,	128	233	3
Hanover, North District,	32	185	5
South District,	226	239	10
Jefferson,	200	95	10
Montville,	46	185	6
Pequannock, 1st District,	58	191	14
2d District,	157	188	8
Rockaway, North District,	195	318	30
South District,	195	236	31
	1335	2114	140
Majority,		779	

Ocean County.

	Assembly.		
	Emson, Dem.	Burton, Rep.	Simpson, Pro.
Beach Haven,	13	47	7
Berkeley,	39	92	6
Bay Head,	9	16	3
Brick, East District,	65	106	5
Middle District,	54	157	3
Island Heights,	8	36	10
Dover,	138	348	15
Eagleswood,	28	81	12
Jackson,	239	93	13
Lacey,	38	90	5
Lavallette,	2	8	1
Lakewood,	85	231	19
Little Egg Harbor,	34	249	34
Manchester,	96	98	4
Ocean,	41	40	2
Point Pleasant Beach,	50	60	. .
Plumsted,	147	171	7
Stafford,	35	135	9
Union,	42	153	10
	1163	2211	165
Majority in County,		1048	

Passaic County.

	Assembly			
1st District.	Wickham, Dem.	Holt, Rep.	Nixon, Pro.	Seegar, S. L.
Manchester, 1st District,	116	244	8	58
2d District,	48	127	5	4
Paterson, 1st Ward, 1st District,	165	318	19	24
1st Ward, 2d District,	168	432	13	8
1st Ward, 3d District,	79	307	2	2
2d Ward, 1st District,	183	283	15	18
2d Ward, 2d District,	128	265	8	21
6th Ward, 1st District,	118	183	2	8
6th Ward, 2d District,	261	155	4	10
Pompton, 1st District,	64	100	2	2
2d District,	79	138	8	. .
Wayne,	127	179	8	2
West Milford,	162	211	16	. .
	1698	2942	110	157
Majority,		1244		

2d District.	Assembly.—McKelvey, Dem.	Bullock, Rep.	Dickinson, Pro.	Grundman, Soc. Labor.
Little Falls	139	234	2	8
Paterson, 2d Ward, 3d District,	263	282	30	6
2d Ward, 4th District,	315	458	29	14
7th Ward, 1st District,	411	95	4	3
7th Ward, 2d District,	468	205	8	3
	1596	1274	73	34
Majority,	322			

3d District.	Assembly.—Flynn, Dem.	Robertson, Rep.	Muir, Jr., Pro.	Pilz, Soc. Labor.
Paterson, 5th Ward, 1st District,	241	215	3	. .
5th Ward, 2d District,	258	272	4	10
5th Ward, 3d District,	249	124	6	10
5th Ward, 4th District,	386	238	5	12
8th Ward, 1st District,	327	159	3	5
8th Ward, 2d District,	427	139	. .	5
8th Ward 3d District,	364	179	8	16
8th Ward, 4th District,	377	266	7	12
8th Ward, 5th Distri t,	227	194	3	34
	2856	1786	39	104
Majority,	1070			

4TH DISTRICT.	Knowlden, Dem.	Lewis, Rep.	Parsons, Pro.	Engler, Soc. Labor.
	——ASSEMBLY.——			
Acquackanonk,	172	252	2	5
Passaic City, 1st Ward 1st Dist,	224	183	6	16
1st Ward, 2d Dist.,	112	73	2	5
2d Ward, 1st Dist.,	102	239	10	1
2d Ward, 2d Dist.,	76	134	8	. .
3d Ward,	86	210	15	. .
4th Ward, 1st Dist,	171	179	4	8
4th Ward, 2d Dist.,	89	167	. .	2
	860	1185	45	32
Paterson, 3d Ward, 1st District,	184	207	4	8
3d Ward, 2d District,	199	325	7	14
3d Ward, 3d District,	177	564	21	10
3d Ward, 4th District,	152	274	9	11
3d Ward, 5th District,	288	328	8	32
3d Ward, 6th District,	154	140	1	40
4th Ward, 1st District,	74	193	5	. .
4th Ward, 2d District,	113	283	8	. .
4th Ward, 3d District,	151	347	5	2
4th Ward, 4th District,	129	267	5	3
4th Ward, 5th District,	71	270	18	2
4th Ward, 6th District,	49	214	5	4
	2773	4849	143	163
Majority,		2076		

VOTE IN THE CITY OF PATERSON.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	S. L.
	——ASSEMBLY.——			
Paterson, 1st Ward,	412	1057	34	34
2d Ward,	889	1288	82	59
3d Ward,	1154	1838	50	115
4th Ward,	587	1574	46	11
5th Ward,	1134	849	18	32
6th Ward,	379	338	6	18
7th Ward,	879	300	12	6
8th Ward,	1722	937	21	72
	7156	8181	269	347
Majority,		1025		

Salem County.

	—Senate.—			— Assembly.—		
	Gwynne, Jr., Dem.	Ward, Rep.	Lecroy, Pro	Diver, Dem.	Powers, Rep.	Harris, Pro.
Alloway,	251	150	10	264	140	10
Elinsboro,	81	36	2	70	47	2
Lower Alloways Creek,	139	198	10	137	200	9
Lower Penns Neck,	194	150	10	187	157	9
Mannington,	140	283	13	141	283	12
Oldmans,	167	177	4	177	170	3
Pilesgrove, North District,	134	256	10	147	238	13
South District,	115	256	9	127	243	10
Pittsgrove, 1st District,	195	162	15	209	150	15
2d District,	152	121	4	158	108	9
Quinton,	112	209	13	111	212	13
Salem, East Ward, 1st District,	126	122	9	121	126	10
East Ward, 2d District,	239	254	32	234	262	31
West Ward, 1st District,	186	128	11	174	136	13
West Ward, 2d District,	204	124	18	199	122	21
	755	628	70	728	646	75
Upper Penns Neck, North District,	187	132	23	205	115	23
South District,	175	70	8	193	53	8
Upper Pittsgrove,	217	277	25	221	273	26
	3014	3105	226	3075	3035	237
Majority in county,		91		40		

Somerset County.

	—Senate.—			—Assembly.—		
	Beekman, Dem.	Thompson, Rep.	Bache, Pro.	Cramer, Dem.	Somers, Rep.	Stout, Pro.
Bedminster,	218	163	13	265	124	13
Bernards, 1st District,	166	149	11	188	137	11
2d Disttict,	80	89	8	115	56	7
Branchburg,	133	149	12	182	110	8
Bridgewater, 1st District,	167	352	21	236	283	24
2d District,	141	263	27	156	271	19
3d District,	127	109	4	142	92	4
4th District,	133	311	20	185	257	24
5th District,	118	213	10	144	186	12
6th District,	62	46	8	57	50	9
	748	1294	90	920	1139	92
Franklin, 1st District,	80	108	11	78	110	11
2d District,	103	159	15	92	182	8
3d District,	114	114	5	107	124	5
	297	381	31	277	416	24
Hillsboro, 1st District,	96	174	14	97	172	15
2d District,	104	222	6	109	217	7
Montgomery,	123	186	7	127	186	8
North Plainfield, 1st District,	175	246	12	176	249	12
2d District,	160	201	8	162	200	8
Warren,	124	63	6	119	70	6
	2424	3317	218	2737	3076	211
Majority in county,		893			339	

Sussex County.

	Assembly.		
	Smith, Dem.	Coursen, Rep.	Bowman, Pro.
Andover,	129	114	8
Byram,	63	141	17
Deckertown,	92	137	4
Frankford,	148	188	8
Green,	60	85	3
Hampton,	75	119	2
Hardyston,	206	269	14
Lafayette,	69	117	6
Montague,	87	57	. .
Newton, 1st District,	86	278	14
2d District,	159	253	11
Sandyston,	129	109	1
Sparta,	186	216	16
Stillwater,	109	173	1
Vernon,	155	120	6
Wallpack,	67	34	. .
Wantage, East District,	165	136	7
West District,	83	90	8
	2068	2636	126
Majority in county,		568	

Union County.

	Senate.				Assembly.			
1st District.	Martine, Dem.	Voorhees, Rep.	Bigelow, Natl. Pro.	Keim, Soc. Labor.	Kelly, Dem.	Burger, Rep.	Vogel, Natl. Pro.	Shea, Soc. Labor.
Elizabeth—								
1st Ward, 1st Dist,	326	123	2	31	340	107	2	33
1st Ward, 2d Dist.,	98	73	1	11	126	44	1	12
2d Ward 1st Dist,	219	61	2	4	213	65	2	4
2d Ward, 2d Dist.,	145	115	1	12	151	107	1	13
3d Ward, 1st Dist.,	237	76	2	33	241	74	2	30
3d Ward, 2d Dist,	175	206	2	35	169	208	3	36
4th Ward, 1st Dist.,	128	159	5	12	127	159	5	12
4th Ward, 2d Dist.,	110	170	7	4	111	165	8	4
5th Ward, 1st Dist,	120	181	4	31	115	182	4	33
5th Ward, 2d Dist.,	71	95	1	12	59	104	1	13
6th Ward, 1st Dist.,	185	140	. .	4	181	142	. .	4
6th Ward, 2d Dist.,	109	126	4	3	99	133	4	3
10th Ward, 1st Dist.,	126	293	5	1	107	307	5	1
11th Ward, 1st Dist.,	82	244	3	. .	81	241	4	1
11th Ward, 2d Dist.,	47	184	1	1	42	190	1	1
	2178	2246	40	194	2162	2228	43	200
Majority,		68				66		

2d District.	Senate. Martine, Dem.	Voorhees, Rep.	Bigelow, Natl. Pro.	Keim, Soc. Labor.	Assembly. Brennan, Dem.	Cross, Rep.	Myles, Natl. Pro.	Dollay, Soc. Labor.
Cranford,	126	221	22	3	127	219	18	4
Elizabeth—								
7th Ward, 1st Dist,	212	90	1	36	216	79	1	37
7th Ward, 2d Dist.,	116	83	1	19	139	58	1	19
8th Ward, 1st Dist.,	249	361	7	4	225	377	8	4
8th Ward, 2d Dist.,	249	168	6	11	244	165	6	11
9th Ward, 1st Dist,	178	191	3	2	163	203	3	2
9th Ward, 2d Dist.,	192	128	5	14	185	129	5	13
12th Ward, 1st Dist.,	50	178	2	1	35	194	2	1
12th Ward, 2d Dist.,	115	118	1	6	106	126	1	6
New Providence,	67	72	8	1	63	75	9	1
Springfield,	56	115	7	1	49	121	7	1
Summit,	298	330	18	2	294	332	19	2
Union,	216	311	5	1	191	326	5	1
	2124	2366	86	101	2037	2404	85	102
Majority,		242				367		

3d District.	Senate. Martine, Dem.	Voorhees, Rep.	Bigelow, Nat. Pro	Keim, Soc. Lab.	Assembly. Winans, Dem.	Codding, Rep.	Osborn, Nat. Pro.	Scott, Soc. Lab.
Clark,	41	33	. .	. .	41	33	. .	. .
Fanwood,	131	174	2	. .	110	193	2	. .
Linden,	183	271	3	. .	138	314	4	. .
Plainfield—								
1st Ward, 1st District,	196	205	9	2	160	236	8	4
1st Ward, 2d District,	45	64	1	2	41	66	1	3
2d Ward, 1st District,	141	298	6	2	127	309	6	4
2d Ward, 2d District,	20	28	1	1	20	28	1	1
3d Ward,	133	295	6	5	123	304	6	5
4th Ward, 1st District,	242	219	9	2	210	244	9	7
4th Ward, 2d District,	123	158	7	34	108	162	8	44
	900	1267	39	48	789	1349	39	68
Rahway—								
1st Ward,	163	163	3	1	164	162	2	1
2d Ward,	172	175	5	. .	171	177	4	. .
3d Ward, 1st District,	151	231	3	2	156	228	2	2
3d Ward, 2d District,	79	147	1	. .	78	147	1	. .
4th Ward,	115	161	5	3	114	158	8	3
	680	877	17	6	683	872	17	6
Westfield, 1st District,	101	221	15	3	85	239	14	2
2d District,	134	161	16	1	104	190	18	. .
	2170	3004	92	58	1950	3190	94	76
Majority,		834				1240		
	6472	7616	218	353				
Majority in county,		1144						

VOTE IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.

	Senate.				Assembly			
	Dem.	Rep.	Nat. Pro.	Soc. Lab.	Dem.	Rep.	Nat. Pro.	Soc. Lab.
Elizabeth, 1st Ward,	424	196	3	42	466	151	3	45
2d Ward,	364	176	3	16	364	172	3	17
3d Ward,	412	282	4	68	410	282	5	66
4th Ward,	238	329	12	16	238	324	13	16
5th Ward,	191	276	5	43	174	286	5	46
6th Ward,	294	266	4	7	280	275	4	7
7th Ward,	328	173	2	55	355	137	2	56
8th Ward,	498	529	13	15	469	542	14	15
9th Ward,	370	319	8	16	348	332	8	15
10th Ward,	126	293	5	1	107	307	5	1
11th Ward,	129	428	4	1	123	431	5	2
12th Ward,	165	296	3	7	141	320	3	7
	3539	3563	56	287	3475	3559	70	293
Majority,		24				84		

Warren County.

1st District.	Senate.			Ass'y.	
	States, Dem.	Lommasson, R. & C. L.	Davis, Pro.	Wilson, Dem.	Perry, Pro.
Allamuchy,	54	61	2	60	2
Blairstown,	142	149	13	196	16
Franklin,	152	97	8	167	29
Frelinghuysen,	111	69	6	117	7
Greenwich,	74	81	6	104	9
Hackettstown, 1st District,	121	112	9	125	50
2d District,	118	111	13	115	51
Hardwick,	57	18	2	66	2
Independence,	60	84	6	82	14
Mansfield,	123	104	28	145	40
Oxford, 2d District,	183	228	5	221	40
Washington Borough, East District,	178	221	6	174	105
West District,	251	159	4	246	71
Washington Township,	111	115	9	135	31
	1735	1609	117	1953	467
Majority,	126			1486	

2d District.	—Senate.—			—Assembly.—		
	Staates, Dem.	Lommasson, R & C L	Davis, Pro.	Sheppard, Dem	Davis, R & C L	Campbell, Pro.
Belvidere,	186	217	51	169	228	57
Harmony,	139	80	3	89	130	3
Hope,	124	107	9	94	133	10
Knowlton,	171	115	14	166	116	17
Lopatcong,	148	131	4	108	162	5
Oxford, 1st District,	163	165	8	161	160	14
Pahaquarry,	60	3	. .	43	22	. .
Phillipsburg, 1st Ward,	210	186	2	205	197	2
2d Ward,	241	144	10	193	193	10
3d Ward,	262	232	17	223	284	14
4th Ward,	187	92	6	158	117	6
	900	654	35	779	791	32
Pohatcong,	128	143	10	115	155	8
	2019	1615	134	1724	1897	146
Majority,	404				173	
	3754	3224	251			
Majority in county,	530					

Total Number of Election Precincts by Counties.

Atlantic, 22; Bergen, 29: Burlington, 39; Camden, 66; Cape May, 14; Cumberland 33; Essex, 107; Gloucester, 19; Hudson, 128: Hunterdon, 26; Mercer, 49; Middlesex, 36; Monmouth, 39; Morris, 30; Ocean, 19; Passaic, 47; Salem, 18; Somerset, 19; Sussex, 18; Union, 45; Warren, 26. Total, 829.

Vote by Counties for Members of the General Assembly.

	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohibition.	Social Labor.	Peoples Party.	Independent Citizens Asso.	Citizens League.	Independent	Majorities. Democrat.	Republican.
Atlantic,	1973	2600	359	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	627	. . .
Bergen,	3663	3319	206	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	344
Burlington,	6805	5145	643	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1660
Camden,	11260	9317	495	. .	. .	. .	496	. .	. .	1943
Cape May,	1253	666	164	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	587
Cumberland,	4493	1964	639	. .	. .	. .	. .	1329	. .	2529
Essex,	29746	24427	673	512	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5319
Gloucester,	3955	2948	227	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1007
Hudson,	25829	23198	172	670	. .	833	. .	. .	. .	2631
Hunterdon,	2715	3290	1031	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	575	. .
Mercer,	9382	6134	533	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3248
Middlesex,	6267	5943	441	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	324
Monmouth,	8028	7465	495	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	563
Morris,	5422	4282	501	. .	161	. .	. .	. .	. .	1140
Ocean,	2211	1163	165	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1048
Passaic,	10851	8923	365	458	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1928
Salem,	3035	3075	237	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	40	. .
Somerset,	3076	2737	211	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	339
Sussex,	2636	2068	126	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	568
Union,	7822	6149	222	378	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1673
Warren,	1897	3677	613	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1780	. .
	152319	128490	8518	2018	161	833	496	1329	3022	26851
Majority,	23829									23829

Vote for President—1892.

Counties.	Democrat.	Republican.	Prohibition.	Soc. Labor.	People's.	Pluralities. Democrat.	Pluralities. Republican.
Atlantic,	3001	3329	247	16	35	. .	328
Bergen,	5864	5020	125	31	13	844	. .
Burlington,	6727	6881	507	15	32	. .	154
Camden,	10007	11001	498	31	45	. .	994
Cape May,	1310	1479	190	3	4	. .	169
Cumberland,	4725	5516	720	27	69	. .	791
Essex,	30176	29045	781	203	118	1131	. .
Gloucester,	3528	3749	224	6	12	. .	221
Hudson,	32236	23307	272	485	109	8929	. .
Hunterdon,	5120	3448	623	20	80	1672	. .
Mercer,	9347	9795	435	12	81	. .	448
Middlesex,	7942	6142	248	46	52	1800	. .
Monmouth,	9014	7676	556	10	23	1338	. .
Morris,	5836	5729	674	6	130	107	. .
Ocean,	1561	2610	168	3	14	. .	1049
Passaic,	10992	11528	405	199	23	. .	536
Salem,	3237	3152	290	8	13	85	. .
Somerset,	3403	3307	218	1	4	96	. .
Sussex,	3218	2346	195	8	21	872	. .
Union,	8597	7826	302	180	27	771	. .
Warren,	5201	3182	453	27	64	2019	. .
Average vote,	171042	156068	8131	1337	969	19664	4690
Plurality,	14974					14974	

Number of names on poll-books, ... 340733
Ballots rejected, ... 2693

Vote for Governor—1892.

Counties.	Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	Keim, Soc Labor.	Bird People's.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic,	3022	3310	242	16	35	. .	288
Bergen,	5791	5098	124	31	11	693	. .
Burlington,	6688	7053	485	17	30	. .	365
Camden,	9890	11153	451	31	37	. .	1263
Cape May,	1357	1437	182	3	4	. .	80
Cumberland,	4667	5605	686	25	63	. .	938
Essex,	28962	30148	733	204	103	. .	1186
Gloucester,	3497	3804	207	6	12	. .	307
Hudson,	30883	24526	268	463	116	6357	. .
Hunterdon,	4971	3587	631	20	68	1384	. .
Mercer,	9196	9970	393	11	74	. .	774
Middlesex,	7838	6247	235	49	43	1591	. .
Monmouth,	8966	7744	523	10	22	1222	. .
Morris,	5782	5735	670	9	118	47	. .
Ocean,	1570	2608	162	3	14	. .	1038
Passaic,	10856	11629	332	211	20	. .	773
Salem,	3191	3159	271	8	13	32	. .
Somerset,	3376	3321	218	1	5	55	. .
Sussex,	3143	2421	189	7	20	722	. .
Union,	8466	7851	301	187	25	615	. .
Warren,	5145	3226	447	26	61	1919	. .
	167257	159632	7750	1338	894	14637	7012
Plurality,	7625					7625	

Vote for Congress—1892.

First District.

Counties.	Porch, Dem.	Loudenslager, R. p.	Seagraves, Pro.			Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Camden,	9924	11079	496	. .	. .	. .	1155
Cape May,	1289	1499	187	. .	. .	. .	210
Cumberland,	4682	5555	726	. .	. .	. .	873
Gloucester,	3463	3808	218	. .	. .	. .	345
Salem,	3153	3158	313	. .	. .	. .	5
	22511	25099	1940				2588
Plurality,		2588					

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Wetherill, Dem.	Gardner, Rep.	French, Pro.	Duroe, Peo.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic,	2994	3297	245	45	. .	303
Burlington,	6748	6953	507	32	. .	205
Mercer,	9298	9854	421	78	. .	556
Ocean,	1552	2612	175	14	. .	1060
	20592	22716	1348	169	. .	2124
Plurality,		2124				

THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Geissenhainer, Dem.	Hoffman, Rep.	Marshall, Pro		Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Middlesex,	7945	6160	245	. .	1785	. .
Monmouth,	9074	7611	525	. .	1463	. .
Somerset,	3388	3309	222	. .	79	. .
	20407	17080	922	. .	3327	. .
Plurality,	3327					

FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Cornish, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Johnston, Pro.	Potter, Peo.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Hunterdon,	4783	3627	655	102	1156	. .
Morris,	5654	5694	689	236	. .	40
Sussex,	3002	2487	210	25	515	. .
Warren,	4539	3472	502	211	1067	. .
Essex (part of),	3787	5446	251	21	. .	1659
	21765	20726	2307	595	2738	1699
Plurality,	1039				1039	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Cadmus, Dem.	Doherty, Rep.	Warner, Pro.	Richter, Soc.-Lab.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Bergen,	5868	5019	129	32	849	. .
Passaic,	10844	11651	316	196	. .	807
Hudson (part of),	3981	2561	19	200	1420	. .
	20693	19231	464	428	2269	807
Plurality,	1462				1462	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.	English, Dem.	Parker, Rep.	Downs, Pro.	Buchanan, People's.	Pluralities. Dem.	Pluralities. Rep.
Essex (part of), (Newark city),	21651	20284	412	76	1367	
Plurality,	1367					

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.	Fielder, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	McDonald, Dem.	Carman, Pro	Zoller, People's.	Barthelmes, Soc.-Lab.	Pluralities. Dem.	Pluralities. Rep.
Hudson (part of),	22416	19585	2368	171	100	251	2831	
Plurality,	2831							

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Dunn, Dem.	Chamberlin. Rep.	Van Cise, Pro.	Weigel, Soc.-Lab.	Pluralities. Dem.	Pluralities. Rep.
Union,	7977	8168	328	195		191
Essex (part of ,	4297	3553	118	6	744	
Hudson (part of),	2119	1749	56	9	370	
	14393	13470	502	210	1114	191
Plurality,	923				923	

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Peo.	Soc. Lab.
Total Vote for Congress,	166,796	158,191	8,136	940	889

Democratic Plurality for Congress, ... 8605

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The State Board of Health was formed in 1877. Since then the entire health administration of the State has been developed until now every city and township has every facility for a proper care of the public health.

The Board, by its Reports and by constant care, oversight and correspondence, furnishes all necessary information.

Prof. C. F. Brackett, M.D., LL.D., is President of the Board, and E. M. Hunt, M.D., LL.D., Secretary. The Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist are members ex-officio. The other members are: Laban Dennis, M.D., Newark; Franklin Gauntt, M.D, Burlington; Prof. A. R. Leeds, Ph.D., Hoboken; John A. Githens, Esq., Asbury Park, and Edward R. O'Reilly, M.D, Elizabeth.

In addition to the duties assigned to the Board under the constituting act, it has charge of the laws as to contagious diseases of animals, adulteration of foods, the sale of petroleum and the sanitary inspection of all State and county institutions for the criminal and dependent classes.

Through the Bureau of Vital Statistics it is an office of record of all marriages, births and deaths in the State, and tabulates these for the information they give as to conditions of population and the causes of disease.

The Board is constantly consulted by cities and townships as to health ordinances, the removal of nuisances and plans for sanitary improvement.

Investigations into local causes of disease are conducted under its direction. Its annual reports and its health circulars are widely distributed through the State. As the comfort of the people and the material resources of the State depend so much upon the health of the population, it is able to render efficient service in various directions.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Statement for the Year ending June 30th, 1893.

Counties.	*Marriages.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Atlantic,	315	640	530
Bergen,	336	1053	905
Burlington,	408	882	945
Camden,	4790	1959	2007
Cape May,	93	236	178
Cumberland,	367	1034	719
Essex,	2500	7142	6170
Gloucester,	212	497	442
Hudson,	2515	7532	7805
Hunterdon,	315	511	485
Mercer,	779	943	1563
Middlesex,	488	1250	1092
Monmouth,	569	1013	1130
Morris,	289	883	863
Ocean,	146	302	272
Passaic,	1185	2805	2371
Salem,	176	397	366
Somerset,	193	506	452
Sussex	146	168	270
Union,	628	1771	1513
Warren,	728	761	518
	*17178	32285	30596

*4,073 of these were the marriages of non-residents, mostly from Pennsylvania

Cities.	*Marriages.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Atlantic City,	212	302	259
Bayonne,	120	553	445
Bordentown,	39	83	88
Bridgeton,	116	325	217
Burlington,	88	137	160
Camden,	4570	1347	1357
Elizabeth,	353	1142	829
Gloucester City,	52	104	168
Hackensack,	52	172	129
Harrison,	27	253	248
Hoboken,	613	1661	1248
Jersey City,	1401	3690	4542
Long Branch,	81	95	92
Millville,	110	293	162
Morristown,	45	223	166
Newark,	1956	5410	4900
New Brunswick,	150	434	303
Orange,	197	539	426
Passaic,	154	438	343
Paterson,	957	2083	1836
Perth Amboy,	146	245	224
Phillipsburg,	384	190	128
Plainfield,	116	258	243
Rahway,	67	86	171
Salem,	51	86	96
Town of Union,	139	331	244
Trenton,	662	669	1096
	12858	21149	20120

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

President, Edward Burrough, Merchantville; Vice-President, E. B. Voorhees, New Brunswick; Treasurer, D. D. Denise, Freehold; Secretary, Franklin Dye, Trenton; Executive Committee, William R. Lippincott, Fellowship; H. F. Bodine, Locktown; Theodore F. D. Baker, Bridgeton; also the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

A part of the work of the Board, as stated in the law, is "to collect and disseminate reliable and useful information, and to encourage a higher standard in the agriculture and horticulture of the State; to investigate such subjects relating to the improvement of land and agriculture, in its various branches in this State, as the Executive Committee may think proper; to cause to be made, experimental and practical, tests of specific remedies or cures of diseases of domestic animals and poultry, and of plants, vegetables and fruits, and of insects injurious thereto; and to employ suitable persons to lecture before the State Board of Agriculture at its annual or other meetings, and in the counties of the State as far as the sum herein appropriated will allow."

The act provides, also, for the organization of County Boards of Agriculture in the several counties. These are auxiliary to the State Board, and are a means of disseminating agricultural information among the farmers thus organized. All farmers of the State can become members of the County Boards if they desire to, and through them have representation in the State Board.

There are seventeen County Boards now organized, also a State Horticultural Society and a State Poultry Association. The meetings of these Societies are proving their value as a means of practical information on all questions connected with the improvement of the farm, stock, dairy, fruit and market-garden interests of the State, as is shown by increased membership and attendance.

All these societies, except the Poultry Association, receive financial aid from the State Board appropriation, amounting to from $1,000 to $1,800 annually.

The market value of lands now devoted to farming purposes varies in different parts of the State, running

from $30 to $60 and $80 per acre, being cheaper in New Jersey, considering all the advantages, than any other State in the Union. The number of farms in the State is 34,307, having an average size of 85 acres. (Census of 1880.)

During the past year most farm crops in the State were below the usual average yield. Late spring, protracted drought and devastating storms contributed to this result.

The average yield per acre of farm crops in New Jersey for 1893, as taken from the U. S. Department of Agriculture Report, is: Corn, 26.4 bushels—the lowest by 10 bushels for years, owing to adverse weather; wheat, 14 5 bushels; rye, 13.4 bushels; oats, 23.9 bushels; buckwheat, 13.4 bushels; white potatoes, 73 bushels; sweets, 97 bushels; pears and grapes gave good crops; apples were much below an average yield; peaches, an excessive yield, which reduced both quality and price. There has been a reduction in the acreage of cereals in the State during the last decade amounting to 172,018 acres, or 22.24 per cent. Other crops, as dairy products, fruit, potatoes and market garden crops, are being substituted. The product of the dairy especially is increasing rapidly, being for that part of the State contiguous to Philadelphia only, as delivered at the Camden platform, 1,530,000 gallons during the past year. Number and value of farm animals in the State in 1892: Horses, 87,531; value, $8,782,860. Mules, 8 465; value, $962,987. Milch cows, 189,035; value, $6,616,225. Oxen and other cattle, 63,845; value, $1,835,731. Sheep, 102,077; value, $413,922. Swine, 190,547; value, $1,758,746. A total valuation of $20,370,471.

The canning business of the State is large. Of tomatoes alone there were packed, in 1891, 950,833 cases, New Jersey leading every other State. Last year Maryland exceeded New Jersey in the pack of this product. In commercial floriculture New Jersey makes the largest showing of any State in the Union in proportion to its size. Of florists' establishments we have 366; owned and managed by women, 8. Total square feet of glass, 3,703,554.

Total value of establishments,	$3,666,518 46
Total value of tools and implements,	155,107 14

In these are propagated—

Roses,	1,808,014
Hardy plants,	4,006,602
All other plants,	12,912,114
Total,	22,726,730

Plants sold, value,	$897,908 58
Cut flowers sold, value,	1,288,478 56
Total value,	$2,186,387 14

Of seed farms the State has thirty-four, comprising an acreage of 6,272.

Total value of farms, implements and buildings,	$2,333,066 68

Farms devoted to the nursery business number 145, with a total acreage of 5,465.

Total value of nurseries,	$1,712 464 75
Total capital invested,	1,970,593 90

The above are only a few facts gleaned from census and statistical reports. The immense fruit, dairy and poultry products are not touched.

The demand made for the Annual Reports of the Board is increasing from year to year as their value and its work become better known. About five thousand copies are distributed each year in New Jersey, and it is called for in almost every other State in the Union, in Canada, England, France, Germany, New Zealand and Japan.

FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE

—OF—

GEORGE T. WERTS, GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY

—TO—

THE LEGISLATURE, SESSION OF 1894.

Gentlemen of the Senate and General Assembly:

In compliance with Constitutional requirement, I herewith submit to your Honorable Bodies my first annual message.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the State, as exhibited by the current reports of the Comptroller and Treasurer, is of the most gratifying character.

The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1893, including balance in bank, November 1st, 1892, were	$2,582,020 95
The disbursements during the same period were	1,857,982 83
Balance in bank October 31st, 1893	$724,038 12

The balance above appearing is the largest ever shown in the history of the State. For specific information as to the particulars of the receipts and disbursements above stated, I respectfully refer you to the reports of said officials, wherein full details will be found.

There is no apparent necessity of any taxation of the citizen or of increased taxation upon corporations for State purposes. It is probable that, owing to the financial depression prevailing, there will be a falling off in the receipts of the present fiscal year, as compared with

those of the year ending October 31st, 1893. For that reason, and in view of the extraordinary expenses that may be incurred for additional prison accommodations, armory construction, and contingencies at present unforeseen, it will be unwise to cut off or curtail any source of State income now existing.

Local taxation may in a measure be lessened, should the Legislature see fit to remove, either partially or wholly, the exemptions allowed on corporate property taxed under the act of 1884 for local purposes, so that the taxes paid by the owners of such property may be equalized, or more nearly so, to those paid by individuals.

PRISON ACCOMMODATIONS.

There is imperative necessity for increased prison accommodations. The law provides that "each convict shall be confined in one of the cells of the prison, separate and alone." The cell capacity of the prison is but seven hundred. The number of inmates on October 31st, 1893 (the date of the Keeper's report), was 968. This number is liable to be increased. The Keeper is thus obliged to disregard the law and confine two or more prisoners in one cell, unfit for the occupation of more than one person. The pernicious effects and immoral consequences of such a system are beyond controversy. It should not be allowed to continue. A remedy should be adopted and applied at once.

Two modes are suggested: either a considerable enlargement of the present institution or the erection of a reformatory or intermediate prison for youthful and first offenders, with a view to their possible reformation.

As an abstract proposition, the erection of a reformatory seems to me the preferable mode. Its exclusive adoption, however, would probably defer positive relief for an indefinite period. Certainly much longer than the time required for an extension of the present building.

There is already a law in existence (Laws of 1890, chapter 154) providing for the appointment, by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of three competent persons, commissioners, to provide for the enlargement of the prison, by the erection of an additional wing. The act authorizes the expenditure of a sum not exceeding $100,000 for the purpose, whereof a sum not exceeding $10,000 shall be expended in erecting a hospital building within the prison walls. It has been represented to me (and I think correctly) that the needed

proper addition to the prison can be effected largely within the appropriation of $100,000. I recommend, therefore, that the law referred to be so amended as to allow the Commissioners to be appointed thereunder discretionary powers as to the changes or additions to be made to the prison and the mode and manner of doing the work. I also recommend that the same or other Commissioners, to be appointed for the purpose, be authorized to select a proper site for a reformatory or intermediate prison and to report at the present or next session of the Legislature. Should their report be concurred in, provision then to be made for the erection of proper buildings upon the site selected. It may be wise to locate the reformatory upon the lands of the Reform School; or if that location be undesirable, to consider whether those lands should not be sold and the proceeds devoted to the new institution, incorporating therein such features of the Reform School as it is desirable to retain.

The hospital facilities at the prison are also improper and inadequate. Immediately adjoining the prison are the grounds of the State Arsenal. It has seemed to me an economical proceeding, if, as claimed, additional lands are requisite for prison or hospital purposes, to incorporate all those grounds within the prison limits and to locate arsenal buildings on the State Camp-ground at Sea Girt, thus saving the large annual expense of transporting the material at the arsenal to and from the camp ground. But, it is objected that the sea air and moisture would prove decidedly injurious, if not destructive, to the arms, ammunition, equipments and material on storage. Assuming that objection to be well founded, the arsenal grounds are, nevertheless, with economy of space, more than ample for arsenal purposes, and I therefore recommend that so much thereof as may be necessary be devoted to the prison extension and hospital, reserving the remainder for arsenal uses.

The last Legislature enacted a law (Chapter 230, Laws 1893) providing that every person sentenced to hard labor and imprisonment for any period over six months, should be confined in the State Prison. The presumed object of the law is to relieve the county jails and penitentiaries of the charge of convicts sentenced for a term exceeding six months. The relief sought has been obtained at the expense and detriment of the prison, adding unnecessarily to the already overcrowded condition of that institution. The law has also, unwisely,

deprived the courts, in a degree, of discretionary power in imposing sentences. I recommend that it be repealed.

By adopting the above suggestions, the present urgent needs of the prison will be relieved, and on completion of the reformatory, or intermediate prison, the further relief thereby afforded will render the old prison sufficient for its purposes for many years to come. The cost of both will not be much, if any, beyond that of the greater enlargement of the old prison that otherwise will be required, and being extended over two or more years will not be burdensome to the State.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The report of the Trustees of the State Reform School and accompanying documents contain many recommendations that should receive the favorable consideration of your bodies, provided the suggestions above made concerning the Reform School be not acted upon.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION COMMISSION.

By act approved March 18th, 1891, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a board of commissioners to represent the State of New Jersey at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held at Chicago, in the year 1893," the Governor was authorized to appoint eight persons, who should constitute the New Jersey Commission, and not receive any compensation for their services. To enable the Commission to discharge the duties imposed upon it, the sum of $20,000 was appropriated.

The act provided that the Commission should continue until such time after the close of the Exposition as might be necessary to complete and settle the business connected therewith, not later than January 1st, 1895.

The commissioners were duly appointed, and entered upon their duties, which have been performed until the present time faithfully and without compensation.

By a supplement to the original act, approved March 23d, 1892, an additional sum of $50,000 was appropriated "to further the work of the Board of Commissioners * * * and to build a proper building for the use of the citizens of this State in attendance at such exposition."

By a further supplement, approved March 13th, 1893, an additional sum of $60,000 was appropriated "to further the work of the Board of Commissioners, and to enable the State Board of Agriculture, the State Board

of Education and the Geological Survey to make a full and proper exhibit in their respective departments, and to maintain a proper building for the use of the citizens of this State in attendance at such Exposition," *provided*, that such part or parts of the sum so appropriated as might be necessary to defray the expenses of the Legislative Joint Committee, appointed by concurrent resolution of the House and Senate, introduced February 28th, 1893, to visit Chicago and co-operate with said Board of Commissioners, and to employ a secretary to said committee, be paid therefrom, &c.

The total sum appropriated was thus $130,000, considerably smaller than the amounts appropriated by most of the other States.

In the discharge of its duties the Commission erected the "New Jersey Building" on the exposition grounds and maintained it for its appropriate uses and purposes until the close of the exhibition, October 31st, 1893. The building was the first State building completed, and was formally dedicated or opened May 1st, 1893, the day the exposition was opened, in the presence of the Governor and staff, State officials and many other citizens of the State.

The building was erected with a view of its removal to and re-erection upon the State camp-ground at Sea Girt, to replace the present "headquarters" there; but. after careful estimates by competent persons, it appeared that the cost of such removal and re-erection would exceed the cost of a new and more suitable building at Sea Girt. The building has, therefore, been sold for the sum of $2,000, which sum, while small as compared with the original cost, is the largest realized from the sale of any State building, although several of those sold cost originally hundreds of thousands of dollars more than than the "Jersey" building. The educational, agricultural and geological exhibits were among the finest made at the Exposition. The sea-coast exhibit was the finest displayed by any State. All these exhibits attracted much attention from sister States and foreign countries, and greatly enhanced the reputation of the State. They cost large sums of money, but, as a whole, are worth more than they cost. They have been returned intact from the Exposition, and are now stored in the Fidelity Storage Warehouse in the city of Trenton, awaiting final disposition. By all means, these exhibits should be preserved. They are the finest and most complete the State has ever made, or probably ever

will make again, as it would be impossible to duplicate them. I recommend the adoption of such measures as will insure their preservation in some place or places, as a museum or educational exhibit.

The furniture that was in the Jersey building, very fine and costing quite a large sum of money, has also been brought back to Trenton and stored with the exhibits. Some disposition should be made of it at an early day. Either it should be sold or a suitable place provided for it. A sale would probably realize but a small part of its actual value.

The work remaining for the commission is to close up its affairs—collect assets (if any), gather in and pay outstanding bills, dispose of the exhibits, furniture, etc. (under legislative direction), and make its final report. This it should be able to do before the expiration of the time limited, January 1st, 1895.

There is an apparent deficiency of from $8,000 to $10,000 in the funds of the Commission to meet all its obligations, occasioned, it is stated, mainly, if not entirely, by the fact that the Commission, in the prosecution of its work, has paid bills and claims that might properly have been paid by other departments. Should these claims be adjusted and the amounts thereof refunded to the Commission, the deficiency will be correspondingly reduced or wiped out, as the case may be.

It would, in my opinion, be a matter of regret and poor economy to sell either the exhibits or the furniture to meet a possible deficiency. It would simply be their ruinous sacrifice. If other departments recognize and satisfy the claims of the Commissson out of funds in hand, without requiring reimbursing appropriations, the State will be the gainer by that mode of adjustment. Otherwise, it can make no difference to the State whether a deficiency be met by an additional appropriation to the Commission or to other departments, to enable them to meet the demands of the Commission.

I shall endeavor, before the close of your session, to communicate more definite information on this subject to your Honorable Bodies, to the end that, if a deficiency be finally established, it may be dealt with as you may deem proper.

THE NATIONAL GUARD, ARMORIES, AND STATE CAMP GROUND.

The National Guard maintains its high reputation. Despite disadvantages, it has improved in discipline and markmanship and preserved its general morale. One

serious obstacle to its efficient development has been and is the lack of adequate accommodations for drilling and the practice of military maneuvers. This difficulty is in the way of being removed by the erection of long-projected armories in different cities. The first of such buildings is in course of erection in Jersey City, the corner-stone having been laid on the twentieth day of December last. Other armories, to meet the reasonable requirements of the Guard, should be constructed as rapidly as the finances of the State will warrant.

The State camp-ground at Sea Girt is, without doubt, as to location and topographical features, the finest in the country. It possesses ideal advantages for the "school of the soldier," and has already proved of great benefit to the National Guard. Formerly leased, it is now owned by the State, and could readily be sold for considerably more than it cost. The mess halls (with one exception) and other structures pertaining to what is now a permanent camp-ground, are mere temporary affairs intended for removal, and placed upon the grounds when held under yearly lease. Besides being ill-adapted to the uses intended, they have become dilapidated and a constant source of expense for repairs. As a matter of economy, they should be replaced by others of the proper kind.

As before stated, it was proposed to replace the old building now on the camp-ground, and serving as a dwelling for the Superintendent and family, offices for the transaction of business and quarters for officers, by the Jersey building from the Chicago Exposition. That idea was abandoned because of the expense involved. The old building, in its present condition, is unfit for the purposes to which it is necessarily devoted. It is besides, decayed, damp and unhealthy. It should be repaired and enlarged or a new and suitable building (costing not more than repairs and additions to the old one) substituted. In the building thus enlarged or newly constructed, the furniture from the "Jersey Building," and probably the sea-coast exhibit, could be placed and preserved.

The changes and improvements thus indicated are, it seems to me, such as good judgment dictates in the management of a valuable property and I therefore, suggest for your consideration the propriety of placing the sum of $10,000 at the disposal of the State Military Board for the purposes proposed. In this connection it is proper to refer to the fact that the uniformity and contour of

the camp-ground is broken, and its availability impaired by an adjacent tract of land covered with undergrowth and brushwood, bounded east by the ocean, west by the camp-ground, and north by the public road running along the northerly edge of the camp-ground, and continuing along the tract mentioned to the ocean. This tract of land, thus situated, projects itself into the camp-ground and cuts off most of the ocean front. For some probably good reason then existing, it was not included when title to the camp-ground was originally acquired. Whatever the reason may have been, I am advised it no longer exists. The tract omitted is essential to the State and will have to be acquired sooner or later, and the sooner the more cheaply. With the camp ground extended its full width to the ocean, as it would be by the acquisition of the tract in question, a proper site could be provided for the location of a sea-coast battery, for the State, by the United States Government, and which has been deferred hitherto for lack of such site. I recommend that this matter receive the attention, jointly or separately, of the Committees on Militia of your respective bodies, and that steps be taken looking to the acquisition of the tract of land referred to.

NAVAL MILITIA.

In several of the sea-coast States legislative acts have been passed providing for the organization of a naval militia or battalion, attached to the National Guard, and forming a part thereof. The acts thus passed contemplate the performance of the same amount of duty in each year as is required of the National Guard, except that such duty, or any part thereof, may be performed afloat. Such acts become operative only when the government of the United States is ready to supply necessary arms and equipments and a vessel or vessels of war for the performance of the duties required. The expense to the State is, I understand, inconsiderable. I am led to believe that, should such a law be enacted in this State, the necessary arms and equipments and a vessel or vessels will be placed at the disposal of the State authorities for carrying out the purposes of the act. Copies of the laws of several of the States, elaborating and detailing the system, will be found in the office of the Adjutant-General. I bring the matter to the attention of your Honorable Bodies, that you may take such action in the premises as you may deem advisable.

PUBLIC WATER-SUPPLY.

It is of the utmost public importance that measures be speedily taken for the systematic control, by the State, of the sources of potable water-supply within its borders for the common benefit of all its citizens. This, a matter of more or less interest to the entire public, has already become of special and immediate concern to the populous communities in the northeastern section of the State. In this connection, and as demonstrating the importance of the subject, the following extract from the late report of the State Geologist is submitted:

"It seems fitting that the Survey should again set forth the sources now available for supplying northern New Jersey towns with water. Briefly, these are the following water-sheds:

"*Hackensack above New Milford.*—Elevation at outlet, 4 feet. Supplying capacity, 76,599,000 gallons daily, used by Hackensack Water Co., Re-organized, to supply Hoboken, Hackensack, &c.

"*Saddle River above Paramus.*—Elevation at outlet, 90 feet. Supplying capacity, 14,000,000 gallons daily. Not utilized.

"*Ramapo above Pompton.*—Elevation, 202 feet. Supplying capacity, 107,000,000 gallons daily. Not utilized.

"*Wanaque above Pompton.*—Elevation, 200 feet. Supplying capacity, 73,000,000 gallons daily. Of the 109 square miles of water-shed, 28 square miles are tributary to Greenwood Lake, a storage reservoir of Morris canal, the waters of which have to flow almost the whole course of the stream. The rights of the canal company on this stream are important.

"*Pequannock above Pompton.*—Elevation of outlet, 220 feet. Supplying capacity, 56,000,000 gallons daily. Utilized by East Jersey Water Company for Newark supply.

"*Rockaway above Boonton.*—Elevation, 480 feet. Supplying capacity, 78,000,000 gallons daily. Not utilized. The Morris canal draws its supply from Lake Hopatcong, and has claimed that it diverts no waters from the Rockaway permanently.

"The above are the only practicable sources of supply north of the Raritan water-shed which are sufficient for towns of over twenty thousand inhabitants. Of these only Saddle river, Ramapo, Wanaque and Rockaway rivers are available for new systems of supply of any magnitude. The aggregate supplying capacity of these four streams is 277,000,000 gallons daily. These are the

sources to which our large cities must go in order to acquire ample, independent supplies.

"The importance of a proper development of these sources has frequently been pointed out, and it grows in the eyes of the close observer with every census and with the accumulation of data as to our water-sheds. Taking the counties of Hudson, Essex and Union, with Passaic, north, to and including Paterson, and Bergen northward to Hackensack, we have a population practically all dependent upon public water-supply systems. The growth of this population is shown in the following table:

CITY POPULATION OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.

Year.	Population.	Increase per cent.
1840	72,404	. .
1850	116,932	62
1860	224,617	92
1870	370,957	65
1880	516,192	39
1890	726,442	41

"The increase for the last two decades is about 40 per cent. The consumption of water in the large cities is above 100 gallons per capita daily, and the tendency is to increase. Taking this as the rate, 72,000,000 gallons would be required daily, but the actual consumption may be estimated at 60,000,000 gallons in 1890. Increasing at the rate of 40 per cent., this would become as follows: 1900, 84,000,000; 1910, 117,600,000; 1920, 164,400,000; 1930, 230,400,000; 1940, 322,600,000; 1950, 451,700,000 gallons daily.

"Now, the total supply, above indicated, of potable waters reasonably accessible to this district is 409,000,000 gallons daily, and by our estimates this will all be required in about fifty years, which is not a long time for a State to look forward. The necessity of wise and judicious development of these water-sheds for the benefit of all of this populous district, rather than their segregation to the uses of a few powerful communities, is what these figures seem to teach.

"The entire metropolitan population, including the above and the counties of New York, Kings and Richmond, with Long Island City and Newtown, in Queens county, State of New York, aggregated 3,180,038 in 1890, and the average increase for three decades has been 32.2 per cent. Estimating an increase of 30 per cent. per decade, it will reach 15,349,000 by 1950, and will require, at 100 gallons per capita, 2,300 square miles of water-

sheds to supply it. It can readily be seen that all potable waters will eventually become of great value, and that the question can only be successfully dealt with as a whole comprehensively."

The facts and figures thus collated justify the opinion expressed as to the lesson they convey. The time has certainly arrived when the State, acting for the general welfare, should exert its authority to prevent the acquisition of the sources of potable water-supply, by private corporations for private gain, or the exclusive appropriation thereof by single municipalities. All legally vested rights of individuals or corporations should, of course, be respected, but the prerogative of eminent domain should, in this matter, be exercised to its fullest extent by the State in its own behalf.

I recommend legislation on this subject, similar in character to that proposed in Assembly bill No. 443, introduced (but not passed) in the last Legislature, entitled "An Act to ascertain the rights of the State in certain of the waters of the State, and to provide for furnishing a State water-supply to the municipalities thereof, and to create a State Water Board, empowered to construct and maintain works for that purpose."

PARKS AND RESERVATIONS.

Closely related to the matter of State control of the water-supply is that of natural parks and forest reservations. It is well agreed that places for public resort and recreation, under proper regulations, adjacent to and easily accessible from large centres of population, are conducive, not only to health and happiness, but to good citizenship. Indeed, such breathing places, as they are sometimes termed, are coming to be regarded as necessary, rather than convenient. In Massachusetts, a "Metropolitan Park Commission" has been established to consider the advisability of providing such open spaces in the vicinity of the towns and cities near Boston. In New York, Niagara and portions of the Adirondacks are already thus set apart. The Highlands in this State, whence the densely populated cities of its northern section must draw their water-supply, are not remote nor difficult of access. They abound in beautiful natural scenery and are admirably adapted to the purposes of parks and reservations. This subject is also discussed in the report of the State Geologist (page 24, &c.), to which I make reference and invite attention. I agree with the suggestion therein made, that, as so large

a proportion of our population must procure potable water from the Highlands, it is a matter of self-interest to maintain at least a portion of those lands in a forested and natural condition, and that the question of control thereover, for the proper utilization of its waters and the preservation of its scenic beauties and many remarkable natural features, should receive attention. The establishment of a system of State water-supply would seem naturally to include that of parks and reservations, as a sanitary measure, involving little, if any, additional expense.

AGRICULTURE AND ROADS.

The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture reports that "the yield of nearly all farm crops has been below an average good year," but that in special branches of agricultural industry, such as the dairy, egg production, market gardening, truck farming and floriculture, the State is rapidly advancing, and, in some of them, has already taken the leading place.

The intimate connection of the development and conservation of forest growth with agriculture is adverted to by the Secretary, and is well worthy your careful consideration. The large annual losses inflicted by forest fires and the consequent detriment to agriculture, made apparent by the report, should, so far as possible, be remedied by appropriate legislation. Under this heading it is proper to invite your attention to and action upon the valuable suggestions contained in the Geological Report (pages 16, etc.), concerning the reclamation of tide marsh lands and the drainage of wet lands and meadows, for agricultural and other uses and purposes. It is a question how far State aid can be extended to the objects mentioned, but so far as the State can legitimately exercise its authority or help in those directions it should do so. The land, now worthless or useless, that might be reclaimed and rendered valuable, would add largely to the productive area of the State and greatly enhance its ratables.

A law was enacted in 1891, and amended in 1892, entitled "An act to provide for the more permanent improvement of the public roads in this State." This law has come to be known as "the stone road law," and "the State aid road law." It was passed, in recognition of the now admitted fact that good, firm roads, passable at all seasons of the year, are beneficial, not only to agriculture, but to the whole community, as an economical investment and enhancing the value of property generally.

The law as amended, after detailing the proceedings to be taken to cause such roads to be built, and providing that the estimated cost of contracts therefor, awarded in any one year, by any Board of Chosen Freeholders, shall not exceed one-half of one per centum of the ratables of the county as reported to the State Comptroller for the last preceding year, further provides that one-third of the cost of all roads constructed thereunder shall be paid for out of the State Treasury, provided the amount so paid shall not in any one year exceed the sum of $75,000; if one-third of said cost shall exceed said sum, the said $75,000 shall be apportioned by the Governor and the President of the State Board of Agriculture, among the counties of the State, in proportion to the cost of roads constructed therein for such year, etc.

The remaining two-thirds are to be paid by the counties within which the roads are constructed, less ten per centum of the entire cost of the improvement, which shall be assessed on the lands fronting or bordering on the road; if a deficiency shall exist, in consequence of the cost exceeding the estimate, or the receipt of less than one-third of the cost from the State Treasury, the Board of Chosen Freeholders has authority to borrow on temporary loans, etc.

The different counties were at first slow to avail themselves of the provisions of the new law, but, as its benefits have become manifiest, a desire for the new roads has been created that promises to necessitate the proportional disbursement during the coming year of the entire State appropriation, thus leaving a deficiency, to be provided for by the respective counties.

During the year ending December 31st, 1892, the amount disbursed by the State for such roads was $20,661.85. For the year ending December 31st, 1893, the amount was $71,237.22.

These details are submitted in order that your Honorable Bodies may, if you deem it advisable so to do, in view of the probable insufficiency of the State appropriation to cover, in full, one-third of the cost of the roads likely hereafter to be constructed, further amend the law by increasing the State appropriation or the per centum to be assessed upon the bordering lands.

The construction of these roads has, in addition to his other duties, devolved much labor, requiring much time, upon the President of the Board of Agriculture. He receives no compensation whatever. It is only just that the State should reasonably compensate him for perform-

ing the exacting duties imposed upon him. My immediate predecessor, in his last annual message, recommended that as the time of the President of the Agricultural Board has been almost continuously occupied in the service of the State, owing to the increased duties imposed by the road law and work in connection with the Columbian Exposition, that he be properly compensated, and I here repeat that recommendation.

RAILROAD GRADE CROSSINGS OF HIGHWAYS.

The frequency of railroad accidents at surface or grade crossings of streets and highways, calls for remedial legislation looking to the ultimate abolition of such crossings. The engineering difficulties in many localities of avoiding such crossings are apparent. It is not necessary, however, that all grade crossings should be abolished at one and the same time. The same necessity does not exist in all cases. In densely populated cities such crossings are a constant menace and danger, and should be done away with at the earliest possible day. In other places, less dangerous, all necessary precautions to prevent accident should be compulsory and enforceable by public authority. A law abolishing all grade crossings, either by depression of the highways or elevation of the tracks, within a specified number of years, with a proviso, permitting a continuance, in exceptional cases, beyond the time limited, to be determined on application to the courts, would enable the work to be performed gradually and systematically, and without unnecessary annoyance to the parties concerned. Meanwhile authority should be vested with some public official or officials, to compel the adoption and use of all precautionary measures deemed necessary, or the abolition within a given time of any grade crossing, decided by the courts to be dangerous to the public safety. In changes involving large expenditure, and of exceptional advantage to the public, it might properly be provided that a portion of the cost, to be ascertained by proceedings in court, should be borne by the municipality benefited.

COMMISION TO REVISE AND CONSOLIDATE STATUTES CONCERNING VILLAGES, TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.

In 1891 an act was passed providing for the appointment of a commission of three persons "To revise, simplify, arrange and consolidate all the general statutes of this State, applying and relating to villages, towns and

townships," and to "lay a printed copy of the said general statutes so revised and consolidated by them before the Legislature at its next session, that the same might be re-enacted if the Legislature should so determine."

The Commission was duly appointed, and began its work June 2d, 1891.

In 1892 a supplemental act was passed enacting that inasmuch as the Commission had been unable to complete its work in time to lay a complete report thereof before the Legislature of 1892, it should be continued with the same duties and powers and "lay before the Legislature at its next session a complete report of the work of said Commission."

In 1893 a further supplement was passed continuing the Commission and providing that it should "lay before the next Legislature a complete report of the work of said Commission."

Under the last mentioned act a complete report of the work of the Commission should be presented to the present Legislature. I presume that will be done, but should it not, I would not recommend a further continuance of the Commission. In case its labors should not be completed, as provided in the last supplemental act, and the Legislature should deem the completion of the work desirable, I suggest that some one person be designated to complete it within a limited time on a per diem allowance.

STATE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Complaints are at times made of the number and variety of State offices, boards and commissions. In so far as such complaints are well founded, the appropriate remedy should be applied. Relative thereto, my present views are as expressed in my inaugural address, namely: "That unnecessary new offices be not created; that sinecures in existing offices and departments be abolished, and different offices relating to the same or kindred subjects consolidated, and salaries and other charges correspondingly reduced."

Adverse criticism of system and management has also been made. If, in any case, such criticism be warranted, corrective measures should be devised. Re-organization, in a proper manner and upon a non-partisan basis, would probably prove all-sufficient. As regards the system of government and mode of management established for the State Hospitals for the Insane, I would not, in any

event, recommend any change beyond that suggested, being convinced, that for all objects and purposes, it is better and more economical that both institutions be governed by the same Board and managed upon the system at present adopted.

HORSE RACING AND BETTING.

I recommend the absolute repeal of chapters 16, 17 and 18 of the Laws of 1893, known as the "race-track laws." This should be done, not only upon moral grounds, but in obedience to the popular will emphatically expressed.

If it be the legislative desire to apply radical treatment to the subject-matter of horse racing and betting thereon, the proviso contained in section 55 of the Crimes act (Revision, 237) should be repealed, and chapter 147 of the Laws of 1880 should be repealed bodily.

The proviso in section 55 permits horse racing at fairs and exhibitions of any agricultural or other incorporated society or body. Without exception, all tracks where racing is habitually carried on, and most other tracks, are owned by some incorporated society or body, for the purpose of bringing them within the proviso of section 55. The simple repeal of the legislation of last winter will not prevent horse racing. It will remain lawful under the proviso of section 55.

Prior to the passage of chapter 147 of the Laws of 1880, betting on any horse race, or being a stakeholder thereat, or advertising any such race, or being rider or driver thereat, or contributing to or procuring to be made up any purse to be raced for, or leasing or permitting lands to be used for racing purposes, was unlawful and punishable by fine and imprisonment, under sections 56, 57, 58 and 59 of the Crimes act. (Rev. 237.)

Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1880, by amendments to the four sections last mentioned, purports to legalize the practices theretofore interdicted by those sections, when the same are done on the grounds or under the auspices of a fair or any agricultural or other incorporated body.

It will thus be seen that, although the legislation of last winter be repealed, horse racing will still be legal, under the proviso in section 55, and betting, and the offering of prizes or purses to be raced for, will be legal under the legislation of 1880. If horse racing, for purses or otherwise, remains legalized, the opportunity for betting thereon will remain, and experience teaches that where opportunity is afforded to indulge in any forbidden practice, it will be indulged, to greater or less de-

gree, and more or less openly, as it may be regarded safe or unsafe to do.

There is no doubt that it was the concealed purpose of the promoters of the legislation of 1880 to legalize book-making and pool-selling on race-tracks, and, until the decision in 1887, by the Court of Errors and Appeals, of the case of McClean *vs.* The State (reported in 20 Vroom 471), such practices were carried on, ostensibly, by virtue of that legislation. The acts of last winter were, I apprehend, really intended to effectuate the objects and purposes of the legislation of 1880, which had been in a measure defeated by the decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals before mentioned. Had not the legislation of 1880 been in existence, that of last winter would have been useless to its promoters.

I suggest, therefore, that the remedy to be applied in this case be heroic; that you pass each of the repealing acts recommended, and also re-enact, in their original form, sections 56, 57, 58 and 59 of the Crimes act. By so doing, and eradicating the cause, you will prevent all pernicious effects.

REFORM IN PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The necessity of reform in the methods of conducting primary elections is conceded. How that reform shall be effected is engaging the attention of many writers and thinkers on political problems.

In my inaugural address, I made allusion to the subject as follows:

"Ballot reform has, in recent years, accomplished much in the direction of honest elections. It would seem that the enactment of a law, applying the same principles and methods to the caucus or primary, would prove equally efficacious."

Further reflection has produced conviction that the plan suggested affords a wise and effective remedy. In explanation and illustration of the scheme proposed, I have (without any intention of encroaching upon the legislative prerogative) appended hereto the draft of a legislative act, drawn upon the lines of our ballot-reform law, and in conformity with the recent decision of the Supreme Court, that Assemblymen be elected upon a general ticket.

Under the system embodied in the proposed law, nominating elections for the nomination of candidates would be held four weeks preceding the regular elections, except in cities and certain municipalities for the election

of municipal officers, where the nominating elections would precede the regular elections three weeks.

To the possible objection that the plan involves expense, the answer is that no scheme can be formulated that will not be attended with some outlay. The plan proposed is really not more expensive than any other likely to be adopted. If the matter of necessary expense is to be an insuperable bar, all idea of reformatory legislation in the direction indicated may as well be abandoned.

The nominating elections are fixed for the day on which the boards of registry now begin the house-to-house canvass. As those officers are to hold the nominating elections, a change is thus necessitated in the ballot-reform law changing the date of the house-to-house canvass. That could be made to begin one week earlier and the meetings of the boards of registry, for the correction of the registers and the personal registration of voters, could then be fixed for four weeks preceding the election, instead of three weeks as now provided. The nominating elections and the day for personal registration would thus fall together, and be conducted for one and the same expense already existing. In practice, such an arrangement would probably remove many objections now made to any plan of registration providing for personal registration only, and thus enable the large expense of the house-to-house canvass to be largely decreased, and ultimately dispensed with altogether. The booths and other fixtures required for the nominating elections are now generally on hand, ready for use, so that the greatest extra expense attending such elections would be the cost of the official ballots to be used thereat; and that charge could be largely, and, perhaps, entirely off-set by savings effected in other directions.

Should it be urged that the proposed law provides for too frequent elections, such objection should have little weight, because the nominating elections are but substitutes for the already established system of election or nomination by caucus or primary. It is of no consequence whether the mode of nominating candidates be called a caucus, a primary or a nominating election, but it is of great importance that the mode adopted impartially and honestly record and express the voter's will. That result seems impossible under the existing system, and (except in the matter of public expense above alluded to) there can be no objection made to a nominating election held four weeks preceding a regular election

that does not apply in much greater degree to a primary or caucus election held on the same date.

Should the proposed act become operative, it will probably be found that the interval between the nominating election and the regular election can be materially decreased (if that be desirable) without impairing the efficiency of the law, as has been the case under the ballot reform act; but in the first instance it is only prudent that sufficient time be allowed to insure the experiment a fair and honest trial, leaving to experience the suggestion of such changes as may be necessary or advisable.

It is proper that each political party, whether already existing or newly formed, should nominate its own candidates by votes of its own members. The proposed law recognizes that right and enforces it. Under the plan adopted, members of one party may sometimes, notwithstanding the risk thereby incurred, vote to nominate the candidates of another party; but such instances will about counterbalance each other, and will not be of such frequent occurrence as now. The penalties provided against any such action will prove sufficient to deter the average voter from any infraction of the law in that respect. The provisions that the use of the official ballot shall be confined to the polling-room, that the voter shall be registered, that in voting at the nominating election he shall make known and receive the party ticket he desires to vote, and that only, and be restricted in the designation of candidates to the names printed upon his party ballot, are necessary and proper, not only to the purity of the election, but to enable each party to nominate its candidates by votes of its own members. Such provisions are no invasion of the voter's rights, inasmuch as it is entirely competent to provide for *viva voce* voting at primary elections, and the voter has a voice in determining the names to be placed upon the printed ballots, and may, at the election for filling the offices, vote for the candidate nominated at the nominating election, or such other person as he sees fit.

The act, as drafted, does not apply to electors for President and Vice-President. It can easily be made to do so if thought best, but such a provision would in some years require a State nominating election for the sole purpose of choosing such candidates, consequently those officials are left to be nominated otherwise than under the proposed law.

The act is drawn with a view to its flexibility. Sections inserted may be omitted, or vice versa. It can

readily be accommodated to any changes that may be made in the existing ballot reform law.

Without further dwelling upon details, the appended bill is submitted for the careful consideration of your Honorable Bodies, with the earnest recommendation that it, or one similar thereto, be enacted. Under a law containing such provisions, the power of the political "boss" will be destroyed and the influence of the "machine" become merely advisory. The powers usurped by those agencies will be restored to and exercised by the aggregate voters of the respective parties.

I deem it unnecessary to make any reference in this message to the reports of the different State officers, departments and commissions further than has already been done. For information on any subject connected with the State government, and not herein contained, I respectfully refer you to the appropriate report or reports herewith submitted. Should further information be required than is contained in any such report, it will be the pleasure of the Executive department to furnish it on request, if of ability so to do.

In conclusion, I desire merely to express the hope that the Legislative and Executive departments, although not in political accord, may nevertheless be able conscientiously to co-operate in wise and beneficent legislation for the public good.

GEORGE T. WERTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
January 9th, 1894.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

One Hundred and Eighteenth Legislature.

SENATE.

The Senate of New Jersey, as recognized by the Governor and the Law Department of the State as the Constitutional Senate of New Jersey, is as follows:

Messrs. Adrain, Daly, Drake, Hinchliffe, Martin, McMickle, Miller, Perkins, Staates, Winton.

Officers.

President—Robert Adrain, Middlesex.

President's Private Secretary—William Pintard, Monmouth.

Secretary—Samuel C. Thompson, Warren.

Assistant Secretary—William E. Ross, Sussex.

Journal Clerk—George K. Coleman, Essex.

Assistant Journal Clerk—John H. Mattison, Somerset.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Michael Nathan, Hudson.

Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—Edward Vansciver, Burlington; John Lancaster, Hunterdon.

Engrossing Clerk—John P. Flynn, Salem.

Assistant Engrossing Clerks—John Monahan, Bergen; William Atkinson, Burlington.

Bill Clerk—Henry J. Earle, Passaic.

Assistant Bill Clerk—Wells Lawrence, Morris.

Calendar Clerk—Gandey S. Robinson, Cape May.

Doorkeepers—John Kehoe, Bergen; R. Kennedy, Essex; Philip Lacey, Essex; Charles Wilkins, Gloucester; John Haggerty, Hudson; P. K. Apgar, Hunterdon; Joseph Hayter, Middlesex; L. Joseph Ryan, Monmouth; Nathaniel T. Messler, Patrick J. Hynes, Passaic; W. J. Lowe, Union.

The Democratic Contention.

The argument in support of the foregoing contention is embraced in an address which the Democratic Senators issued to the people of New Jersey on January 16th, 1894, as follows:

There has been so much partisan misrepresentation of the attitude of the Democratic State Senators that we deem it a duty to our constituents to present the plain statement of the steps taken to organize the State Senate on the 9th inst. On that day there was in existence a Senate composed of thirteen members.

There cannot be a time in New Jersey when there is not a Senate in existence subject, if not in session, to be called together by the Governor.

The constitutional direction to the Legislature was to meet on the 9th of January. Pursuant to that direction the nine Democratic Senators met in the Senate Chamber at 3 o'clock. The four Republican members absented themselves until about ten minutes past three.

Our position is that the nine Democrats and four Republicans were the State Senate; that it was their duty to come together at the Senate Chamber and organize at the time fixed by the Constitution; and that admission to this Senate can be legally and regularly had in but one way, that is by the action of the Senate as a political body. These propositions are elementary.

The Constitution provides that the Senate shall be the "Judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." And no one can become a member of the Senate until the judgment of that body shall have been passed upon the returns showing his election upon the election itself and upon his qualifications. To say that the Senate is bound to admit any one presenting the return of a canvassing board is to reduce the proposition that the body is the judge of its own membership to an absurdity. In the history of the State no man has ever been admitted to the Senate in any other way than by the presentation of his credentials to a Senate in session and the acceptance of those credentials by such Senate. The Senate is not bound to receive credentials or admit applicants at any particular time.

This was decided by the Senate in 1887. Whoever will refer to page 17 of the Senate Journal of that year will find that thirteen hold-over members of the Senate met in the Senate chamber on January 11th, 1887. Hon. John W. Griggs, Senator from Passaic county, offered the

following resolution: *Resolved,* That the organization of the Senate be postponed until to-morrow at the hour of 3 o'clock P.M. and that we do now adjourn to that day and hour.

This resolution was adopted and a similar one was thereafter adopted each day in the month of January, receiving the votes of nine hold-over Republicans and the opposition of five hold-over Democrats.

During this month of January, 1887, the Senators-elect, Werts, of Morris; Cranmer, of Ocean; Gardner, of Atlantic; Bogert, of Bergen; Baker, of Cumberland; Edwards, of Hudson, and Rue of Mercer, were refused admission to the Senate.

It was admitted by all that there could not be an admission to membership except by the assent of the body. On the 1st of February, 1887, the Republican members of the Senate permitted its organization, the manner of admission being illustrated by the following extract from the minutes of that date, page 22 of Journal:

"Mr. Griggs presented the credentials of Hon. John J. Gardner, Senator-elect from the county of Atlantic, which were read and approved, and the oath prescribed by law having been duly administered to Mr. Gardner by the President *pro tempore*, he took his seat in the Senate."

It will be seen that the credentials of the applicant were approved by the Senate before his admission, and this course has been pursued always during the history of the Senate.

Being a majority of the existing Senate at 3 o'clock of the 9th instant, the Democrats were not only entitled to meet, but were in duty bound to do so, and were invested with the power to send for absentees.

After the election of a President *pro tem.* a recess was taken until the arrival of the four Republicans, who entered the Senate and demanded that seven other gentlemen be admitted to membership. The credentials of the applicants were not submitted to the Senate, nor was any motion made for their admission. A resolution was adopted that all credentials be referred to a special committee.

This is all that was done, and it will be seen that the question involved is, "Has the Senate the right to examine the returns, elections and qualifications of its members?" or is a member justified in demanding that any applicant be seated in membership who presents credentials without even so much as an examination of the paper purporting to be such credentials.

Protests have been filed against the admission of the applicant from Monmouth county.

These protests allege charges which would, if true, disqualify the member returned from that county. They are signed by many citizens, including nearly a hundred of his immediate neighbors.

Has not the Senate a right to determine what shall be done with the returns and protests in this case? If the objections are sustained he is not entitled to a seat in the Senate.

This granted, is it true that the Democratic Senators are bound to put the gentleman returned from Monmouth county in a position where it will require a vote of his partisan colleagues to deprive him of his seat?

The Democratic minority have a perfect right to protect themselves and to object to any applicant being put in a position that he would have the deciding vote in his own case.

The Republican attitude is this: They will not submit their claims unless they are assured that the judgment will be in their favor; they will not apply to any court that they do not control.

The Democratic members respectfully and firmly submit that they are in duty bound to examine and pass upon the "elections, returns and qualifications" of those who claim to be members-elect of the Senate. For any abuse of this duty they are willing to submit to the strictest accountability, but they urge that the Republicans have deviated from the path of duty.

The Republican Contention.

The permanently organized Senate, which has been recognized by the House of Assembly, is composed of the following hold-over Senators: Messrs. Skirm, Hoffman, Stokes and Smith, and the following Senators elected in November, 1893: Messrs. Bradley, Ketcham, Packer, Rogers, Thompson, Voorhees and Ward.

Previous to their organization the newly-elected Senators above named had, pursuant to the Constitution, taken their oath of office, and were provided with certificates of their election properly authenticated and regular in form.

On the day previous to that fixed by the Constitution for the organization of the Senate, nine hold-over Senators (all Democrats) had taken possession of the Senate Chamber and excluded therefrom all of the Republican Senators.

At the time established by custom, on the 9th of January, the eleven Senators above named presented themselves at the doors of the Senate Chamber and demanded admittance. They found the doors locked, and were denied entrance until some time after the usual hour for organization.

Prior to the usual hour for organization the nine hold-over Senators had gone through a pretended organization without permitting the excluded four hold-over Republican Senators from taking part therein.

The eleven Senators were then admitted. Upon gaining admittance they requested that the organization of the Senate should be effected in the manner established by universal custom and precedent. This request was denied. The credentials and oaths of the newly-elected Senators were then tendered, and demand made that they should be permitted to take part in the organization of the Senate. This request was also declined on behalf of the Democratic hold-overs, and a motion was then made and entertained that all credentials were to be referred to a committee to be appointed by the Democratic hold-overs, who should pass upon the validity of all elections. Protest against this method of procedure was made by the newly-elected Senators, and they claimed that they were present, duly accredited and properly sworn and clothed with the right to participate in the organization. Their protests were unheard, and their claims ignored. The eleven Senators then withdrew, and proceeded to effect a permanent organization, having first invited all Senators to take part therein.

The organization of the Senate—comprising the following named Senators: Messrs. Bradley, Hoffman, Ketcham, Packer, Rogers, Skirm, Smith, Stokes, Thompson, Voorhees and Ward—was properly effected at the usual time and place by the selection of the following officers:

Officers.

President—Maurice A. Rogers, Camden.

President's Private Secretary—John H. McMurray, Camden.

Secretary—Wilbur A. Mott, Essex.

Assistant Secretary—Edward M. Fielder, Monmouth.

Journal Clerk—William H. Long, Somerset.

Assistant Journal Clerk—Henry B. Rollinson, Union.

Sergeant-at-Arms—James L. Smith, Cumberland.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Reuben R. Carter, Mercer.

Engrossing Clerk—John G. Shreve, Atlantic.
Assistant Engrossing Clerk—Charles J. Patterson, Ocean.
Bill Clerk—Charles V. Hance, Ocean.
Assistant Bill Clerk—John Wagner, Ocean.
Calendar Clerk—Richard T. Starr, Salem.
Doorkeepers—Samuel B. Rose, Charles Pierson, Benjamin H. Davis, E. R. Davis, Robert Herrman, Clarence H. Leland.
Keeper of Cloak-Room—William Rodman.
Clerk Committee on Engrossed Bills—Charles H. Russell, Essex.

President Rogers announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Voorhees, Stokes, Adrain.
Revision of Laws—Hoffman, Voorhees, Daly.
Finance—Smith, Thompson, Winton.
Corporations—Thompson, Packer, Staates.
Municipal Corporations—Skirm, Ketcham, Daly.
Railroads and Canals—Stokes, Ward, Martin.
Banks and Insurance—Ketcham, Skirm, Hoffman.
Education—Stokes, Bradley, Perkins.
Militia—Skirm, Ketcham, Miller.
Game and Fisheries—Ward, Smith, Drake.
Riparian Rights—Bradley, Stokes, Miller.
Agriculture and Agricultural College—Packer, Thompson, McMickle.
Miscellaneous Business—Ketcham, Skirm, Hinchliffe.
Elections—Hoffman, Voorhees, Winton.
Claims and Pensions—Smith, Packer, Perkins.
Unfinished Business—Thompson, Ward, Hinchliffe.
Engrossed Bills—Ward, Bradley, Adrain.
Labor and Industries—Voorhees, Bradley, McMickle.
Boroughs and Borough Commissions—Bradley, Smith, Martin.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Treasurer's Accounts—Hoffman, Thompson, Winton.
State Prison—Thompson, Hoffman, Perkins.
Lunatic Asylums—Voorhees, Ward, Smith.
State Library—Skirm, Bradley, Adrain.
Public Grounds and Buildings—Ketcham, Skirm, Packer.
Printing—Stokes, Ketcham, Martin.
Passed Bills—Smith, Voorhees, Daly.

Commerce and Navigation—Packer, Thompson, Staates.
Federal Relations—Bradley, Ward, Drake.
Soldiers' Home—Ward, Stokes, Hinchliffe.
Reform School for Boys—Smith, Packer, Miller.
Sinking Fund—Ketcham, Voorhees, McMickle.
Industrial School for Girls—Hoffman, Bradley, Adrain.
School for Deaf-Mutes—Skirm, Stokes, Hinchliffe.

ASSEMBLY OFFICERS.

Speaker—John I. Holt, Passaic.
Speaker's Private Secretary—James Parker, Passaic.
Clerk—J. Herbert Potts, Hudson.
Assistant Clerk—William Cyphers, Essex.
Journal Clerk—John L. Swayze, Sussex.
Assistant Journal Clerk—Joshua Matlack, Jr., Burlington.
Engrossing Clerk—Edgar Williams, Essex.
First Assistant Engrossing Clerk—W. Irving Norton, Mercer.
Second Assistant Engrossing Clerk—Howard Truax, Camden.
Document Clerk—Harry B. Brice, Essex.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Lysander E. Watson, Monmouth.
First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Abel J. Berry, Ocean.
Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Edward Hance, Morris.
Bill Clerk—Thomas M. Belknap, Union.
First Assistant Bill Clerk—C. E. Bellows, Cumberland.
Second Assistant Bill Clerk—G. Frank Sutherland, Hudson.
Postmaster—Adam Krausbaar, Essex.
Doorkeepers—George Hess, Harry Carter, Everett Ackley, John H. Hughes, Albert Ottinger, John Ashman, George Sayre, Ira S. Smith, George Fick, John Jennings, David J. Kerr, Frederick Ehlby, Henry C. Garretson, Frank Barkley, John Roland, Alfred L. Rue, J. Clark Oliver, Joseph M. Bentley, John C. Cooper, Max Wolferz, William H. Depue, Edward Leaver.

Assembly Standing Committees.

Agriculture and Agricultural College—Denise, Stanger, Coursen, Burton, Alpaugh.
Banks and Insurance—Edwards, Eisele, Cross, Baker, Thompson.

Bill Revision—Glaspell, Reading, Berry, Somers, Wilson.

Boroughs and Borough Commissions—Matlack, Stanger, Glaspell, Dewsnap, Diver.

Claims and Revolutionary Pensions—Stecher, Walters, Watson, McKelvey, Egan.

Corporations—Stafford, Codding, Lewis, Ross, Byrne.

Education—Wilbur, Glaspell, Slover, Burger, Clarke.

Elections—Storrs, Exton, Salinger, Watson, Olvaney.

Engrossed Bills—Ross, Bates, Wilbur, Harding, Carroll.

Game and Fisheries—Burton, Denise, Austin, Diver, Schuchardt.

Incidental Expenses—Olcott, Harding, Lewis, Baker, Dewsnap.

Judiciary—Salinger, Matlack, Storrs, Cross, Usher.

Labor and Industries—Austin, Duncan, Ginder, Edwards, Coyle.

Militia—Berry, Matlack, Somers, Woolsey, Flynn.

Miscellaneous Business—Zabriskie, Exton, Bates, Austin, Kelly.

Municipal Corporations—Woolsey, Stafford, Storrs, Salinger, Flynn.

Railroads and Canals—Murphey, Reading, Ross, McEwan, Beekman.

Revision of Laws—Lewis, Codding, Zabriskie, McEwan, Beekman.

Riparian Rights—Reading, Berry, Coursen, Duncan, McKelvey.

Stationery—Duncan, Davis, Glaspell, Walters, Erlenkotter.

Towns and Townships—Somers, Stanger, Olcott, Usher, Borden.

Unfinished Business—Slover, Watson, Eisele, Ginder, Harkins.

Ways and Means—McEwan, Zabriskie, Edwards, Slover, Harrigan.

Assembly Joint Committees.

Commerce and Navigation—Stanger, Burton, Stecher, Coyle, Carroll.

Federal Relations—Baker, Burgner, Harding, Egan. Borden.

Industrial Schoool for Girls—Watson, Bates, Burger, Thompson, Erlenkotter.

Lunatic Asylums—Bates, Woolsey, Kerr, Davis, Harrigan.

School for Deaf-Mutes—Burger, Wilbur, Olcott, Alpaugh, Wilson.

Passed Bills—Cross, Murphey, Zabriskie, Clarke, Kelly.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Exton, Kerr, Olcott, Berry, Erlenkotter.

Public Printing—Kerr, Stafford, Baker, Woolsey, Byrne.

Reform School for Boys—Davis, Matlack, Edwards, Ginder, Coyle.

Sinking Fund—Walters, Cross, McEwan, Coursen, Thompson.

Soldiers' Home—Coursen, Burton, Davis, Denise, Wilson.

State Library—Codding, Lewis, Salinger, Byrne, Harkins.

State Prison—Ginder, Murphey, Stecher, Wilbur, Olvaney.

Treasurer's Accounts—Eisele, Exton, Duncan, Austin, Schuchardt.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

Alexander McLean—*Jersey City Journal.*
Lawrence S. Mott—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*
Charles H. Levy—*United Press, New Jersey Freie Zeitung.*
Matt C. Ely—*New York World.*
Henry C. Buchanan—*Union Press Exchange, Paterson Press, New York Sun*
James Martin—*New York World.*
William H. Koons—*State Gazette, Philadelphia Press, New York Times, Paterson Morning Call, Camden Post, New York Mail and Express.*
William K. Devereux—*State Gazette, True American.*
James E. Burt—*True American, State Gazette.*
T. Edward Burke—*Newark Evening News.*
Charles A. Ransom—*Jersey City News, New York Press.*
Frank Austin Lewis—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*
W. Scott Snyder—*New York World, Lakewood Times and Journal.*
Charles H. Bateman—*Associated Press, New York Evening Post, True American.*
W. Holt Apgar—*Hoboken Evening News, New Brunswick Fredonian.*
Harry B. Salter—*New York Recorder.*
Harry C. Valentine—*New York Tribune, Philadelphia Ledger.*
Frank F. Patterson, Jr.—*Philadelphia Record.*
William S. Potter—*Somerset Messenger.*
William H. Cole—*Camden Courier.*
Upton S. Jefferys, *Philadelphia Inquirer.*
G. Frank Sutherland, *Hoboken Daily Observer.*
H. E. L. Beyer, *Newark Morning Times.*
Thomas F. Fitzgerald—*New York Herald, Philadelphia Record, Paterson Guardian, Trenton Sunday Advertiser.*

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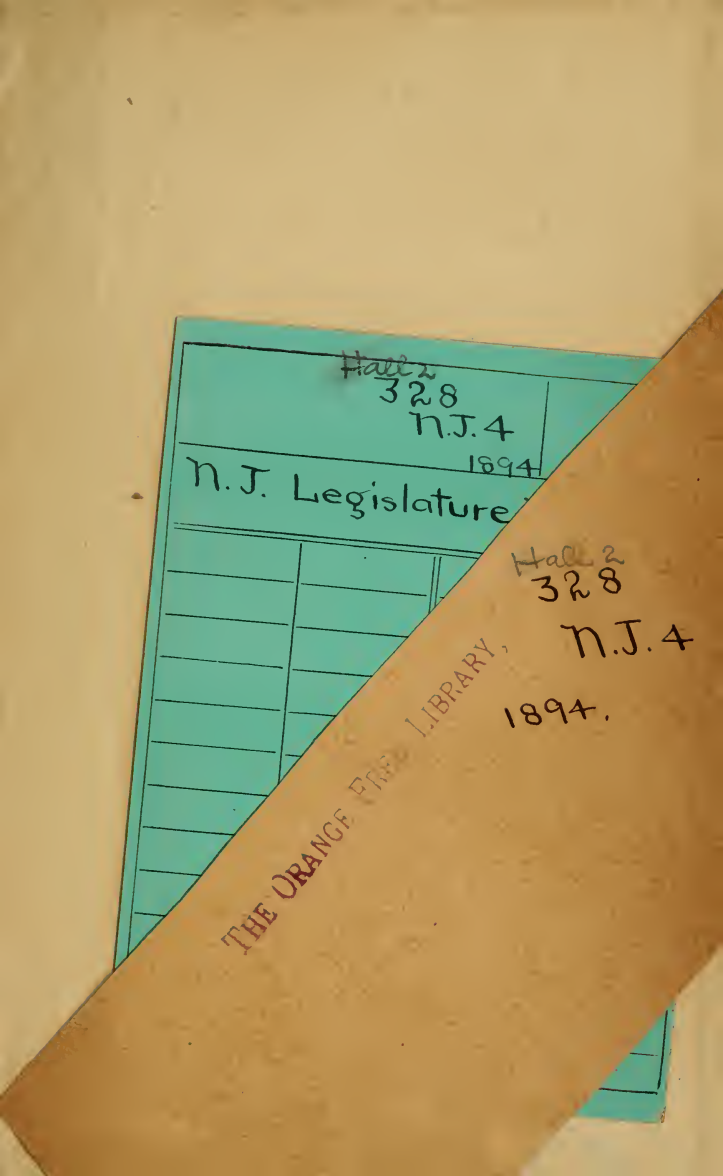
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